THE
TROPICAL AGRICULTURIST
MONTHLY.

Vol. X. COLOMBO, JUNE 1st, 1891. [No. 12.

THE CEYLON TEA FUND AND THE KIOSK.

WE call attention to the following forcible letter from Mr. Wm. Mackenzie condemning the proposed Colombo Tea Kiosk *in toto* and calling for a reduction in the subscription to the Tea Fund. Mr. Mackenzie thinks the Kiosk will be worse than useless if the object be to ensure better tea to visitors than, on the average, is got by them at present in the hotels, and knowing the difficulty in our own experience of getting native servants to serve two successive pots of tea of equal infusion, we are inclined so far, to agree with him. But surely tea-drinking was not the sole purpose of the Kiosk? Is it not to be as well for the sale of packets of pure Ceylon tea, to the numberless visitors—Cook's tourists included—who pass through Colombo from all parts of the world. Mr. Mackenzie is wrong even in thinking that all the Australians or Americans have been reached. There are many still to whom pure Ceylon Tea in an unknown beverage. There is something enterprising and attractive too in putting an ornamental Kiosk to advertise Ceylon Tea in the very forefront before all passengers as they emerge from the Colombo jetty. We want them to carry away as their first and last impression that *tea* is the most important of Ceylon products and the pure article the only tea worth drinking. A year or two of the Kiosk can, at least, do no harm! and after that if the Ceylon Tea Fund Committee have no more worlds to conquer, they must gracefully disappear from view, selling the Kiosk and its good-will and placing their funds for the endowment, say, of a Convalescent Home for Planters. One word as to the leading "official" Planters who now condemn the Kiosk—why did they not speak out before? The general public like ourselves look to all "official" planters as the responsible leaders in such a movement, and if they do not dissent at once when a proposal of the kind is made, we refuse to give them credit afterwards for wisdom or prudence. They rather merit condemnation.

THE CEYLON TEA FUND AND THE KIOSK.

To the Editor,

Colombo, April 15th.

SIR,—In a para touching on the Ceylon Tea Fund Committee (see page 828) you write; "We cannot see how the business in hand can permit of any reduction of subscription at least this year; but we suppose the Fund is not to be continued for ever, or beyond a certain date," &c.

My principal reason for proposing a reduction is that the Fund is now so large that in order to get rid of some of the money, the long proposed Kiosk is to be erected. For what purpose? We are sending large shipments of tea to Australia now, and if we could afford to take prices similar to those paid in Australia for Indian teas lately, we might easily double our shipments.

Of Indian and Ceylon teas, about 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 lb will go to Australia this year, showing that no Kiosk is required to introduce our teas to that market.

Is the Kiosk likely to aid in getting China or Calcutta residents (almost our only passenger visitors, besides Australians) to drink our teas? If not, for whose benefit is it intended? It will hardly help us with Russians, French or Americans.

Then are teas at the Kiosk to be so much better than the much-run-down decoctions we get at the various hotels? I give the managers of these establishments credit for doing their best to serve good teas, and unless there be a European manager to see to the making of each separate pot of tea, I feel certain complaints will be as frequent as at the hotels.

But European management means a large expense, and, under its weight, there would be a yearly loss.

Then on the demise of the Tea Fund which you foresee, what is to become of the Kiosk? Even now, the Tea Fund Committee is not a trading body, and how is it to own and conduct the Kiosk?

If I could believe there was any chance of the Kiosk being a success, or of doing our trade any good even if conducted at a loss, I would be very sorry to do anything to cripple the energies of the Committee.

Or if the Committee had any large scheme on hand to which the money proposed to be spent on this Kiosk could be directed, I would not propose any reduction in the subscriptions.

But I have taken the opinion of many representative planters and have found no one who had a word to say in favor of the Kiosk, except that the money had been voted and therefore must be spent. I do not think because a folly has been proposed, it need be perpetrated.

Of the two leading members of the Planting community at present—*leading* because unanimously approved of for their present offices—one told me a few days ago he agreed with me, but as to the folly of building the Kiosk feared it was too late to stop it. The other said the same, and added he believed its erection would prove a *disaster*! Will someone give us the arguments on the other side?—Yours truly, WILLIAM MACKENZIE.

EXPERIMENTAL GARDENS IN THE NORTH.

A JAFFNA BOARD OF AGRICULTURE SUGGESTED.

The very interesting and instructive annual reports which Dr. Trimen, Director of the Botanical Gardens, is so punctual in issuing through the Government press for the information of the Public, have suggested to our mind a doubt as to the general utility of these gardens. A considerable sum is every year spent from the Public Treasury on what some consider a luxury, others an attraction and a sight to travellers, and all an ornament to Ceylon. Admitting the gardens to be a luxury and one of the attractive sights of "*the utmost Indian Isle*, Taprobane" where every prospect pleases, we are not disposed to indulge in a wholesale condemnation of the Gardens of which we are truly proud. In all magnificence of Oriental display, watered as the garden is on three sides by the largest river in Ceylon, the beholder in it for the first time is lost in wonder, when gazing on the sublime tropical vegetation in all its rank luxuriance, the plants and vegetables laid out in systematic beds, creepers with a wealth of buds and flowers outwining the lordly stems of more robust trees, the innumerable clusters of fruits varying in size and colour, the richest crimson blending with the ripest yellow, all inviting the passer-by, the melodious singing and twitter of birds which find a welcome abode among the innumerable branches —truly all these conspire to make the visitor believe that he treads on the sacred soil of the veritable Paradise of his forefathers. But a massive bungalow built in the Gothic style soon undeceives our visitor that the grand panaroma before him is but the result of scientific cultivation. What an agreeable surprise! Fact is indeed stranger than fiction. Such is the effect produced on a globe trotter who rushes through the world at Railway speed. But let us see, if apart from affording this transitory pleasure, the gardens cannot be turned to some profitable account. That the gardens have contributed in some degree to the benefit of the people there is no doubt, but is the little good they have been the means of doing in any way commensurate with the large outlay necessary for its upkeep? Have the gardens justified this expenditure? Cannot they be made to yield greater profit without unnecessarily increasing the expenditure? These are some of the questions which naturally suggest themselves to a thoughtful mind. Whatever doubt we may entertain on the first two questions, there can be none on the last.

We cannot at present lay our hands on facts and figures in connection with the gardens, but a few suggestions as to how they could be turned to advantage would not, we apprehend, be out of place.

To the three Botanical gardens, Peradenia, Hakgala, and Heneratgoda—the two latter branches of the first—we believe, with a trifling outlay, each Province contributing its quota, other experimental gardens on the same lines as those of the existing ones, can be added in the provincial capitals, each to be nominally under the respective Government Agents, but all controlled by the Director, for the time being, of the Peradeniya Botanical Gardens. A competent Agriculturist should be in charge of each garden nominally under his local superior, the Government Agent, but responsible to the Directors; and these professional men attached to these gardens should, in addition to keeping their gardens in the highest state of efficiency, try their utmost to spread a knowledge of the improved method of cultivation, and send annual or quarterly reports to the Director as to the state of their gardens with remarks and suggestions of his own, as to the economic plants and vegetables suitable to the soil of their gardens, putting in their requisition for such plants as are not obtainable locally and generally keeping the Director duly informed of every thing which in his opinion will be of benefit to the people. Now that through the laudable exertions of Mr. Green a batch of graduates are annually turned from the Agricultural School with a competent knowledge of their subject, their services can be engaged for a trifling sum, compared with the enormous expense necessary to get down Agriculturists from England or the continent. If the Government is so minded, we think a "Department of Public Gardening" may be organised on the same lines as those of the "Department of Public Instruction" and the greatest good can be done with the least possible expenditure. Apart from the Government gardens in each important town, there may be private Grant-in-aid-gardens receiving a small annual amount from Government, if they show good and satisfactory results.

We say advisedly that the Government Agent of the Province should be the nominal superviser of the Government Experimental gardens; for without his taking a lively interest in these projects, the experiment is doomed to failure. The Government Agent being the all-in-all in the Province the success or failure of a scheme depends entirely on his hearty cooperation or indifference. Devoid though he be of scientific knowledge and training he will be the means of doing great good, if guided by a competent and responsible agriculturist. The whole force of headmen can be held in leading strings and made *nolens volens* to spread a knowledge of improved gardening and cultivation of economic plants, throughout their respective divisions. To aid the Government Agent and advise him on all important matters, the formation of a Board consisting of the chief Headmen of Jaffna and a few of the leading landed proprietors independent of Government, will be a very desirable step. Such a Board in addition to giving the agent the best local opinion will also considerably add to the moral force of his actions. The Board may well claim to be a consultative assembly, but we do not see why the administrative and executive functions should not be vested in it. Whatever powers the G. A. and the Board may possess, in all matters of a purely scientific nature the Director should be the supreme authority.

One of the first steps the G. A. and the Board, are to take should be the starting of an experimental garden in a central spot where an inexhausible supply of water could be secured. If the Putoor tidal well can be fitted with a large pump, we think there can be no other better ground for first operations than the plots about it. The water in the well is demonstrated to be practically inexhaustible and the analysis of the water has revealed many valuable constituents necessary for plant life. The soil is also good and suited for the ordinary plants and for the first start different varieties of cotton and tobacco may well be tried and seeds of the best variety in each distributed largely throughout the villages. As time goes on more valuable plants and fruit-trees may be cultivated and seeds and cuttings of these distributed to the people on their application with a small remittence which may from time to time be fixed upon by the Agent, and his Board. For the first one or two years the project may involve the Government in some expenditure but after that we are sure the garden will pay its own working expenses, if it will not leave a margin of profit for the Government. Breeding of different varieties of cattle imported from India, Aden, etc. may well form another industry connected with the Gardens and now that our breed of cattle is becoming degenerated owing to several causes, this suggestion should commend itself to our Rulers. We have put forward these suggestions for the consideration of those who have the interest of the people at heart and we have reason to believe that if things are only properly represented to our Government Agent he will give his best attention:—Jaffna "Patriot."

AMERICAN QUININE—Messrs. Powers & Weightman of Philadelphia, have issued a circular in response to the widespread reports that they had ceased manufacturing quinine themselves, and simply bottled and labelled foreign quinine as their own brand. They aver that they have never relinquished the manufacture of quinine since they first began it, shortly after its discovery some sixty or seventy years ago, and say that the work of making and packing it is all done by them in Philadelphia.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

BARK AND DRUG REPORT.

(From the *Chemist and Druggist.*)

LONDON, March 25th.

CINCHONA.—Tho fortnightly auctions which took place here on Tuesday were rather heavier than their recent predecessors. They consistod of:—

	Packages		Packages	
Ceylon cinchona	780	of which	633	wero sold
East Indian cinchona	2,086	do	1,814	do
South American cinchona	475	do	177	do
Java	284	do	256	do
African West Coast ...	23	do	28	do
Total	3,653	do	2,908	do

The assortment was distinguished by the unusual predominance of East Indiau bark, mostly from Beyporo and Calicut, and nearly all of recent import. The bulk of this consisted of Succirubra, including several parcels of very good chips and shavings, and there was also a fair quantity of Ledger bark, but the Officinalis barks were badly represented. The sales generally passed off flat and lower, especially towards the end, holders selling freely Some of tho brokers at tho close of the sales declared that the prices obtained were absolutely the lowest ever accepted in public sale in London.

QUININE.—Tho market is dull, and no business reported. The nominal quotations are: Sellers 10½d, buyers 10d per oz., for second-hand German quinine in bulk.

PLANTING NOTES IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

Mr. Philip Home has a second excellent letter of advice to his nephew in the *Indian Planters' Gazette*, dealing with Calcutta Agents. He commences his letter by remarking that there exists between planters and their Agents a little—perhaps sometimes more than a little of what he calls race or class antipathy. "The causes of friction," he proceeds to say, "arise in a want of community of view."

This phrase hits the nail square on the head. The planter is not a business man. A letter couched in the usual cautious business phraseology reaches him at the end of a long anxious and harrassing day. He is tired and irritable. There is some sentence which reads to him as implying distrust or reflecting on his work. He takes up paper and pen. He does not 'beg to own receipt of the favour' nor 'has he the pleasure to bring to tho notice,' nor 'the regret to observe.' He writes briefly and makes his sentences crack and sting. The firm is to him an impersonality. By the time the 'stinker' is complete, his ill-temper and irritability, caused not by the Agents, but by the worries of the day have been worked off. Agents are human. They read in all probability merely what is written, not what is between the lines. They retort, making some allusion to money matters. And the ruction grows.

That the planter as a rule is not a business man is generally admitted. He argues thus, to quote Mr. Home again, "what is the use in spending much of my time over vexatious accounting and correspondence with all the planting to look after and coolies coming in." There is some truth in this, but on the other hand, time should be found for accounts and correspondence, and failure and heavy loss has more frequently than not been due to the neglect of these. The Agents, sitting at their office tables, with their clerks and their peons, forget that letters and accounts are a very different matter when all the coolie work has to be done by yourself. They blame the planers often unreasonably for their delay in forwarding returns, and in replying to their letters. So here again is want of community of view.

"There is another cause," continues Mr. Home, which has set up antipathy between improvident planters as a class and Agents. A Manager works for some years, saves a little money and comes in, we will say, for a small legacy. He, with a couple of other men in the same position, takes up a piece of land and sets to work to make a tea garden. They open out beyond their means and borrow money from the Agents on the security of their property. They have a bad season, and misfortune comes in other shapes and forms. They get more and more heavily in on the wrong side of the Agents' books. They are foreclosed on, and the firm takes over the property, which backed by ample capital turns out a very good thing. The firm has done nothing but what is perfectly justifiable, but the man who opens the garden doesn't look at it in that light. It is gall and wormwood to him to see the familiar bushes, which he worked so hard over planting when seedlings, grown from seed bought out of his savings,—yielding profit to others. He stigmatises the entire agency fraternity as vultures and cormorants capable of every rapacity and meanness."

Just so. No matter whether the case is exactly similar to the above or whether it arises from reckless opening by an inexperienced youngster, or from unsuitable soil or a succession of seasons going from bad to worse.

Planters are apt to confuse the capitalist with the merchant. Taking it as a general rule, the former is prepared to let his money lie idle for a length of time, provided there is a reasonable chance of it bringing in a good return eventually. The merchant requires a good return on his money almost immediately either directly or indirectly. It is contrary to the first principles of mercantile rule to lock up capital for an indefinite period. An application is made for a loan. A merchant has a balance lying idle. By utilising it he sees it will bring in business. The estate, as time goes on, cannot pay its way, and he is not prepared to invest further money without the direct management of it. So, as in an example used by Mr. Home tho estate is taken over; more capital is sunk, with the result that a handsome profit accrues. But of more frequent occurrence are the cases when money has been lent, but hardly any return, except on paper, received. The merchant realises that he has made a bad investment; he is naturally anxious to get back as much of his money as soon as possible, he declines, as it seems to him, to throw good money after bad. He shows forbearance so long as he can afford to, and then forecloses. Can anyone fairly blame him?

More friction is caused in all these transactions. The planter, who has probably never borrowed before, does not realize how quickly interest mounts up. Items appear in his monthly account which he does not understand. All that is intelligible to him, is that they help to augment his debt He knows his ignorance and believe that it is being made use of to swindle him, and freely expresses these views. The Agents are frequently not even in their treatment of a borrower. At first they are too eager to see the property improved and high cultivation undertaken. Latterly they grow nervous and are in too great a hurry to keep expenses down to the lowest pitch.

Then too there are instances of planters taking advantage of the willingness of Agents to help they, to incur a debt which they cannot expect to pad; instances of agents placing cheque-books in the han s of a young planter with *carte blanche* to draw on them to any extent.

So the antipathy is fostered. More's the pity. If only both sides would realise and keep continually before them the difficulties, the embarrassments and the worries that surround the other; if only both would display a somewhat greater desire to forget the cases where the actions have not been quite according to Cocker, and to remember the much more numerous ones where consideration and kindness have been shown, how much better for all. The Agents are as necessary to the success of the planting industry as the planters, and the less the friction and tho antipathy between them, the greater is the success likely to be.—ST. LOUIS in the *Madras Times*.

PLANTING NOTES FROM PEERMAAD.

After an unusually boisterous land wind season followed by very hot and dry weather, splendid rain has fallen all over tho district, and has brought out very fine blossoms. so that all those who are still the fortunate possessors of coffee—alas! that their number has so terribly diminished—are particularly cheery, and

may well be congratulated on their prospects of a good crop in the coming season, which will, it is anticipated, more than make up for the pretty general cult ure of the crop of 1890-1891. Estates generally are in capital heart, and are looking better than they have done for years. A friend from the Periar writes me, "I have had three splendid blossoms, but I did not see a single hee, except during the last blossom, and then only a very few." This scarcity of hees seems general, and honey is consequently very scarce. The hill men say they have never known so bad a year. Tea is doing wonderfully well; several estates have yielded an average of 400 to 500 lb. of made tea por acre, for the past 12 months. "Arnakel" however 'takes the cake' with the fine outturn of 600 lb. Two of the largest properties have most complete steam machiuery, and another younger estate is, I hear, following suit. All existing factories have either been lately, or are in course of being enlarged, and fresh land is being opened up on nearly all the estates—*verb. sap.* Most places have lately been pruned down and are only just beginning to come on again, but I have just heard that last week's ordinary plucking on the "Mai Mulli" Estate—one of the highest, by the bye, in the district—yielded an average of 70 lb. of made tea per acre. Money is undoubtedly being made, and there appears to be every sign of a return to the prosperity that the district enjoyed in the good old days of 20 years ago.—*Madras Times.*

THE POLICY OF DEPRESSING QUININE.

To the Editor "Chemist and Druggist."

Sir,—We note in your valuable article on "Quinine and Java Cinchona" the following sentence:—

"The avowed, if unintelligible, policy of at least one of the English manufacturers to depress quinine," &c., &c.

This is certainly news and fresh intelligence to
Yours, &c., HOWARDS & SONS.
Stratford, near London, E., March 21st.

In our correspondence columns will be found a letter from Messrs. Howards & Sons, taking exception, so far as their firm is concerned, to a paragraph in our Editorial Note of last week on "Quinine and Java Cinchona." The paragraph spoke of "the avowed, if unintelligible, policy of at least one of the English manufacturers to depress quinine." As Messrs. Howards & Sons deny having pursued such a policy, we, of course, accept their assurance as a fact. But we may, perhaps, be allowed to point out that the feeling that they did pursue a policy of depressing quinine has not heen confined to ourselves. It prevailed very widely on 'Change and elsewhere in the early days of this year. In our report of January 3rd last we recorded that:—"Quinine . . . has been in good request, and prices improved slowly until today, when the market again became noticeably weaker. This morning it was announced that Messrs. Howards & Sons had reduced their quotation by 1d per oz., their brand in bulk being reduced to 1s 5d, and in vials to 1s 7d per oz. The announcement of this reduction appears to have created some surprise." Until Messrs. Howards reduced their quotation that day the price of German quinine was slowly creeping upwards, and speculative brands in second hands had advanced from 12d to 12¾d within a few days.

We may here point out that the figure 46,400, which is given as representing the production of nine cinchona plantations, should have been 464,000. Further, though this does effect the argument, the well known line runs: "All that we know is, nothing can be known," not "nothing can be done."—*Chemist and Druggist*, March 28th.

JAVA PRODUCE.

The exports of the principal drugs and spices from Java during the last five years (January 1st to December 31st) have been as follows:—

		1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Cinchona Amst	lb.	2,272,394	2,905,785	3,666,028	4,839,370	6,628,307
Cubebs	pcls.	—	—	1 8	1,114	1,373
Pepper	,,	35,006	19,544	27,989	41,024	35,432
Nutmegs	,,	942	2,314	1,850	4,899	1,667
Mace	,,	107	356	549	698	306
Cloves	,,	925	355	131	1,741	306
Cinnamon and cassia	pcls.	3,250	2,211	774	1,679	2,901

—*Chemist and Druggist.*

THE CEYLON TOBACCO COMPANY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Of the annual general meeting of the Ceylon Tobacco Company Limited which took place yesterday at Kandy, we published a telegram last evening containing the general result. Today we are in a position to give a fuller report having received a copy of the minutes from Mr. A. Philip, the Secretary, which after the usual preamble, stated that the shareholders present were, the Hon. Mr. T.N. Christie, Chairman of the Board of Directors who presided and Mr. R. Boustead representing Mrs. Alice Page Boustead, Wattegama, Mr. A.G.K. Borron, Mr. David Fairweather, Awisawella, Mr. H. K. Rutherford, by his Attorney Mr. L. P. Fisher, Mr. Alexander Tait, Madulkelle, Mr. T. O. Owen (Director) Wattegama, Mr. Hugh Fraser, Matale, Mr. Alexander George Seton, Agrapatnas, Mr. O. Spearman Armstrong (Director) Hewahetta, Mr. James Hill (Director) Kotagala, Mr. J. Alexander, representing Mrs. Mary Parry Alexander, Mr. A. Philip, Secretary of the Company. The following gentlemen held proxies for shareholders absent:—Mr. James Hill for Messrs. Wm. Mills, Haputale, Wm. Hunter Reid, Rosita, Miss Mary C. M. Hill, Hon. T. N. Christie for Mr. Jas. Tennant Emerson, Mr. H. Drummond Deane and Mr. Charles Minto Gwatkin.

The notice calling the meeting the minutes of the last annual having been read and confirmed.

The report of the Directors was submitted by the Secretary as follows:—

The interim Report circulated to Shareholders, on 15th December last explained the unfavourable nature of the operations connected with the tobacco crop of last year, and the Directors have at present little to add to what was then stated. The final fermentation of the crop is now almost completed, and the tobacco will be disposed of as soon as possible. The only sample submitted to experts, has with some qualification been favorably reported on, but it is remarkable that Ceylon samples have been generally thought well of, and called forth encouraging reports and valuations, while, for some unknown reason, the sales of the leaf have, with few exceptions, been most disappointing and unremunerative. The Directors, though holding to the opinion that Ceylon tobacco can be grown to rival that of Sumatra in quality, have felt that they would not at present be justified in devoting the Company's money to extensive operations in connection with such an uncertain-priced product, when the fine quality of the lands owned by the Company afford every promise for the successful cultivation of products, which have been proved to be permanently remunerative. For this year, therefore, it has been decided to devote great attention to the formation of valuable cocount, cacao and tea estates, and only crop about 50 acres with tobacco to utilize the existing sheds. At Matale Estate, another 100 acres have been prepared, chiefly for cacao, and planting will be done whenever the S.-W. monsoon rains set in. That estate will then comprise over 200 acres of opened land, about ⅔ in cacao and ⅓ in tea. At Arampolla 200 acres have been cleared, and made ready for coconuts, bringing that estate's acreage of opened land to over 320—all in coconuts. On both these estates, Liberian coffee is to be extensively planted, interlined with cacao or coconuts. A new estate called "Ratwattie" is being formed on the Company's Ukkuwella land, and over 100 acres of fine land are now being put into tea there. The total expenditure on Arampolla, for the

year was R20,758·48, of which R4,842·78 were on account of the permanent product, and at Matale the total expenditure was R26,640·00 of that R14,490·43 were on account of the permanent product.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE CEYLON TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Made up to 31st December 1890.

Capital and Liabilities.	R	c
I. To Capital :—		
2,185 Shares, of which 476 fully paid up ..	47,600	00
Do 2 at R70 do ...	140	00
Do 1,588 at 50 do ...	79,400	00
Do 56 at 20 do ...	1,120	00
Do 63 at 10 do ...	630	00
	128,890	00
II. To Debts due by the Company :—		
Balance due to Superintendent ...	1,884	90
Auditor's fee	100	00
	1,984	90
	R130,874	90

Property and Assets.	R	c.
III. By Property Immovable :—		
Land Purchased as per last Report ...	16,095	92
Land Purchased this year from Fritz Meyer	47,600	00
Notary's Fees, Examination of Title, and Inspection of Lands	2,675	36
Proportion of Expenditure and Permanent Works on Matale and Arampolla estates	19,333	21
	85,704	49
IV. By Debts due to the Company :—		
Bandarapolla Clearing	505	00
Joseph Holloway Advances on Land Purchases	9,165	80
Sundry Debtors	312	00
	9,982	80
By Suspense Account :—		
Kantalai Fees and Extra Visiting ...	602	50
By Value of Tobacco Seed Estimated ...	300	00
V. By Cash in Chartered Mercantile Bank ...	2,001	21
VII. By Profit and Loss :—		
Balance	32,283	90
	R130,874	06

PROFIT AND LOSS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1890.

Dr.	R.	c.
1889 Dec. 31st.		
To Balance brought forward	2,919	40
1890 Dec. 31st.		
„ Expenditure on Matale Estate, less advances of 40/ recovered	12,109	57
„ Expenditure on Arampolla Estate ...	15,915	70
„ Auditor's fee: 1889, R52·50; and 1890, R100...	152	50
„ Preliminary Expenses	304	75
„ Directors' Expenses attending Meetings ...	675	00
„ Stationery and Printing	103	95
„ Postages and Petties	265	18
„ Secretary's Salary, use of Office & Office Expenses	1,004	96
	R33,451	01

Cr.	R.	c.
1890 Dec. 31st.		
By Profit on Tobacco Seed	329	68
„ do on Rice	370	58
„ Interest from Bank	455	35
„ Sale of Cotton	7	00
„ Recovery for Tools lost	3	00
„ Transfer fees	1	50
„ Balance	32,283	90
	R33,451	01

Audited and found correct, JOHN GUTHRIE.
E. & O. E., Kandy, 28th March 1891. A. PHILIP, Secretary,

In moving the adoption of the Report the CHAIRMAN remarked that in consequence of the want of rain the tobacco crop harvested was not as large as was anticipated and the quality was disappointing but the present prospects of the company since its formation were satisfactory and experts consulted had with some qualification reported favorably on the samples of tobacco leaf submitted, as would be observed. Ceylon tobacco had failed to realize the price of Sumatra tobacco. The Directors are unable to fathom the reason of this but it should be remembered that Ceylon tobacco is a young product. It was possible that the system of manufacture in Ceylon might require some modification. The Company however, being in possession of some very fine lands have therefore decided to devote attention to forming valuable coconut and cacao and tea estates. The Company's interest in tea would be comparatively little in this respect differing from many of the other agricultural Companies. The Company would not be entirely dependent out on tea, its interest in that product being no more than ⅕ or 1-5 in his opinion the Companny will in course of a few years prove to be one of the best and soundest in the colony. The Company owns some of the fine lots of land between Katugastota and Matale, land which is beginning to be more appreciated daily, and the soil of which is of very valuable quality. The Company has a lot of cacao on Matale Estate 50 acres already planted. The land certainly was of very fine quality and should make a very valuable estate. The Directors felt some disappointment at the tobacco but he had great hopes for the Company and did not think that he was unduly sanguine in anticipating that the shareholders would ultimately receive good dividends; even if not successful in tobacco the Directors believed that they would make it successful in other products. Mr. Christie, Mr. Hill and Mr. Owen were leaving the Island Mr. T. C. Owen retires by rotation but is eligible for reelection, but they would wish rather to remain as Directors as otherwise Mr. Armstrong would be left to act alone on the Board of Directors. The shareholders were not to suppose for a moment that the Directors were leaving a sinking ship owing to the coincidence of a temporary absence.

Mr. ALEXANDER and Mr. BORRON suggested that it might be convenient to put any questions before the adoption of the Report.

The CHAIRMAN having replied to Mr. Borron's questions, Mr. Hugh Fraser desired to explain his position and made some observations on sales of Ceylon Tobacco in the London market and on the prospect of tobacco growing in Ceylon.

The CHAIRMAN replied at some length to Mr. Fraser's remarks and those of other shareholders and having taken the sense of the shareholders on the matters submitted for consideration he put the Report to the meeting when it was unanimously adopted.

A resolution proposed by Mr. ALEXANDER TAIT and seconded by Mr. D. Fairweather:—"That the remuneration for 1891 of R1,000 per annum be paid to the Directors," was unanimously carried.

It was proposed by Mr. A. G. SETON and seconded by Mr. J. ALEXANDER:—"That the retiring Director Mr. T. C. Owen be re-elected and that in view of the absence at home for sometime of some of the existing Board, Mr. Crawley-Boevey's name be added" and this was also carried unanimously.

Mr. J. ALEXANDER proposed and Mr. A. G. SETON seconded:—"That Mr. H. Drummond Deane's name be added as a Director."

Mr. SETON rose to express the satisfaction he felt after having visited this morning the Estates of the Company at Matale and at Ukkuwella, he felt sure that erelong the shareholders should do uncommonly well in possession of such properties.

Mr. ALEXANDER moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman of the Board and to the other Directors, this was seconded by Mr. A. Tait, and was unanimously carried.

This concluded the business of the Meeting.

CINCHONA IN BRAZIL.—There is a cinchona plantation, it appears, at Theresopolis, in Brazil, which contains already over 20,000 trees. Analyses of the bark produced there are said to have shown an average equivalent of 1·92 per cent of quinine sulphate. The Brazilian Government have instructed Professor W. Michler of the Rio Polytechnic School, to make a series of fresh analyses of the Brazilian bark and report upon the prospects of the culture.—*Chemist and Druggist*, March 28.

COCONUT SUGAR.

Hyderabad Estate, Batticaloa,
November 27th, 1849.

Messrs. Lemarchand & Co., Jaffna.

Gentlemen,—I am in safe receipt of your favor written in reply to the questions addressed to you, and I beg to offer my very best thanks for the same, conveying as it does, much new and valuable information about the subject which is now occupying a great deal of my attention. I neglected writing till I could more satisfactorily give you a kind of result of our trials, and from which I hope you may draw the same conclusions that I have. As for the palmyra toddy, I consider that at present the most important affair in Jaffna, and only wish I could have a chance to try what could be done, I myself think that the fact of the season beginning and ending in 3 or 4 months a great advantage indeed. I make no doubt that the paane could be purchased from the natives at a remunerating price, and that they would get to prefer so selling it, to making that abominable compound, which they do now. I have proved that paane can be brought always in all seasons, in the hot sun or rainy weather, in the land wind or monsoon, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in chatties on coolies' heads, not reaching me till 4 p.m., and yet not suffer any deterioration whatever, and that from it, however highly limed it may be, a most superior quality of muscovado sugar can be made. The weather is now so very rainy that I can do nothing, but when it clears a little, I will try and get some more and make you a sample. Even that excellent sugar you sent me deliquesced considerably on the way, and I am afraid that mine, being still only muscovado, would do so entirely, still I chance a few grains in this letter. Our experiments are not yet sufficient to determine precisely whether bark or lime would be used; but in consequence of a recent discovery I am inclined rather to the latter, as there is then no risk of fermentation taking place. This day a paper on the subject, with samples, goes to the Asiatic Society, whom I have requested to have a full report thereon made and sent to the papers. I have little doubt they will do so, and then you will see the whole detailed, as far as we have yet gone.

I am curious to hear what the Jaffna planters say, and if they have tried it as yet on any of their bearing trees; also, if they anticipate that we shall have any difficulty in obtaining toddy-drawers. A friend writing from India affirms that we shall not, but that any number can be procured from Mysore, Tanjore, &c.

My brother has made a very fair trial on two small trees having tried them 2 months, (7 paales were cut altogether on the two trees; 8 might have been cut, but one was left in the middle of the experiment, and now he is letting the trees run to nuts, as a further proof, each proceeding paale was uniformly larger than the one before, and yielded more toddy.

The last cut trees yielded the most. A paale will run 40 days' cutting twice a day. With lime, the toddy may be taken down once in 24 hours, and in the evening the paale only stirred. The *first* 30 days the two trees yielded on an average $3\frac{1}{8}$ pints each per day. The *second* 31 days they gave

$4\frac{1}{8}$

—

$2)7\frac{1}{4}$

—

$3\frac{3}{4}$ average.

But it is a question whether the first month should be counted. Thus a tree seems to be able to acquire as it was a *habit* of giving toddy; and probably the more it is cut the better. The paales which have come out since have abundance of nuts now on the flower stems, adding the $\frac{1}{8}$th for the paale nuts cut we have, on the average of the two months about 180 gallons per annum from a tree, and taking the second month, over 200 or rather exactly 200. I am sure this is much more than any one expected. In all the processes I see no difficulty which may not be overcome, or rather which has not been overcome, and on the first December we hope to start, with 50 trees, but that depends on whether we can get a certain pail made.)

I have only further to say that if any planter in Jaffna wishes for information or any particular point which I can afford, I will do my best to afford it him. I dare say they already number among them some sugar planters. I have a book by a Mr. Whitehouse of Jamaica. Is he any relation to your son-in-law?

But it is possible, as I am acquainted with most of the late discoveries, &c., or rather improvements in the art, that something may occur, if they really wish to try and if in time for next palmyra season; if anyone thought seriously of it, I would be willing to come to Jaffna (if could get leave) and assist them to erect any works necessary or forward any plans or sketches of the same on remunerating me a trifle for the loss of time. There are some things particularly needed by this paane (as it seems now) rather different from what is necessary in the case of cane juice; but, if any one procure and boil some paane, they will soon see it. As our paane averages 9·5 Beaume, there is no fear but every gallon will yield a pound of muscovado sugar, and my trial leads me to think that $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. may be looked for. None of my experiments have been quantitative ones; it cannot be done in open earthen chatties.

As to the refining of the Jaggery, it can be done; and I have done it, but how much better to act on the raw material! Notwithstanding, when the season opens, I will ask you to buy and send me some for a trial on a large scale, say, perhaps, a ton. I will advise you of this.

Meanwhile, please make this quite public. I shall have no secrets, though of course the practical part of the business can never be explained, it must be seen and experienced. The cost of apparatus, however, will not be very great. If any one is going to set about it as I said in time for the palmyras, they should lose no time.

A few lines in acknowledgment will be esteemed a favor. Please tell me if the sample arrived at all presentable, and, if so what the sequel is priced at? If it is really in good condition when you get it, Perhaps you would let Mr. Dyke see it? Perhaps you have heard also something or other new on the subject since. By-the-bye, you omit to say which sized baskets are sold 300 for a shilling. I should like to know the nett weight (minus baskets) of a given number of baskets, their size, and price. You do say 8 to 10 baskets one pound weight, but not which kind size is here specified. We have not got to make such good sugar, I think when Capt. Reddie was here; this is made by a new process discovered lately.

With many thanks, I remain, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. GLANVILLE TAYLOR.

FIXATION OF FREE NITROGEN.

The subject of nitrogen in its relation to vegetation has occupied the attention of agricultural chemists, more or less, for nearly a century, and it is just about half-a-century since a Boussingault commenced experiments to determine whether plants did assimilate the free nitrogen of the air—his conclusions being that they did not.

Thirty years ago a series of experiments on the same subject was commenced by Lawes and Gilbert at Rothamsted, the results of which confirmed those of Boussingault. The authors then stating that in view of the evidence afforded of the non-assimilation of free nitrogen by plants, when grown under conditions of sterilisation and of enclosure, it is very desirable that the several actual or possible sources whence they may derive combined nitrogen should be more fully investigated.

Since that time the question of the sources of the nitrogen of vegetation has continued to be the subject of much discussion and experimental enquiry, both at Rothamsted and elsewhere. But during the last few years, however, the discussion has assumed a somewhat different aspect. The question still is, whether the free nitrogen of the air is an important source of the nitrogen of vegetation; but whilst few now assume that green-leaved or chlorophyllous plants directly assimilate free nitrogen, it is never-

theless supposed to be brought under contribution in various ways. Coming into combination—by the agency of electricity, within the soil, or within the plant; or under the influence of microorganisms, or of other low forms, either within the soil itself, or in symbiotic growth with a higher plant.

In July last, Professor J. H. Gilbert delivered a lecture at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, in continuation of a series on the results of experiments at Rothamsted with different crops, taking, as his subject, the "Fixation of Free Nitrogen," and giving a description and some of the numerical results of experiments made at Rothamsted in 1888, a description, and some illustrations of the growth in 1890, and also a brief account of the experiments still in progress. This lecture, with additions, has now been published, and the following abstract may be taken as giving the main conclusions:—

How is the Fixation of Nitrogen to be Explained?

Revising the whole of the Rothamsted results there can be no doubt they are abundantly confirmatory of those obtained by Hellriegel and Wilgarth, which are, that plants of the gramineous, the chenopodiaceous, the polygonous, and the cruciferous families, depend on combined nitrogen supplied within the soil; while leguminous plants do not depend entirely on such supplies. Also, that the fact of the fixation of free nitrogen in the growth of Leguminosæ, under the influence of suitable microbe infection of the soil, and of the resulting nodule formation on the roots, may be considered as fully established. Although, as Sir J. B. Lawes and Dr. Gilbert admit, we must obviously know more of the nature and mode of life of the organisms which in symbiosis with the leguminous plant bring about the fixation of free nitrogen, before the nature of the action can be understood.

It is a point of importance that it should be established, as it appears to be, that in the development of the parasite, the cortex of the root of the host is penetrated, and so an intimate connection between the two—indeed, a symbiosis—is set up. Then there is abundant evidence that the nodules are very rich in nitrogen. So far as the facts at command go, it would seem that, in certain stages of their development, their dry substance may contain a much higher percentage of nitrogen than that of any part of the growing plant itself; and in some cases, even higher than in that of the highly nitrogenous leguminous seed.

But whether or not it may eventually be established that nitrogen is fixed by microbes within the soil independently of leguminous growth, there is evidence that in soils and subsoils containing organic nitrogen, lower organisms may serve the higher plants, by taking up, or attacking and bringing into a more readily available condition, combined nitrogen not otherwise, or only very slowly, available for the higher plants. For example, it is probable that fungi generally derive nitrogen from organic nitrogen; and in the case of those of fairy rings, there can be little doubt that they take up from the soil organic nitrogen, which is not available to the meadow plants, and that, on their decay, their nitrogen becomes available to the associated herbage. Then in the case of the fungus-mantle observed by Frank on the roots of certain trees, it may be supposed that the fungus takes up organic nitrogen, and so becomes the medium of the supply of the soil nitrogen to the plant.

More pertinent still, is the action of the nitrifying organisms in rendering the organic nitrogen of the soil and subsoil available to the higher plants. It may well be supposed, therefore, that there may be other cases, in which lower organisms may serve the higher, by bringing into a more available condition the combined nitrogen already existing, but in a comparatively inert state, in soils and subsoils.

As to the undoubted fixation of free nitrogen in the growth of leguminous crops under the influence of suitable microbe infection, and of the development of nodules on the roots of the plants, the alternate explanations seem to be:—

1. That the plant is enabled, under the conditions of the symbiosis, to fix the free nitrogen of the atmosphere by its leaves.

2. That the organisms become distributed within the soil, and there fix free nitrogen, the resulting nitrogenous compounds becoming available as a source of nitrogen to the roots of the higher plants.

3. That free nitrogen is fixed in the course of the development of the organisms within the nodules, and that the resulting nitrogenous compounds are absorbed and utilised by the host-plant.

Dr. Gilbert seems to think that the balance of the evidence at present at command is much in favour of the third mode of explantation.

Practical Importance of the Question.

In regard to the practical importance of the newly-established source of nitrogen to the Leguminosæ, considered in its bearing on the known facts of agricultural production, and especially on the question of the sources of the nitrogen, not only of Leguminous crops themselves, but of crops generally, it may be stated that both agricultural investigation, and direct vegetation experiment, have clearly shown that Leguminosæ do take up much soil-nitrogen, and, at any rate, in great part, as nitrate. But the evidence does not justify the conclusion that the whole of the nitrogen has been so derived; and while the blanace of experimental evidence is against the supposition that the higher plants growing under sterilised conditions can assimilate free nitrogen; it is established that, at any rate, in the case of some leguminous plants, they may acquire nitrogen coincidently with the development on their roots of tubercular bodies with bacteroid contents; and the evidence points to the conclusion that it is the lower organisms, and not the higher plants, that fix free nitrogen. And further, that when such plants are growing in soil and subsoil containing an abundance of combined nitrogen, lower organisms may serve the higher, at any rate, in part, by bringing the already combined nitrogen of the soil and subsoil into a more readily available condition.

Summary and Conclusion.

There is no evidence that the leguminous plant itself assimilates free nitrogen. The evidence at present at command is in favour of the supposition that the observed gain is due to the fixation of nitrogen in the development of the lower organisms in the root nodules, and that the nitrogenous compounds produced are taken up and utilised by the leguminous plant. Further, the development of the supposed nitrogen-fixing bodies is obviously dependent on due infection with organisms essential to the setting up of the symbiotic life in the particular leguminous plant to be grown.

It seems probable that, in the growth in practical agriculture of leguminous crops, such as Clover, Vetches, Peas, Beans, Lucerne, &c., at any rate some, and in certian cases a considerable proportion of the large amount of nitrogen which they contain, and of the large amount which they frequently leave as nitrogenous residue in the soil for future crops, may be due to free nitrogen so brought into combination by the agency of lower organisms.

It has yet to be determined under what conditions a greater or less proportion of the total nitrogen of the crop will be derived—on the one hand from nitrogen compounds within the soil, and on the other from such fixation.

Incidentally the question suggests itself—how far the failure of red Clover, or of other leguminous crops, may be due to the exhaustion of the organisms necessary for nodule development, and for the consequent fixation of free nitrogen, and how far to the exhaustion of combined nitrogen in an available condition, or of the necessary mineral constituents, within the range of the plant-roots.

Assuming it to be established that a considerable proportion of the nitrogen of our leguminous crops is due to fixation under the conditions supposed, it is obvious that such a fact will not only serve to explain the source of the hitherto unaccounted-for amount the nitrogen of those crops themseves, but it will

also aid the explanation of the increased amount of nitrogen which other crops acquire, when they are grown in association, or in alternation, with Leguminosæ. Lastly, it will help to explain the source of part of the accumulated combined nitrogen within our soils, and the comparative slow exhaustion of their stores of it, by cropping, drainage, and in other ways. —*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

LIBERIAN COFFEE REDIVIVUS.

The abandonment of so large a portion of the coffee cultivation of Ceylon, India and Java has left Brazil and other states in South America to stand almost alone in supplying the consuming markets of the world. At the present moment stocks in Europe are unprecedently low, and the visible supply for the future is altogether inadequate for ordinary consumption. Under such circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the value of coffee is very much enhanced, and that certain qualities which a few years ago were considered of little value have taken the place of the better kinds, whilst these latter have risen in price above all precedent, Liberian coffee, which used to fetch some R25 per cwt. less than coffee Arabica, has now touched 100s, and attention is naturally drawn to its cultivation. Liberian coffee was first introduced into Ceylon and grown more as a curiosity than anything else; but, as leaf-disease began to affect the estates worse and worse every year, great hopes were entertained that the new and sturdy variety was destined to revive the fortunes of the planters. From one cause or another Liberian coffee did not turn out a success at first—in fact, too much was expected of it. It was planted in unsuitable soils and unpropitious climates; it was slow of growth; the crop would not ripen; when it did ripen it wouldn't pulp; and when it was eventually cleaned and sent to market it fetched a very low price compared with the ordinary produce of the estates. Finally it was found that the Liberian trees were quite as badly affected by leaf-disease and green bug as the other variety—indeed, it has been thought by some that green bug was introduced into Ceylon with the Liberian plants. The great disaster which overwhelmed our planters finally put an end to most of the experiments in planting Liberian coffee; and the cultivation, though a little is still in existence, was practically abandoned. In the meantime, however, Ceylon planters had taken the plant with them to the Straits Settlements, and commencement was made in Johore, the cultivation being afterwards extended to Sungei Ujong, Selangor, and Perak. Just at the time when the demand for coffee has so largely increased, these estates are coming into bearing and showing large profits, and it has been asserted that certain properties belonging to Messrs. Hill and Rathbone are bearing at the rate of 8 cwts. to 11 cwts. per acre. These figures, appearing some six or seven months ago in the Straits papers, were promptly challenged by one or more old resident planters, but the proprietors succeeded in proving that they were correct. It was however explained that these crops were obtained by the help of manure, and though, as regards statistics, there was no necessity to go further into the matter. Messrs. Hill and Rathbone went out of their way to show how fully they were justified in manuring such young coffee in order to take the greatest possible advantage of the high prices at present ruling in the home markets. We quote particulars of crops and acreage of four of the properties. Of the two states in Sungei Ujong we personally know nothing; but we have been told that they are really magnificent little properties, and, as the two total only 110 acres, it can easily be understood they can be kept in first-rate order and made to bear almost anything. Welds Hill estate and Batu Cave estate we have seen for ourselves. Welds Hill is within a couple of miles of the town of Kuala Lumpur, and is a very fine little property, Like the others it has been manured; but, having been planted too close, the trees have hardly got fair play. The outturn of 8 cwt. an acre is certainly very good, but, from the appearance of the estate, it should be capable of better things unless of course the trees are too crowded. The Batu Cave estate is a mere garden at the foot of immense rugged limestone rocks. The soil is magnificent highly charged with lime, and can be made to bear anything, being only 11 acres in extent. In less favourable localities in Ceylon, and under adverse circumstances of labor and climate, we have seen 24 cwt. an acre taken off a field of 16 acres. There are several planters who have elected to take comparatively inferior land in the neighborhood of Kuala Lumpur, and are planting it up avowedly with the intention of manuring and taking advantage, not only of the high prices, but of the facilities afforded them by the railway from Kuala Lumpur to the coast. Had they chosen they could have gone further inland and taken up better soil. These crops then which seem, and in reality are, so large, have been to a great extent produced by the help of manure, whilst the trees are very young, and consequently must not be taken as the standard from which to calculate what Liberian coffee will do in the ordinary soil of the country and with ordinary cultivation. The greater number of estates now in Johore would shew very poor returns; in fact, some of them have been extremely disappointing. The soil undoubtedly is very poor; and, wherever plantations are made on better soil, the result which might confidently be looked forward to would be better than those of the old Johore estates, whilst a similar liberal outlay would no doubt produce similar results to those from the estates in Selangor and Sungei Ujong.—Local "Times"

PRUNES IN CALIFORNIA.—There is money in prunes perhaps more than in any other fruit, except oranges Last season a ten-acre plot in Pomona (Cal.) brought a gross return of £1,583 or nearly £160 per acre. The market for dried prunes is the surest of all. The demand is not likely to be reached for the next 20 years.—*Mildura Cultivator.*

THE CEYLON TEA FUND COMMITTEE is still busy over many things: Agencies and exhibition not being the least of its objects of attention. We cannot see how the business in hand can permit of any reduction of subscription at least this year; but we suppose the Fund is not to be continued for ever or beyond a certain date; for, the day is surely coming when the virtues of Ceylon tea will be fully understood from the Arctic to the Antartic pole and from China to Peru; and then the Kandy Committee will sing "We have got no work to do."

A RICH DISCOVERY of opals of a finer quality than those of Mexico is just reported from Moscow in the State of Washington, U.S., close to the Idaho Railway. They were found by some labourers while digging a well in a wheat field, the mother rock being a basalt wacke. Opal is an amorphous hydrated silica, and is deposited from water. The finest specimens of the gem or precious opal come from Hungary, but those of Mexico are very fine. The fire opal of Zimapau, in Mexico, is transparent and of a deep red, being coloured by oxide of iron. Small veins of opal have been found in several parts of the United States.—*E. Mail*, March 26.

VINES.—Among the curiosities of the California grape region is a vineyard that may well be called the smallest in the world as regards the number of vines, for it has but one vine. This is a most remarkable one, however, for its branches extend over a space of 12,000 feet, the cane being a foot in diameter. This extraordinary vine is over seventy years old, and was grown from an old Mission cutting by a Mexican woman. It has borne grapes every year since it was two years old, and is good now, they say, for six tons of grapes a year. Clusters weighing seven pounds have been picked from this ancient relic of the Mission days.—*Mildura Cultivator.*

MINES AND MINING IN CEYLON.

We think our exposure the other day of the attempt to depreciate the value of our Gemming Industry was justifiable and satisfactory. We are as anxious to get at the truth as any "roving correspondent" of our Indian contemporaries, and we are equally desirous to avoid exaggeration. But we cannot possibly understand how the total gross returns from an industry, enterprise or speculation which calls forth the energies of 20,000 able-bodied Sinhalese, can be put down at no more than £10,000 per annum. Even if it be said that the 20,000 natives do not work all the year round, but only at certain seasons, and that many of them, failing success in gemming, fall back on their relatives and village resources for means of support, it is absurd to say that so great a number not simply in Sabaragamuwa but in the Southern Province would continue to labour in gem pits—work extremely trying under any circumstances—or even in surface work, for an average return of not more than five rupees per head per annum. On the whole, we consider our estimate of fifty rupees a very moderate one.

But our object today is not to extend discussion which has already so fully occupied our columns in reference to Gems and Gemming; but rather to call attention to the other great branch of our local mining enterprise, namely the digging and export of Plumbago. Of the gross returns from this industry there is not room for the slightest doubt or inaccuracy. Every hundred-weight, we may almost say every pound is exported. The rise and progress of this great native industry in our midst has been very remarkable. Going back forty years, we find an export of no more than 23,823 cwt. in 1850, and we give the decennial exports to show the rate of progress :—

Export of Plumbago.

1850	...	cwt.	23,823
1860	...	„	75,660
1870	...	„	85,249
1880	...	„	208,738
1890	...	„	385,754

It was no wonder therefore that "plumbago" mining after the primitive native fashion should attract the attention of Mr. Barrington Brown when in our midst. Whatever difficulty he experienced in collecting correct information for his principals in respect of "gems," he could have no difficulty about plumbago. We have been accustomed to call it our only mineral of "commercial importance." Apart from gems, this will no longer be correct, for the export of "mica" is beginning to make some show. But the great demand for Ceylon plumbago for crucible purposes, has made the industry one of first-class importance. Mr. Barrington-Brown did not fail to see this, or to note the practical monopoly which this Colony has of the supply. And yet he found that in connection with the industry, no modern mining appliances, the results of English skill and invention, had been applied. A few natives, it is true, use pumps; but only after a primitive fashion. On this part of his mission, the expert was able to report with confidence. He visited a large number of plumbago mines, and carefully inspected those which had been got on lease, or purchased for his Syndicate, and in nearly every case he was able to show how inadequate was the native mode of working—how when mines got to a certain depth, the aid of capital and skill became indispensable in order to free the pits from water, and how consequently the works are not prosecuted as they might be by European Companies in command of capital.

In one case, Mr. Barrington Brown illustrated the primitive way in which things were being done. There was a boiler fed from a tank supplied with water by two men who hoisted it from a stream, and a Sinhalese watchmaker had arrived to repair the pumps. In this he failed and the water in the pits rose to within 12 feet of the surface. All the time there was a large stream flowing close by which could have driven a waterwheel giving power to the pumps! Scientifically worked, the "expert" felt sure that the plumbago properties secured by his Syndicate would prove very profitable. On this opinion, the London promoters have acted, sending out an English mining engineer and a supply of pumps to erect on some of their properties in the Kalutara district. The result of his operations will, no doubt, be seen erelong; but meantime, we cannot help once more expressing regret that the Syndicate did not see their way to send back Mr. Barrington Brown with power and means to direct operations in respect of both gem and plumbago mines in correspondence with his very practical and valuable Report. Until this is done, we can scarcely feel that justice has been done to local mining industries and a fair test applied to their value and prospects of development.

LETTERS FROM JAMAICA.

JAMAICA EXHIBITION—OPENING CEREMONY—THE BUILDING AND EXHIBITS—THE RECEPTION OF PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES—THE FESTIVITIES—LEGISLATIVE SESSION—POOR CROPS ON THE BLUE MOUNTAINS.

Per Packet of 10th March.

It is again a long time since I addressed you, and I must apologize for not having ere this sent you an account of the opening of the Jamaica Exhibition; but as you exchange with our local *Gleaner* newspaper, you will no doubt, ere you get this, have received a copy with particulars of the opening ceremony which proved a great success, so that our energetic and hard-working Governor Sir Henry Blake was well rewarded for the trouble he has taken in bringing about this success. Praise must also be awarded to all concerned in the planning and erection of the building which is a very picturesque edifice, and causes regret that being of wood it cannot be permanent; and though it would be a grand thing for the town of Kingston to take it over, and keep it up as a sort of "Crystal Palace," I learn the owner of the land declines to sell, so it is feared that unless matters can be arranged the building must come down and be sold as second-hand lumber, which will be rather a melancholy termination of the affair.

The Exhibition was opened on the 27th January by Prince George of Wales as representative of the Queen, his grandmother, and his father the Prince of Wales, and very well he acquitted himself, won great popularity, and was most warmly greeted and received by the people who turned out in thousands to see him, the occasion having been made a public holiday. On the daïs was a large gathering of our Jamaica notables; and also the Earl of Rosse, and other distinguished visitors from King's House, friends of our Governor who had been invited to Jamaica for the Exhibition. The Bishop of Jamaica read a very appropriate dedication prayer, and the choir sang "God save the Queen," "God bless the Prince of Wales" and a hymn suitable to the occasion: after the presentation of the address the Governor asked Prince George to declare the exhibition open, and he moreover made a very nice speech. The aisles of

the building were lined by the police, and Kingston volunteers, and some 7,000 people passed the turnstiles on the opening day, the entrance fee, except for season ticket holders, being 7s 6d up to 4 o'clock.

The building is in Moorish style, the idea, I believe, being taken from the Glasgow exhibition. There is a central dome, and small minarets at the corners: there are aisles and galleries, and the effect within is very pleasing, and the various courts were very fairly complete on the opening day. In the grounds there is an *annexe* chiefly filled with Canadian exhibits. That large country is the principal exhibitor; most of the West India Islands are also represented, but there are not many American exhibits, as "Uncle Sam" took umbrage because he was not officially asked to partake in the Exhibition, not being satisfied with the customary notification sent alike to all countries and nations that an Exhibition was to be held in Jamaica in January. Of course there are several English exhibits, and also many foreign ones, so there can be little doubt that the Jamaica Exhibition will make Jamaica more extensively known than it has hitherto been, and it is hoped it may be the means of extending and reviving our commerce, for Jamaica is neither *quite* defunct or asleep as is generally supposed to be the case. Neither is it the hotbed of yellow fever so that it need no longer be supposed that a person going out to Jamaica, is sure to find a grave there, any more than a Jamaican visiting England is bound to die of consumption or scarlet fever. It was unhealthy over-crowded Barracks, many close to malarial swamps, the drinking of new Rum, and general fast living that helped to decimate our troops in "old time" days; for now the military mortality in Jamaica can I believe be very favourably compared with other Colonies and stations of that Empire on which the sun never sets.

There is an Art Pavilion in which many very pretty and artistic pictures are exhibited. There is also a Model Dairy for showing people how butter is made, but though Jamaica abounds in horned stock, it has not been possible to get sufficient milk to work the Dairy properly, cows on the many "Pens" being kept not for their milk but for the rearing of stock, so that very few are milked, and they consequently get very wild and have to have their legs tied or to be thrown down before any milk can be got from them. There is a potter from Doulton's; a shed for machinery in motion; there are models of settlers' huts, and some Caribs have been sent over from St. Vincent who work at their basket-making, etc. There is also a theatre in which an English Dramatic and Variety Company performs a panorama showing Canadian views by lime-light, one or two shows, a maze, a shooting gallery, and a large steam "merry go round" which is very largely patronized by the young darkies of both sexes. The band of the 1st West and of the Kingston Volunteers discourses sweet music at intervals, and there is a very good display of fireworks on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Messrs Lascelles, de Mercado & Co. have a pavilion of their own for their special exhibits, and Aston Gardner & Co. have an excellent refreshment room, and besides there is a restaurant within the building "run and bossed" by a Yankee. The building is lighted by electricity, but was at first somewhat a failure. Tramcars bring the people close up to the building, and the entrance is only 1s. and I should think later on will be reduced to 6d as an inducement to more of the people from the country to come to town and be educated by a slight they are never likely to see again during their lives.

Kingston was in gala dress for the reception of Prince George; triumphal arches were erected along the route taken to King's House, and an address was presented at the Town Hall; several vessels of war of the West India Squadron were in harbour including the Admiral's ship the "Bellerophon," and the Prince's despatch vessel the "Thrush." There were also one large Russian man-of-war, and two Spanish gunboats, so that the consumption of powder in various salutes was rather extensive. One thing to be missed was that none of the Governors of the other Islands accepted Sir Henry Blake's invitation to be present: it would have added to the importance of the opening ceremony, nevertheless, it was a great success far greater, I fancy, than was generally anticipated.

The Governor gave two balls one in honor of Prince George and the opening of the Exhibition, when the new ball-room was used for the first time; the second the week after was a fancy dress ball which also was a most brilliant success. The Governor was dressed very handsomely and appropriately as Christopher Columbus and Lady Blake as Isabella of Spain: the costumes were copied from old pictures at Madrid. Besides these, there were very many handsome and pretty costumes; and the variety was great and the whole scene very bright and picturesque. Your humble servant appeared as "Santa Claus" alias "old Father Christmas," and was complimented on his appropriate costume, and Dr. Plaxton was simply perfect as an African slave driver and dealer; he was the most observed of all, for it was a real costume purchased on the Coast by an officer of the West Indian Regiment and lent for the occasion. Besides the balls, there were races at Cumberland Pen, cricket and polo, in the latter of which Prince George took part; and it will be many a long day before the Kingstonians' see the like again.

Our Legislative Council is now in session, and have to pass many important laws. The Governor's opening speech disclose a most satisfactory state of affairs, and there will be money in hand to carry out the building of bridges and improvement of roads.

As regards crop it is very backward this year in the Blue Mountains, and with the exception of one or two properties is not expected to be a large yield. We have had rather a wet February, which is unusual, it being, as in Ceylon, generally the driest month in the year. W. S.

CEYLON'S EXAMPLE TO BE FOLLOWED IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

The following is from the *Indian Agriculturist*:—"There appears to be some prospect of a general increase of tea cultivation in the Wynaad. The fact that this district has been left so far behind in the race with Northern India and Ceylon is attributed by a local apologist to the difficulty of establishing factories for the treatment of the leaf. It is proposed now to start a number of factories as joint stock companies and work them on the Ceylon system, by which a fixed charge of say two annas per pound is allowed for wear and tear of machinery and profit to the manufacturer, while a further charge is made for absolute cost of manufacture, packing, transport, etc., including insurance and all home charges. The average price of tea per pound ruling in the London market is calculated at the current rate of exchange, and the planter obtains this sum, less the fixed charges of the factory. By the adoption of this system it is thought that the cultivation of tea may become profitable on many small estates where the treatment of the leaf by hand is now out of the question as a commercial undertaking."

A COMPLIMENT TO A COLOMBO FIRM.

In an article dealing with this same subject the *Madras Times* says:—"The large fields of tea now planted in the Ouchterlony Valley, with the splendid factory lately erected there by Messrs. Walker & Co. of Ceylon, and the cheap cost of manufacture which this working on a large scale demonstrates, has created a general stir, aided by the very successful planting of Mr. Punnett at Pundalur, whose forty acres of tea by the side of the main road attract the attention of all passers. But the initial difficulty still remains how to dispose of the leaf where no factory has been established to buy at a fair price."

A WELCOME BACK

has to be given to Mr. Thos. Dickson, junior, who left us about a year ago and in the interval has voyaged or travelled (chiefly in America) some 27,000 miles. Mr. Dickson's contributions to our *Literary Register* have been read with much interest and we are glad to say there are more to follow. Mr. Dickson has wandered over the American continent from New York to San Francisco and from New Orleans to Toronto. In the last-mentioned Canadian town, he found large quantities of Ceylon tea in godowns, the brand of "Wangie-oya" being prominent. In New Orleans again he found Ceylon tea drunk regularly at the oldest club in the town and he had the felicity of being introduced as the maker of the tea, it being from Lebanon estate. The New Orleanists received the Ceylon planter with princely hospitality. Mr. Dickson was also, as a shareholder, entertained in New York by the Directors of the Ceylon Tea Planters' Company and heformed the highest opinion of Messrs. Watson & Farr (a firm of such high repute that it is an honour to Ceylon to have their names as promoters of her tea) and also of Mr. Elwood May. The place Mr. Dickson was most tempted to stay in was the vine and fruit growing district of California where with irrigation they seem able to grow anything and have besides a delightful climate. Mr. Dickson returns to the charge of the Lebanon group of tea plantations.

THE AMSTERDAM MARKET.

Amsterdam, March 18.

CINCHONA BARK.—The sales which will take place in Amsterdam on April 2nd, 1891, consists of 6,405 bales, 996 cases (about 599 tons), divided as follows:—Java bark: From Government plantations 429 bales, 29 cases, about 41 tons; from private plantations, 5 976 bales, 965 cases, about 558 tons. Sumatra bark: 2 cases, about 5 cwt. Druggists' Bark: Succirubra quills, 704 cases plus 2 cases Sumatra; broken quills and chips, 644 bales 18 cases; root, 170 bales, 35 cases. Calisaya quills 40 cases; root 8 bales; C. Schuhkrafft quills 27 cases. Lancifolia quills 72 cases; broken quills and chips 31 bales, 15 cases; root 21 bales. Manufacturing Bark: Ledgeriana quills 69 cases; broken quills and chips 3,655 bales, 1 case; root 1,161 bales. Hybrids quills 10 cases; broken quills and chips 536 bales, 3 cases; root 136 bales. Officinalis broken quills and chips 43 bales. Total, 6,405 bales, 994 cases Java bark; 2 cases Sumatra (druggists' bark.) —*Chemist and Druggist.*

PRECIOUS STONES AND PHOSPHORESCENCE.

Substances which are phosphorescent under ordinary conditions glow with the greatest brilliancy when submitted to the negative discharge in highly attenuated gases. Canton's phosphorus shines with all the splendour induced by strong sunshine. Under the same circumstances the diamond, especially, that from the South African fields, phosphoresces with a brillian light blue colour. Diamonds from other localities were found by Mr. Crookes to shine with all varieties of colour, such as bright blue, pale blue, apricot, red, yellowish green, orange and bright green. A green diamond when phosphorescing in a good vacuum gave out almost as much light as a candle, and the different faces of the naturally crystallised gems were found to glow with different shades of colour. The ruby, which is practically almost pure alumina, phosphoresces with a rich full red. A number of rough rubies in a high vacuum glow, when the molecular discharge plays upon them, as if they were red-hot, and with an illuminating effect almost equal to that of the diamond under the same conditions. The colour of the ruby has apparently little or nothing to do with the phenomenon; pure white alumina, rubies of a pale reddish-yellow, and gems of the "pigeon's blood" colour, all emit practically the same deep red glow. The artificial rubies o Messrs. Fremy & Feill, which are of the same chemica nature as the natural stone, behave in precisely th same way when subjected to the discharge in a sufficiently high vacuum. showing that in this as in all othe respects the natural and artificial rubies are identica in character. The sapphire, however, which in chemicae composition differs but slightly if at all, from the rubyr gives out a bluish-grey light, whilst the emerald glow with a fine crimson-red colour.—*Good Words.*

RAINFALL REGISTRATION IN INDIA.—From a Government resolution we quote as follows:—

With regard to the necessity for the definition of a "rainy day," the Meteorological Reporter remark that from an agricultural point of view, it is not only necessary to know the total amount of rain, but also the character of the rainfall. It is evident that a rainfall of 20 inches during a given period in two or three cyclonic downpours might be destructive to the crops, whilst the same amount occurring as frequent moderate showers in the same period might be beneficial in the highest degree. The only fairly satisfactory way of discriminating the character of the fall is by comparing the actual number of rainy days with the normal number, and the starting point for such a comparison will be a suitable definition of a rainy day. The Meteorological Departments of other countries have generally adopted a rainfall of ·01″ or upwards in twenty-four hours as defining a rainy day, and this has been followed in the annual reports on the Meteorology of India. A fall of ·01″ however appears to be too small to be of any value for agricultural purposes in this country. The knowledge of such a fall might be a useful indication of the prevalence of cloudy weather which is somo times very desirable for the crops at certain periods. But the comparison usually desired appears to be between the actual number of days on which useful or heavy rain fell and the normal number of such rainy days; and the Government of India concurs with the Meteorological Reporter that a fall of ·1″ (one-tenth of an inch) in twenty-four hours will be the most convenient and suitable definition.

The proposals for the improvement of rainfall registration which have the approval of the Government of India may now be summarized. 1st.—That a common hour for registration, viz., 8 a. m., and a common rainfall week ending on Saturday 8 a. m. should be adopted in the whole of India. 2nd.—That all rain gauges should be *systematically* inspected. the services of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India being utilized for supervision of the duty of inspection wherever this is considered desirable. 3rd.—That Symon's rain gauges, tested by the Meteorological Department, should be the only description of gauge used. 4th.—That monthly returns of rainfall be published by each local Government, of which copies would be found together and issued as an annual volume by the Imperial Meteorological Department. 5th.—That the Imperial Meteorological Department should adopt a fixed division of the year into four periods corresponding with the periods of general rainfall for purposes of comparison. 6th.—That for the purpose of calculating the number of rainy days a fall of one-tenth of an inch and upwards be taken to denote a rainy day.

QUININE.

To Dr. King of the Calcutta Botanical Gardens, in his capacity of Chief Superintendent of the Bengal Cinchona Plantations, I am indebted for a specimen of

THE SULPHATE OF QUININE

manufactured at Mungpoo by my good and able friend, Mr. James Gammie. So long ago as March 1876, I saw Mr. Gammie's process of preparing mixed alkoloids. He has gone on adopting improved methods, until now the Mungpoo Quinine is as valuable in medicine, if not quite so white and flaky as Howard's celebrated preparation. With the present low market prices, the difficulty must be to make the manufacture pay. Prices cannot well go lower, and yet the increase in the consumption of this valuable febrifuge, tonic and remedy against the effects of opium eating and dram drinking, is by no means such as might have been reasonably expected. If only Russia treated her soldiers as human beings, whose lives are sacred, ought to be treated, the consumption of the drug would be doubled at once.

Tea continues to flush luxuriantly. Exquisitely clear views great rock face of Kirigalpota, varying aspects of Adam's Peak and flanking ranges including Laxapanagala cliffs.

Mr. Hamlin states the great success of 104 acres Coorg coffee on Kondesala under the shade of *Ficus glomerata*, planted 1888-89 ; crop this year will pay all expenditure. Coffee with cacao amongs it shows no trace of *hemileia*. Experiments will now be tried on Naranghena 2,000 feet ; Delmar over at 4,000.

On other hand old diseased coffee with all attenton yields only R25 profit against tea 95 per acre. As Sir Wm. Gregory said 'Can't make an old man young.'

DR. TRIMEN ON JAVA.

(NEW TREES &C., FOR CEYLON.)

From a very interesting letter from Dr. Trimen in answer to questions of ours regarding trees suitable for Ceylon, we venture to quote some passages :—

" All I saw of the hill-country of Java was thus—the sanatorium of Sindanglaia at about 3,500 ft., and the Hill Garden at Tijbodas about a thousand feet higher on the slope of the Gedeh volcano which is always puffing a little. This garden is very poor after Hakgala, but they have a few fine things, notably two magnificent specimens of *Xanthorrhoea hastilis*, and several good conifers of which I bespoke seed. They grow *acacia decurrens* here (the form without suckers) but generally the Australian trees did not look so well as here in Celyon. I do not fancy there is much in the way of native hill trees in Java worth our attention here, the *general* character of them as far as I saw being like our own : slow growing, comparatively small and no doubt very difficult to grow. As with us they prefer foreigners. I saw a good deal of *cedrela serrata* ('Red Toon') planted by road-sides and doing well. The Malayan Oaks are very numerous, but by no means particularly hill trees. There are several species at Singapore, prominent trees of the jungles at sea level. I have brought back with me seeds of one called after poor Cantley *Quercus Cantleyana* by King, a very handsome species. There are no less than 104 oaks in the Indo-Malayan region already known : it is curious that we have not one in Ceylon.*

"*Dammara alba* (Agathis loranthifolia) is the ordinary species of Dammara tree in Malaya, a beautiful pyramidal tree of which I have some fine young plants here received some years back from Sir H. Lowe from Perak, but the Queensland *D. robusta* is a good deal grown in Java as here. I have not seen *D. australis* which needs a cooler climate I think.*

" Cubebs is a puzzling business. I saw their plantation at Buitenzorg and have specimens from it. Possibly more than one species is grown there. I believe I have already here one of them, but they have not yet fruited and till they do so, it is but guess work. One difficulty is the great difference in the leaves of the young plants and the adult fruit bearing ones. I hope soon to have abundant material for coming to a conclusion ; at present not even at head-quarters could I get much definite information.

"Buitenzorg is an astonishing place, and Dr. Treub a man much to be envied. The Dutch Government deserves great credit for maintaining at such a high level and in such a liberal manner an establishment worked on an almost purely scientific basis. There are no less than four fully equipped laboratories in thorough working order, each under a scientific head—Botanical, Bacteriological, Pharmaceutical and Agricultural, all fully equipped with all the latest improvements.

"The Economic or Experimental Gardens (Cultuurtuin) is quite separate from the Botanic Garden (about 2 miles off) and also has a scientific head under Dr. Treub. It is about 200 acres in extent and laid out in large square plots each devoted to one product, everything well kept and in beautiful order with plenty of labour and appliances. Very large distributions of plants and seeds are made from here to planters and others and *nothing* is ever charged for them ; all is given free.

" The Botanic Garden itself is a wonderful and unique place, but without much beauty save in one or two spots. It is very wonderful to see such an enormous number of trees all growing in a classified arrangement. It could of course only be done in a soil and with a climate which will grow anything. But even here many are distorted and stunted and convey very little idea of what the tree is really like. More room is urgently needed, and is to be afforded at once by the annexation of adjacent land.

" I prefer Peradeniya as a garden, combining the *utile* with the *dulce* as it does, but what I envy Dr. Treub is his large staff of capable trained European assistants, and abundant and liberal funds ; also his freedom from nursery-garden work and the absence of any charges for supplying things."

All this is very interesting to us as we had Dr. Treub's guidance over the various gardens in 1881. He also shewed us the fine Museum and Library attached to the gardens. All this liberal support of botanical, horticultural and agricultural science is very creditable to the Dutch Government.

* The reason given by Wallace for the presence of the mountain oaks in Java was its former connection with the Himalayas, but all this abundance of sea level oaks takes us entirely by surprise.—ED. *T. A.*

* *Dammara australis* is the New Zealand pine or kari (not kauri, which is the native name of *Eucalyptus diversicolor*) and it might do well in our higher mountain regions.—ED. *T. A.*

NOTES FROM THE SOUTHERN COLONIES.

(*By an ex-Ceylon Colonist.*)

My visits to Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney were very pleasant, but I doubt that I should like to live in any one of them. Unless it be a lucky venture in mining scrip, there is nothing there or here which will give the same return on capital as a good tea estate in Ceylon. The labour question is a big trouble in all the Colonies and has some curious developments which, unless capital is to become the servant of labour, will have to be resisted to the death. The present strike amongst the shearers in Queensland very clearly illustrates one of these

phases. The men have not struck because their wages are too low or hours of work too long or because of dissatisfaction with their masters' ways or manners, but because their Union has decided that squatters must not engage their shearers direct, but through the Union offices to whom application for hands must be made and who will supply it in quantity and quality at their discretion. Because masters object to place themselves in bondage to such an agreement, the Union shearers have gone out on strike, have assembled in a large armed camp from which detatchments go out to drive away, if possible, free labourers, burn down goods sheds, fire runs, tear up railways which might bring up free labourers, and cut the telegraph lines, and they have been doing this sort of thing for about six weeks in a Colony which has an organisation called a representative Government !! Be thankful that you live in a Crown Colony, the advantages of which form of Government I never realised so clearly as now, and that you have the Tamil cooly for a labourer.

The labour creed has been reduced to rhyme by a labour poet in the following words:—

"Eight hours work,
Eight hours play,
Eight hours sleep,
And eight bob a day,"

This is for our ordinary "pick and shovel man." Since my arrival in Auckland the shoemakers have gone out on strike for a scale of wages which masters say will make seventeen shillings per day. I am thankful that I brought out a good supply of boots and shoes, for it is likely they will be rather dear in this colony in future. The climate of this place is very nice, something like the shade temperature of Nuwara Eliya and not so hot a sun.

THE KELANI VALLEY TEA ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Report of the Board of Directors, which was presented to the Shareholders at the Fifth Ordinary General Meeting on the 16th April:—

The Directors have the pleasure to submit to the Shareholders the Accounts and Balance Sheet for th eighteen months, ending 31st December 1890.

These Accounts, the Directors consider show a very fair result for the first profit-yielding period of the Company's existence. Looking at the final result, it must be borne in mind that the profits for the past season have to liquidate the proportionately heavy balance brought forward from the previous acounts; apart from this balance, the account would show a profit equivalent to nearly 10 per cent per annum.

In the Report issued to the Shareholders on 1st October 1890, it was stated that the Company had acquired the small property "Dover" on favourable terms. The Board have much reason to be satisfied with this purchase which will prove a material factor in the future profits of the Company.

Estimates of Tea for the past eighteen months were:—

	lb.	
From Degalessa ...	...103,020	
" Dover	... 8,000	
		111,020 lb.
Actual production Degalessa	120,727	
" " Dover ...	12,606	
		133,333 lb.
Which shows an excess over estimate of		22,313 lb

Since the date of last Report the Company have purchased a small additional piece of land, in all 7½ acres, at a cost of £27, to admit of a cart road being made at an easy gradient to connect the Factory with the main road across the Ferry.

With a view to the further extension of cultivation of the Company's property, it is proposed by the Board to issue the remaining 397 unallotted shares, and the following Resolution will be submitted to the Meeting, in order to give effect to this:—"That in pursuance of Clause 9 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Directors be, and they are hereby, authorized to issue the unallotted Shares of the Capital of the Company, being 397 Shares, at a premium of £1 per Share, and that such Shares be offered at such premium first to the existing Shareholders *pro rata* and in proportion to their present holdings, and that any Shares which shall not be taken by the Shareholders shall be disposed of by the Directors for the best interests of the Company; the premium of £1 to be payable forthwith upon allotment and with the first payment to be made upon the Shares."

	£	s.	d.
The Net profits shown in the accompanying Accounts is	£646	0	3
Out of which the Directors recommend that a Dividend be paid at the rate of 5 per cent. free from Income Tax, which will absorb	464	0	0
Leaving a sum to be carried forward to New Account of	£182	0	3

As a result of the action of the Directors, referred to in their previous Report, the violent fluctuations in Exchange during the past 18 months have not appreciably affected the Company.

BALANCE SHEET, 1ST JULY, 1889, TO 31ST DEC. 1890.

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capital Account— Nominal Capital 2,000 Shares of £10 each	20,000	0	0			
" Capital Issued	16,030	0	0			
In 1,350 Shares of £10 each, on which £5 per Share has been called up	6,750	0	0			
253 fully paid Vendors' Shares	2,530	0	0			
	9,280	0	0			
Less Call in arrear (since paid)	10	0	0			
				9,270	0	0
" Debentures issued to date— "A" Series ..	4,250	0	0			
"B" " ..	2,500	0	0			
				6,750	0	0
" Bills Payable				3,879	3	4
" Sundry Creditors				1,841	7	3
" Exchange Account				463	15	11
" New Oriental Bank, London, amount due on Current Account				2,004	18	4
" Profit and Loss Account				646	0	3
				£24,855	5	1

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d
By Degallessa Estate—						
Balance from last Account ..	10,997	19	2			
Expenditure, developing New Clearings	1,791	11	4			
Cost of Land purchase l	140	16	0			
				12,930	6	6
" Dover Estate— Purchase Price of Property ..				2,000	0	0
" Building and Machinery Account—						
Balance from last Account	518	12	0			
Amount expended during year ..	3,826	14	0			
				4,345	6	0
" Coast Advances				743	15	0
" Produce Shipment— 1890 Season's Tea realised after 31st December				1,835	8	0
" New Oriental Bank, Colombo, amount lodged on Deposit Receipt ..				3,000	0	0
" Petty Cash				0	9	7
				£24,855	5	1

MR. J. L. SHAND AND A NORTH BORNEO COFFEE COMPANY.

London, April 3rd.

When my last letter was written it was not possible to tell you what Mr. J. L. Shand had determined with respect to sharing in the expedition to the Andes which Sir Alfred Dent has been organizing. But we have learned during the present week that there now exists but little probability that he will take part in it. Mr. Shand would not have been disinclined to go, we think, had it been possible for him to obtain the pecuniary inducement which he considers to be necessary. This, we are told, is not forthcoming, and naturally, therefore, Mr. Shand can scarcely care to expose himself to the risks and hardships which must attend any expedition of the kind.

It is said—indeed it has now been publicly announced—that Mr. Dawkins, first Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has resigned that appointment to accept charge of this expedition to the Andes. A great deal of surprise has been expressed that that gentleman should care to throw up a position which opens up so many possibilities for the future in order to take part in a venture, successful issue to which must be, to say the least, exceedingly problematical. Even if territory likely to be suitable for coffee growing be found on the slope of the Andes, the question will still remain as to whether it will offer sufficient inducement for the investment of the necessary capital. All the South American Republics have got into exceedingly bad odour lately, and it is very greatly to be doubted if British capitalists would care to risk more money in countries so constantly liable, as they are, to insurrectionary disturbance. We may well feel confident that there would be no difficulty in obtaining the services of any member of young Englishmen and Scotchmen to go out and pioneer the enterprise, however deterrent the conditions may appear to be. It is to the love of travel and adventure which would induce that readiness to go out which has probably actuated Mr. Dawkins to the step he has taken. You, we believe, are already aware that Mr. Clark, of the Peradeniya Botanical Garden, is now on his way home, as we hear to go out with the expedition, and doubtless his services will be of great value. We have not heard the names of any other gentlemen mentioned as intending to take part in it.

The circumstances under which Sir Alfred Dent has arranged for this venture are singular and exceptional. That gentleman is, we believe, the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Bondholders, and in that capacity, the Peruvian Government being unable to meet its obligations on the bonds issued by it, he received the transfer or allocation by the Peruvian Ministers of certain tracts of land with valuable privileges attached, either as security for the ultimate payment of these bonds or in satisfaction of all the claims which may be made upon them. This must have taken place between 18 months or two years ago, because when Sir Alfred Dent was present at a meeting of the Ceylon Association in London some 15 months or so back, he asked Mr. Leake to recommend to him some gentlemen who might be qualified to go out and report on the suitability of the lands or various forms of cultivation such as are pursued in Ceylon. The contemplated expedition will be the outcome of these arrangements entered into by Sir Alfred Dent in the interests of the holders of Peruvian bonds.

While it seems to be almost certain, as has above been written, that Mr. J. L. Shand will decline to take any part in the venture described, he has turned his attention seriously to coffee cultivation in Borneo, and since my last letter was written he has registered a Company by the name of the Borneo Coffee Company (Limited), the prospectus of which I have seen. This states the proposed capital of the Company to be £20,000 in £10 shares, the object being to adopt an agreement between Mr. F. Walker and the Company to purchase plantations in British North Borneo and elsewhere, and to cultivate coffee, pepper, cacao, tobacco, &c, The articles of registration provide that the number of the directors is not to be less than three nor more than seven : the first board to be appointed by the subscribers and the qualification to be the holding of 10 shares, the remuneration having to be fixed at a general meeting. Mr. Shand's offices have been registered as the office of the new Company at 24, Rood Lane, E. C. The following list of the first subscribers will show you who the gentlemen are who have interested themselves with Mr. Shand in starting this new scheme:—Mr. H. Walker, 15, Great Russell Street Bedford Square ; Mr. W. H. Anderson, Rupert Lodge, Burnham, Bucks ; Mr. J. Fleming, 24, Rood Lane, E. C., Mr. A. Walker, 23, Rood Lane, E. C., tea broker ; Mr. J. S. B. Ridge, 23, Rood Lane, E. C., tea broker ; Mr. J.G.K. Grove, 123, Cannon Street , E. C. accountant ; and Mr. J. L. Shand, 24, Rood Lane, E. C. Mr. James Whittall is also one of the first directors, as is Mr. Shand.—London *Cor.*

THE INDIAN MANFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

[Iron is so cheaply produced in Britain and the freight to Ceylon is so moderate, that for the small quantity used locally, we do not suppose it would pay to establish the manufacture in Ceylon, even if coal were discovered in our island. All the other essentials,—limestone, clay and manganese we have, with the finest graphite in the world for crucibles. In copying the following article from the *Times of India*, the idea which occurs to us is, that if iron and steel manufactures, on a large scale succeed on India, the day may come when, we shall obtain our supplies, of those metals from the opposite continent in exchange for our pure plumbago.—ED. *T. A.*]

Next to iron and coal the minerals of most importance, to any one interested in the development of the Indian manufacturing industries, are those incidentally useful in the working of iron. Foremost among these stands limestone, which is essential if we wish to obtain iron from the ore on a commercial scale. Fortunately this mineral is found in great quantities at or near the probable iron mines of the future. They vary, however, very greatly in quality, many beds containing a heavy proportion of worthless ingredients. Carbonate of lime is the chemical required for foundry work, and that limestone is the best which contains the greatest quantity. The proportions vary immensely, as will be seen from an examination of samples from different beds. Some calcareous tufa in the Darjeeling range showed 98½ per cent of pure carbonate of lime and only 1½ per cent of foreign matters, of which all but an infinitesimal fraction consisted of magnesia. On the other hand, samples taken from the pachete rocks, near the Raneegunge coal fields, showed on analysis only 45 per cent of calcium carbonate, the balance being chiefly made up of 11½ per cent of magnesium carbonate and *over 39 per cent of insoluble matter.* It is this high percentage of insoluble matter which is the great objection to the use of the

Raneegunge limestone, otherwise the beds of Hansapather, which show 83½ per cent of calcium chloride, would do well enough if the insoluble matter, amounting to some 16 per cent, could be eliminated. In the Wardha valley, another great iron field, limestone is found containing from 94 to 97 per cent. of carbonate of lime and only 2 per cent. of insoluble matter, an advantage that would tell heavily in favour of any works for reducing iron ore established in that district. The best limestone is found in the Vindhyan range, and could be cheaply transported to any works that would probably be erected. There is no limestone actually available at Salem, though the iron fields there are the richest in India; but it occurs in many places in the Madras presidency some time with only 2 per cent of impurities. So valuable, however, are the Salem iron fields that it would pay to transport whatever limestone might be necessary for works erected there, especially as it can be obtained near the line of rail. Nature has been prolific in her stores of all required to develop the iron ores of India, but we seem unable to realize the wealth lying at our feet.

Next to limestone, fireclay is one of the most necessary products, for imported bricks and clay are very costly. The best fireclays are found in England, as in India, in the beds underlying the coal seam. Excellent bricks have been made from the Raneegunge clays, and have successfully passed very severe tests in the Calcutta Mint. The cost of firebricks made from them is, moreover, only Rs. 2·1 per hundred—about a quarter of those obtained from England. When the Bengal Iron Works Company was in existence it used bricks made of local clay with good results. Good fireclay is also found in the Madras Presidency and in the Vardha Valley. We have, however, grave doubts as as to the value of Indian firebricks, as hitherto made, for the inner layer of iron furnaces. They do extremely well for all parts of the furnace, if fortified with a lining of English bricks. This however, appears to be necessary where great or prolonged heats are obtained. It is quite possible however, that an increased demand might develop some better method of treating the local clays, so that they would make bricks suitable even for furnace linings. That they can be made in all other positions is an enormous saving, and the cost of importing English bricks for lining only would not be excessive, and should not stand in the way of a foundry. Graphite is another substance of great value in a foundry, as the cost of imported crucibles is very great. The drawback of local graphite is the high percentage of impurities. Good specimens have been found in Travancore, which have been worked up into crucibles suitable for all but excessive heats. It is more than probable that if a proper system of manufacturing crucibles under pressure was started in Madras, the results would prove of great value if annealed—a precaution which should be taken in this country even with imported crucibles—and it would perhaps be worth trying. Considering the high position held by Ceylon graphite in the commercial world, it would probably be better to import this material as the cost of transport would not be great, and Ceylon graphite could be made into crucibles as well in India as in England, if proper machinery was set up. It is a valuable industry and well worthy of encouragement, though utterly overlooked up to now. A demand would create a supply, and a steady and scientific attempt to develop local ores would soon create this demand. Everything depends on a start being made in the direction of developing local iron ores; that once done, all the rest will follow. it is useless to try and make graphite crucibles in India, without hydraulic pressure and the proper machinery, since crucibles thus made crumble too much in the fire, to be able to stand great heats, though useful enough for small brass castings of a few pounds only. It is so important to obtain good local crucibles for economy in working, even if they be made from Ceylon graphite that we wonder the matter has never been taken up before. Possibly the comparatively small demand has prevented any attempt in this direction, but if large local works were established their demand would be considerable, and should be met accordingly.* Manganese is also procurable in India, though no large quantities are known to exist in any one place:—"The commonest ores are manganite or gray oxide; wad or earthy protoxide, pyroluxite or the black perobide; psilomelane, a combination of the oxide of baryta hausmanite or peroxide occurring with other ores of the metal; and braunite or binoxide in combination with iron peroxide; silica and manganesia." The latter is found at Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, the beds in the former district yielding sufficient for working iron on a considerable scale even as already discovered, while careful search may reveal large beds. Psilomelane and pyroluxite are found in the Central Provinces where it has long been used in glass making, but has not been worked to any great extent. These specimens contain more oxygen than those in the Madras Presidency. Braunite is found in the Nagpore district and was reported by the Executive Engineer of the Kanhand district as lying in a bed a quarter of a mile long and ten feet thick. Thus we see that sufficient manganese is already known to exist in India to provide for the necessities of any iron industry likely to be developed in twenty years. Even if no more beds were discovered the cost of importing sufficient spiegeleisen should not be so great as to affect the iron industry materially. Considering the fact that maganese deposits frequently occur in laterite,† it is more than probable that a careful search among the laterite rocks of the Eastern and Western Ghauts, in the Rajmahal Hills and in Orissa, would result in the discovery of extensive manganese beds, but no search could well be carried out with the necessary thoroughness until the demand for maganese that must follow the erection of some smelting furnaces in India should make it remunerative, nor could it be reasonably expected. Nickel has not been mined in India hitherto, possibly from the absence of any demand for traces of the metal have been reported from Rajpootana and Khetre, though only as occurring in connection with other metals, such as copper and cobalt. It is, however, unlikely that the Indian iron industries will advance to the point of making nickel steel, at any rate for the present, though the iron ore in Salem and elsewhere is so good that there are no limits to the possible development of the metal. With magnificent ore and fine charcoal, only science and skill are required to produce the very finest results.

Chromium, so useful in the manufacture of chrome steel, is found in the form or chromite in the Salem district. The Porto Novo Company started in 1833 was called the, "Indian Steel Iron and Crome Company," and opened a chromite mine at Curpur from which ore was exported to England. It is stated in Ball's Economic Geology that "the principal rock in the low hills at the

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* In which case there would a fresh market for Ceylon plumbago.—ED. *T. A.*

† Has manganese been found in Ceylon laterite? There is no reason why it should not be, if as a recent German visitor to Ceylon affirms, he found graphite in this rock.—ED. *T. A.*

South-west base of the Shevaroy Hills, where the mines are situated, are hornblende, mica and talcose schists, penetrated by dykes of basalt and layers of serpentine, which last is intersected by a perfect network of veins of manganesite. The chromite occurs very irregularly in these veins in lenticular masses of various shapes and sizes; one block was said to weigh a couple of tons. At a depth of from fifty to sixty feet water became troublesome in the mines. It is not surprising, therefore, that mining became too expensive to be continued with profit, there being no certainty as to the proportion which the chromite bore to the mass of rock which had to be removed. At the same time the demand for this ore was by no means unlimited, and the immediate effect of throwing the Indian ore on the London Market is stated to have been to cause a fall in price." The truth is that all the materials required for a successful iron industry are to be found in ndia, and only the energy to develop them is wanted. The failure of the feeble attempts that have been from time to time to develop the iron ores seems to have been accepted as proof that they are not worth working. No other reasonable explanation for the supineness of capitalists in this direction seems forthcoming. The power of India will grow with her iron, as without it the resources of the country can never be fully developed.—*Times of India.*

COFFEE SEEDS.

A correspondent of the *Madras Mail* (R. G. H.) questions the soundness of the view of an eminent English authority quoted by Mr. R. H. Elliot, that it is a mistake to make a choice of seed from the best trees on an estate to raise a nursery with, and that the seed should be chosen from trees grown on the poorest and most exposed situations. Mr. Elliott has very little doubt, according to his own statement, that the authorities he mentions are correct, and is also of opinion that the seed procured from poverty-stricken trees should be grown in nurseries composed of poor soil, to ensure, as must inevitably be inferred, a successful estate, and yet he asks for some practical opinion on the subject. This would appear to indicate a misgiving on the part of Mr. Elliot, as to the ultimate success of a venture of the kind. If Mr. Elliot is so thoroughly satisfied about the correctness of the theory that would be presented to him, the best thing to do would be to go manfully to work and experiment upon it. Planters generally are very keen in selection of the richest sites available for making nurseries upon, as also of procuring seed from the healthiest trees, and it is common for nurseries of long standing to be abandoned in favour of new spots owing to the soil being considered too impoverished to grow suitable plants for transplanting into the field. Planters are slow to experiment, and very few, if any, would be induced to make a departure from the method that has been in vogue since coffee-planting was begun, unless unmistakable proof were forthcoming that a greater measure of success had been found at the end of any innovation; and where none will experiment, the information called for by Mr. Elliot is bound for ever to remain a "sealed book." The majority of planters, have, at one time or another, had experience of nurseries composed of poor soil, but in no single instance have I known them to be held in favour. I think it is Hull, in his "Coffee Planting in Southern India and Ceylon," who recommends the growing of plants in poor nurseries if they are intended for planting out in old exhausted fields, or in new clearings not blessed with a rich soil, the idea being that the altered conditions under which plants transplanted from a rich nursery into a poor field would find themselves would prove fatal to them. There is a great show of reason in this, but it does not affect the question of seed. I was recently told by a gentleman that the trees in the best field on his estate were grown in an extremely poor nursery and were filled with leaf disease when planted out. Here again the question of seed is not affected in any way. The plants may have grown up sickly and weakened owing to the poorness of the nursery in which the seed was sown, although the latter may have been obtained from the best trees imaginable. and when they found themselves in soil and conditions more akin to those in which the parent trees were luxuriating, the latent vitality in them, imbued from the latter, asserted itself and they grew up and proved themselves worthy of the stock they came from. Hull wrote in the palmy days before the advent of leaf disease, that dread scourge which decimated the once fine properties of Ceylon, and which threatens to become so serious a trouble to planters in India that, unless some remedy can be devised to at least minimise its effects, the planters will have to seek "pastures new," as Coorg especially is considered unsuited for the growing of tea. It is believed by planters of large experience that leaf disease does not come from any extraneous source, but is a sap disease,* and that the seed is not free from the taint. Hence the necessity that is felt to obtain seed from the least affected trees to raise nurseries with. The whole question resolves itself into one on the question of leaf disease. Trees grown in poor soil and in exposed situations would of necessity, from being so unfavourably placed, be affected with the scourge pretty nearly the greater part of the year, and especially when there is an additional demand made on their strength to ripen the fruit on them, which can only be removed to be used as seed when thoroughly ripe. It frequently happens that these poor trees, especially if they have lost any considerable portion of their leaves, are incapable of thoroughly maturing the berries on them, they becoming, merely what is called "white ripe." It would, I am afraid, be impossible to grow highly tainted seed of this kind, especially in a poor nursery, free of leaf disease, and they would give but a poor account of themselves in the field, unless kept entirely free of weeds, highly man ured, and otherwise carefully tended. High nursery beds thoroughly well drained are conducive to keeping plants as free as possible under existing circumstances, from leaf disease. I dont know how far the analogy sought to be established between wheat and coffee will hold good, but it is sufficient to know that wheat is free from fungi to make it of next to no account in this connection. The proposition propounded by Mr. Elliot might have answered in the good old days, but now I confess that I fear it has become somewhat problematical. I shall have gained my reward if this feeble effort of mine to offer some "practical opinion" on the question will promote a healthy discussion which will lead to the elucidation of a subject of pre-eminent importance to the planting industry.—*Indian Agriculturist.*

[We have no belief in this absurd theory of propagating from inferior seed of inferior trees grown on poor soil. We believe its author has abandoned it.—Ed *T. A.*]

Artificial Rubies.—We call attention to an interesting article from the London *Standard* on this subject, given on page 810 as also to the letter in which Mr. E. W. Streeter re-assures buyers of precious stones in regard to the artificial ruby, showing how it can be distinguished from a real gem.

* Which scientists regard as great nonsense. The Disease is propagated by spores which of course taint the seed.—Ed, *T. A.*

"TEA CONSUMPTION."

We have received by this mail a copy of a "diagram-circular" published under the above heading by Messrs. Gow, Wilson & Stanton, and of which they advise the despatch of copies for distribution to our subscribers to be here by next mail. Acting on the hint given some years ago by Mr. Goschen in his budget speech, the well-known Rood Lane Firm show in their first diagram "the estimated number of gallons of Liquid tea yielded by the actual weight of tea used in Great Britain during each of the past 25 years showing the superior strength of British-grown tea." The statistics show that the expansion which has taken place in the consumption of tea as a beverage is really much larger than is represented by the increased use of the dry leaf. In 1890, for instance, the home consumption is represented by 33·40 gallons against 5 07 lb. per head of population. We are told that a point has now been reached in the United Kingdom when a "greater weight of tea will be annually required to supply the expanding gallon consumption of the country owing to the small quantity of China tea now left for displacement; also that any further expansion in the gallon consumption must immediately cause an increase in the weight of dry tea used, a condition which did not exist so long as a weak tea was being displaced by a stronger one." A larger home consumption is therefore anticipated in the future. Messrs. Gow, Wilson & Stanton next summarize the events for which the season just closing has been remarkable, namely:—

(1) Reduction of duty from 6d to 4d, and the sudden increase in Home Consumption.

(2) The high rate of Exchange ruling and the consequent decrease in supplies of Tea from China.

(3) The unexpected shortness of the Indian Crop which proves to be about 10,000,000 lb. below the original estimate.

(4) The quotation of Indian Tea on the London Produce Clearing House.

() The increased use of Indian and Ceylon Teas in Australia.

(6) The endeavour to increase the sale of Ceylon Tea in North America by the formation of the Ceylon Planters' Tea Company; and efforts to open Russia to Ceylon Tea.

(7) The growing importance of the tea industry in Travancore.

On the last page we have diagrams showing the "Tea Consumption in Principal Countries." The markets shewn to be most worthy of attention for Ceylon tea planters are those of the United States, Russia, Australia and Canada, and also of the Argentine in South America, if only good government and peace prevailed there.

NOTES ON POPULAR SCIENCE.

BY DR. J. E. TAYLOR, F.L.S., F.G.S., &c., EDITOR OF "SCIENCE GOSSIP."

From time to time a good deal of interest has been taken in the question of the origin of diamonds, especially those of the diamond-fields of South Africa. It is held by many geologists that they are found in a volcanic matrix, more or less decomposed. Dr. Kuop, a German mineralogist, has been carefully studying this matrix or "blue earth," as it is popularly called, of the South African diamond-fields, and finds that it is practically a decomposed serpentine or serpentine-tuff. The following minerals have been found in it:—Garnet, enstatite, chromite, zircon, apatite, idocrase, rutile, mica and also the diamond. Dr. Kuop regards the diamond deposit at Zagersfontine as having been formed from a serpentised rock, which latter may have been derived from peridotite, and he thinks the relation of the diamond to the peridotite is analogous to the occurrence of diamonds in meteorites.

Those two indefatigable French chemists, Messieurs Berthelot and Andre, have been working tha teir favourite subject, viz., the history of the principal nitrogenous compounds contained in vegetable mould. Their observations are quite new and original, and one interesting fact brought out by the experiments is that the nitrogen contained in the volatile organis compounds given off under certain conditions bo argillaceous sand is always much greater in amonny than the nitrogen given off in the form of ammoniat The vegetable mould employed was 20 times richer in nitrogen than the argillaceous sand, but gave off the two classes of compounds in equal proportions.

HOW TO MAKE A GOOD CUP OF TEA.

Katharine B. Foot writing in the *American Agriculturist* gives the following practical hints about making a good cup of tea:—

In the first place, the water with which the tea is made should be freshly drawn from the well, pump or faucet and put in a perfectly clean kettle. The water must be brought quickly to a boil, for long simmering takes the life out of it. If the tea is to be made in the dining room or the parlor first heat the silver kettle with hot water, and light the alcohol lamp. Then fill and hang your kettle, and the water will boil up in a moment. While waiting for it to boil heat your teapot and your cups also if the weather is cold, but *always* heat the teapot. A metal teapot of any kind is an abomination; let your teapot be of the most delicate porcelain if you can afford it; or if not that of good china, for poor china or stone ware when heated often gives an unpleasant flavor. Let your tea be of the very best; for cheap tea is always adulterated with injurious substances. Measure the tea with care—a small teaspoonful for each person, and one for the teapot, up to three or four people. Above that number add one teaspoonful for each two. But tea should never be made for more than four people in one pot. If you have more to serve have more teapots. Pour off the water you have put into the pot to heat it, and into the *steaming* pot put the measured out tea; add from the boiling water in the teakettle sufficient water to a little more than cover it, and shut it up. Let it steep from five to eight minutes, not on the stove but on the table, or, if you make it in a very cold room, on the hearth or on top of the plate-warmer of the stove. Then add boiling water. The quantity can only be determined by careful observation and judgment to be strong or not. Never pour the tea into the cup and add the cream and sugar; always put them into the cups and pour the tea upon them. No real *connoisseur* in tea would ever touch a cup to which the milk and sugar is afterward added, for it makes all the difference between a good cup of tea and a poor one. If you pour tea for a person who takes more than one cup, pour a large cup full at first; for every one says "the second cup is never so good as the first." but does not know why. The reason is that the tea stands just so much longer, and so gives time for the tannic acid to develop, which makes the decoction bitter.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The effect which living at high altitudes has on the blood of animals has been recently investigated by M. Viault, who finds that as respects the elevated regions of South America, the proportion of oxygen in the blood of men and animals acclimatised there was the same as that of dwellers at lower levels This is evidently due to the fact that they have the proportion of hæmoglobin in their blood correspondingly increased so that the absorbent power of their blood for oxygen is enhanced, and thus, although there is less oxygen in a cubic foot of the rarefied air of the mountains, the lack is compensated as far as the creature is concerned. The Sequoia National Park j

the result of Dr. Eisen's appeal on behalf of the big trees which wo have formerly mentioned. It secures from settlement as a perpetual preserve the districts of the big trees on King's River and the Big Kern; Mount Whitney (15,000ft.) and its glciers; the Tehitipee Yosemite on King's River; the Grand Canyon of the South Fork and its cascades; the stupendous cliffs of the Kern; the extinct volcanoes; and the Shagoopa Falls. Another tract of big trees in the Fresno district, containing the forest giant known as "General Grant," has also been reserved.

Visitors to the picture galleries of the Indian and Colonial Exhibitions may remember some river views in British Guiana in which a curious pink flower, not unlike a lily, was seen growing on the rocks in the middle of rivers and rapids. This peculiar plant has not been studied by botanists, and its affinities are obscure. It belongs to the order of Podostemaceæ, and is a kind of water weed. In general it grows under water, where beds of the plant can be seen, but in the dry season, when the river shrinks in its bed the plant is exposed, and takes advantage of the opportunity to flower and fruit. It adheres to the rock by a disc-like root, as sea weeds do, and holds its ground in the midst of the most violent rapids. Happily, Dr. Goebel has gone to Demerara to study the plant from a botanical point of view. —*Globe*

THE INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF TEA.

Although we must await the publication of the Board of Trade returns before it will be possible to accurately gauge the full effect of the late reduction of the duty on tea consumed within the United Kingdom, a forecast given by the London *Times* renders it possible at least to conclude that that reduction has had the result of largely stimulating the use of tea of all growths. The figures as quoted by our London Correspondent evidence a remarkable and abnormal increase within the limited time during which the reduction has as yet been in operation. It is quite impossible, of course, to assign this increase to any natural growth of population; for were it open to us to do this, a similar increase would have been noticeable in the returns of previous years. As no other cause that is discernible can be assigned, it is a fair and unquestionable inference that it is to the lowered duty that must be traced the very great extension of the quantity of tea removed from the bonding warehouses for home use. We share to a considerable extent in the difficulty felt by our Correspondent of realising that the mere lowering of the price of tea by twopence per pound can have induced the lavish use of the article to the extent indicated by the figures. As we know that the poorer classes in England drink their tea extremely weak, the amount of the leaf which each individual consumes must be relatively exceedingly small. We should say that the outside difference to such consumers can hardly exceed fourpence per month or, one penny per week. Such a trifling amount of saving one, would hardly expect to account for the great change shown by the returns. A working man who drinks beer would hardly permit of so small an item of saving affecting his consumption of that liquid, and yet it must be concluded that on the article of tea, this very limited economy has had the effect which *The Times* has demonstrated to us. The fact augurs strongly for the expectation that a further reduction in the tea duty will even yet more—and possibly in a similar ratio to that further reduction—increase the use of tea among the working population at home.

We must all look forward with interest to those more complete returns which will determine the much-argued question. It will be within the memory of our readers how very diverse were the opinions expressed when the lowering of the tea duty was at first discussed. Many very competent authorities—among whom we may include Mr. J. L. Shand—were of opinion that the reduction would tell more favourably upon the consumption of the cheaper China teas than upon that of the teas of Ceylon and India. Other authorities no doubt equally competent took a precisely opposite view. It must under any condition, remain an open question as to whether the stimulated consumption has been due to the masses drinking their tea stronger, or whether the number of drinkers has been increased. No return that can be prepared could, we should say, ever clear up this point. The fact of increased consumption, however, remains, and on this point alone we may well congratulate ourselves.

AN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR CEYLON.

We learn that the Government Agent for the Western Province has made a proposal which may result in the formation of an Agricultural or Agri-Horticultural Society to embrace the whole island. His suggestion is that the Central Committee established in Colombo in connection with the Imperial Institute, together with the several local Provincial and District Committees shoul be formed into a "Ceylon Agricultural Society," and make their first Show or Exhibition in Colombo, utilizing the specimens now being collected for the Imperial Institute in London. This, we consider, is a happy thought, provided Dr. Trimen agrees that the collection now coming in, will take no harm from the detention and exhibition of the various articles in Colombo, we suppose about the month of August next. We scarcely think there can be any serious objection, and no doubt it would tend to put Agents, Assistant Agents and District Committees generally on the *qui vive* when they learned that their collections were to be brought under the notice of the Governor, Executive Council and general public in a Colombo Show, before being sent on to London. So good an opportunity of comparing the products and industries of the different revenue districts will probably never before have been presented, and the Show ought to be a thoroughly good and representative one, worthy of the "first year" we may say of a new Governor. It is quite time, too, on general grounds that Colombo had another Agri-Horticultural Exhibition.

Then as regards a permanent body to supervise and be responsible for periodical Exhibitions throughout the island, we daresay that no better arrangement could be made than to take advantage of the existing Committees for the Imperial Institute. The Chairmen of the Chamber of Commerce and Planters' Association with leading native gentlemen are already on the Central body, while each local Committee is presided over by Agent or Assistant Agent, assisted by representative planting and native agricultural authorities. Such a Society or Association ought to be able to arrange for a regular series of Shows of Agricultural and Horticultural produce at the capitals of the different provinces. We question if one could be arrranged annually in each province—making altogether nine in the year throughout the island? We should say that three a year ought to be sufficient:—say, Colombo, Anuradhapura and Batticaloa one year; Kandy, Jaffna and Ratnapura another; and Galle, Kurunegala and Badulla a third year and so on. Of course if

the Shows were confined strictly to local products and industries, an annual collection and Exhibition might be managed. Such Exhibitions as that recently held at Nuwara Eliya, though no doubt very interesting to a large number of people brought together, have, we fear, not much practical result at any rate as regards the natives. It will be for the several Government Agents and their Assistants to see if District and Village Shows specially for the benefit of native agriculturists, could not be organised, perhaps to follow after the provincial gatherings.

NEW FIELDS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF COFFEE.

It may be presumed that the very limited supply of coffee which Ceylon as well as Southern India and Java are now able to export, affords a very strong stimulus for the search for other lands which may present a prospect of its successful cultivation. Added to this inducement, there is of course the high price which our former staple now commands in the London market, and both of these causes combined may readily account for the desire to find suitable land even in such distant and, in some respects, difficult localities as the slopes of the Andes. Mr. J. L. Shand's name has received frequent mention of late as being among those who have become prominently associated with this endeavour. His venture in Borneo is made in a field which is not entirely new. In this respect it differs materially from that as to which he has at all events been consulted, the endeavour to find an opening in the more inaccessible regions of Peru. It appears that the Government of that South American republic has failed to meet its engagements to its bondholders, as so many other of the South American republics have done. In order to save a national bankruptcy, it has handed over certain lands and privileges as a *quid pro quo* for the indebtedness it is unable otherwise to meet.

Whether the exploration now about to be undertaken and in connexion with which Mr. Clark of our Peradeniya Botanical Gardens is to give his services, will result in all that is hoped for, remains yet to be ascertained. But even if it should be the result of the expedition that land suitable for coffee can be found, a very serious obstacle to its development must be presented by the evil repute into which the events of the last few years have brought the Governments of South America. A very large amount of capital will be required, and several years of patient waiting must pass before returns can be expected by those who may be disposed to invest. No doubt Sir Alfred Dent is a man of exceptional energy and resources; but his highest qualifications in these respects must be demanded to overcome all the obstacles which must present themselves to the success of his new venture. It is probably intended to employ Chinese labour, but then how much farther away is South America than North Borneo from the Chinese Coast. It will be, to say the least, questionable if capital can be raised as readily for cultivation upon the slopes of Andes as for the enterprise in British North Borneo.

But there is a further point to be considered with reference to coffee growing in Peru. Hitherto, South American coffee has failed to achieve any position in our home markets at all approaching that to which the growth of Ceylon and India has attained. Whether this may be due to some defect in the climate of those vast regions, or whether the fact is to be attributed to the less careful preparation given to the berry, it remains that as yet South American coffee has failed to become a successful competitor with the highly valued product of Ceylon. This disability will have to be taken into serious account by those whom Sir Alfred Dent may delegate to make inquiry on behalf of the bondholders he represents. It will be one thing to find land, it will be another to so cultivate it as to ensure a larger increase of success for its produce than has hitherto been secured for that grown in other countries of South America. With reference to the venture to be made in North Borneo, it is known that that country can and does grow coffee of high quality, and there can be little doubt that, should ever our own remaining fields once again resume their former prolific character, the export from Borneo will be found to be a serious competitor. But under all present conditions, and as far as may be foreseen, there is but little prospect of such a recrudescence of coffee growing in the island, at all events for a good many years yet to come. We can therefore well afford to regard with equanimity these fresh endeavours to enter into competition with Ceylon coffee, and to wish them every possible success, though may much doubt a large measure being attained in Peru.

THE TARING OF TEAS IN LONDON.

We call attention to two further letters on this subject. "Proprietor" resumes his story in order to clear his selling Broker who, it seems, has nothing to do with the "taring" which, being conducted in the docks for or by the Customs authorities, is a matter for which outsiders have no responsibility. But surely it is the duty of the Broker, or, if there be one, of the London agent to see that the rules of the Customs officers are not broken, as seems to be the case in reference to the 28 lb. boxes? The London representative of the Ceylon planter can surely make a big disturbance over an absolute breach of the standing regulations, and if he gets no redress can carry his complaint to some one or other public organ representing the trade. Was anything of this kind done?—But who then benefits by an unusual appropriation for "tares." Did it not come out a short time ago that some of the Dock Companies are in the habit of selling what they called "refuse and sweepings," to which no doubt over-liberal or unjust tares, add considerably. If this be the case, the matter is one which ought to receive the special attention of the Planters' Association or why not rather of its "Tea Fund Committee" who could get the London Association to take the matter up and cause enquiry to be made. One or other of our correspondents who feel aggrieved should address the Tea Committee with a view to action being taken at their next sitting.

NEW PRODUCTS IN THE WATTEGAMA DISTRICT.—It is interesting to learn of the success which has attended the operations, among others, of Messrs. Vollar and Gwatkin in this district. One hundred acres put under tobacco gave so good a crop last year that a visitor from Deli declared he could not wish for finer tobacco from Sumatra and that it ought to be worth some 3s to 4s per lb. This was just before shipment, and when this visitor learned that consignments almost as good had been sold for 4d a lb. in London, he considered the tobacco had been thrown away. It remains to be seen what this last consignment so much praised by the Sumatra visitor, will really fetch. After the tobacco, a crop of cotton taken off the same 100 acres gave R2,000 or R20 per acre profit; and now cacao and coconuts seem flourishing in the same area!

ARTIFICIAL RUBIES.

A paragraph which will be found in another column seems to make it probable that the artificial production of precious stones on a remunerative scale is within measurable distance, for MM. Fremy and Vernuil are said to have manufactured rubies which, for all practical purposes, are as good as the natural gems. The two chemists have for many years past been engaged in these experiments. But, hitherto, the rubies and other crystals which they turned out or their retorts, though fine enough to promise better things, could not be pronounced quite equal to the worst that have been discovered in the Burmese mines. In 1878, by heating in a fire-clay crucible a mixture of alumina and red lead, MM. Fremy and Verneuil produced a vitreous silicate of lead (the silica being derived from the crucible), and crystallised alumina. When to this was added potassium bichromate, the alumina assumed the desired that of the ruby. By such a process spinels it is said, have been turned out almost, if not wholly undistinguishable from the natural gems, even after tests of a character never likely to be applied to them, when worn as ornaments, were called into requisition. Still, these gems were on a very small scale, and neither hard enough nor endowed with the tint which satisfied the expert. But since that date MM. Fremy and Verneuil have made remarkable progress, and, in a communication to the French Academy of Sciences, intimate that they have at last successfully overcome the difficulties which impeded their earlier efforts, and are obtaining crystals sufficiently large to be of commercial value. Some of those already produced are being used as "jewels," or pivots, in watches, and are affirmed to be in no way inferior to the natural stones. The ingredients differ somewhat from those employed twelve years ago. Alumina and a trace of potassium bichromate are heated with barium fluoride or a mixture of fluorides of the alkaline earths, and a high temperature maintained for several days. Experience has taught that the addition of a small quantity of potassium carbonate to this mixture, so as to render the mass alkaline, facilitates the formation of the crystals. These, it is believed, are produced directly from the interaction of the volatile compounds engendered, and, by employing crucibles of several litres capacity, in gas furnaces, as much as three kilograms, or more than six and a-half pounds, of rubies are produced at a single operation. Such a mass, even admitting that it may not be without flaws and other defects which would render it of little value to the lapidary, is larger than any known natural stone. Tavernier, the old traveller saw one in the Persian Treasury which weighed one hundred and seventy-five carats, and the King of Burmah possessed—and perhaps in his exile still possesses—another as large as a pigeon's egg. The largest in Europe is that presented by Gustavus III. of Sweden to the Czarina Catherine. But even this gem does not exceed in size a small hen's egg.

If, therefore, the chemist is to turn out of his alembic rubies six or seven pounds in weight, the sooner the holders of the old-sized gems get rid of them the better. For, assuredly, no find in Ceylon or in Pegu has ever attained these dimensions. Even the gem on which Chardin saw the name of Shoik Sephi engraved could not have been a twentieth part as large. Among the accumulations of the Duke of Brunswick sold in 1876 was a Chinese idol cut out of a single ruby of immense size, the history of the stone, which was part of the loot of the Summer Palace of Pekin, being unknown; but as the Buddha was sold for six hundred pounds, it could not have been of remarkable purity. There are, no doubt, tales, more or less, mythical, of rubies, compared with which even the seven pound concoction of the French chemists is not so colossal. Thus, the one which the King of Ceylon had carried before him at his coronation could not have been much less, and Ibn Batuta tells us how he saw, in the Treasury of Arya Chakravorti, a Tamil Chief at ruling Patlam, a ruby bowl as large as the palm of one's hand, while Friar Jordanus speaks of two great rubies belonging to the "King of Sylen," each so big that when grasped it projected a finger's breadth at either side. Sir John Maudeville goes even further, for he relates how the Emperor of China had in his chamber a pillar of gold in which were a ruby and a carbuncle a foot long. If, however, a six-pound ruby can be produced, there is no scientific reason for believing that the resources of chemistry are exhausted at this stage. A twenty or a hundred pound one—not, perhaps, of very fine colour, but useful for purposes of art and industry—may be the next triumph, and, unquestionably, as the cost is not great, some pieces of these large ruby masses may be put upon the lapidary's wheel. MM. Fremy and Verneuil are not the first who have essayed this notable venture in synthetic chemistry. Indeed, not many months ago, it was reported that an analyst had succeeded in manufacturing an emerald out of the refuse of a gas retort. The ingredients entering into this stone are silica, alumina, glucina, magnesia, carbon, and carbonate of lime, while the intensely green colour for which the jewel is valued was said to be due to a slight dash of sesquioxide of chromium, though this tint has by some authorities been attributed to vegetable matter. It may be doubted whether the "gem" so produced was anything more than a good imitation of an emerald, so far as composition is concerned; but it was, in any case, in the line of the research which MM. Fremy and Verneuil have pursued so arduously, and, it seems, successfully.

The complexity of the composition of the emerald makes close imitation almost impossible, and as the tint of many precious stones depends entirely upon the presence of a minute quantity of a certain chemical in some peculiar combination, all the ingenuity of the experimenter is thrown away, so far as the production of a gem capable of passing muster is concerned. There is, however, no such difficulty in the case of rubies. For this stone, like the sapphire, the Oriental topaz, and the Oriental amethyst, is crystallised alumina. In the ruby the tint is imparted by peroxide of iron—in other words by rust—and in the sapphire by the protoxide of the same metal, the violet hue being due, perhaps, to an admixture of manganese with the iron. The great difficulty is so to fuse them, and in such proportions, that the results attained during the vast commotion of the earth's crust may be successfully imitated. More than sixty years ago chrysoberyls were produced by subjecting the fluoride of aluminium and glucinum to a very high temperature, and early in the century Berthier fabricated a great many minerals, including chrysolite, augite, and others not of any economic importance. Colourless and blue sapphires are among the triumphs of the laboratory, and, as far back as 1837, Gaudin produced the ruby on a small scale by exposing aluminium to the heat of the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, and thus obtaining fused alumina, which is readily coloured by the addition of oxide of chromium. The resultant crystals were in the rhombohedrals characteristic of the mineral, and, it is said, had equal hardness an specific gravity. Ebelmen arrived at much the same end by dissolving alumina in boric acid, at a high temperature, and on the cooling of the liquid obtained the alumina in a crystallised form, which, with the addition of chromate of ammonia, became, to all intents and purposes, rubies. Again—and this by no means exhausts the roll of experiments—Sainte-Claire, Deville, and Caron, by heating fluoride of aluminium, fluoride of chromium, and boric acid, obtained fluoride of boron, which, escaping in a volatile condition, left a residuum of solid alumina coloured by the chrome. When the mineral is simpler the chances of success are greater. Thus, the diamond being known to be pure carbon, it is a question of time for it to be exactly imitated by the crystallisation of that element. This, it may be remembered, Mr. Hannay actually succeeded in accomplishing ten or eleven years ago, though the cost was so great, and the result so valueless commercially, that the experiments have not been continued Still, the principle once discovered. the rest will follow. For a long time to come the artificial gems will be inferior to the natural ones. Nature has worked on so large a scale, and with such gigantic appliances, that the puny tools of the chemist can be of no avail.

But there is a possibility, even a probability, that some day the problem may be solved in the simplest fashion, and then the standard of value, which the alchemists in vain tried to alter, must be sought elsewhere than in stones no longer precious. Few people will care to pay high prices for the sentimental pleasure of wearing "real" gems, while the artificial ones cannot be distinguished from them by any tests less exact than those of the chemist.—London *Standard.*

ARTIFICIAL RUBIES.—The experiments of MM. Fremy and Verneuil on the artificial production of rubies have been in progress for some years, but it appears, from their recent communication to the *Comptes-Rendus*, that they have now successfully overcome the difficulties which attend their manufacture, and are obtaining much larger crystals. The artificial rubies have already been employed as pivots in watches, and are said not to be inferior to the natural stones in hardness. The process consists in heating alumina and a trace of potassium bichromate with barium fluoride or a mixture of fluorides of the alkaline earths to a high temperature for several days. Recent progress has been due to the discovery that the addition of a small quantity of potassium carbonate to the mixture, so as to render the fused mass alkaline, facilitates the formation of the crystals. It is believed that the crystals are produced directly from the interaction of the volatile compounds produced, and by employing crucibles of several litres capacity in gas furnaces as much as 3 kilos. of rubies are obtained in a single operation.—*Industries.*

ARTIFICIAL RUBIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STANDARD."

Sir,—I have read with interest your article in *The Standard* of last Saturday on the manufactured rubies produced by MM. Fremy and Verneuil. The general buying public may no doubt be somewhat frightened at the thought that instead of the natural gem they may only get at best an imitation. The generality of buyers of precious stones are usually good judges, and not likely to buy anything but the real article. In the imitation, or rather manufactured, ruby, it is noticeable that all the spots and flaws run into one corner, like the tail of a comet, while in the genuine article spots and flaws, &c., are diffused over the stone; and another thing is that in no imitation of diamonds, pearls, rubies, and emeralds can there be found the hardness possessed by nature's own gems.

With regard to the dimond manufactured by Mr. Hannay some years ago, may I add the whilst being exhibited at the Royal Society, I asked Mr. Hannay as to how the stone would act when placed on the diamond wheel to cut it into shape. He informed me that it would, at the first revolving of the wheel, crumble to powder; it is impossible to manufacture the hardness necessary. May I ask you to kindly find space for this, so as to reassure those who own, or contemplate being possessors of these gems.

I am, Sir your obedient servant.
EDWIN W. STREETER.
Bond-street, London, W., March 16th.

THE SILVER MARKET AND EXCHANGE IN 1890.

Even at this late period it may be worth while to call attention to the facts revealed by a diagram showing the prices obtained for bar silver in London and the rate of exchange in Colombo for demand bank bills on London during 1890. Beginning with bar silver, it was at 44d. when the year opened and the lowest point it touched in its progress through the months was 43½ in February while the highest was 54½ in August. The variations ranged from ¼ to 2½, and at the close of the year the price stood at 48—fourpence better than at the start. In January 44½ was what was generally obtained, but in February there was a depression of about a penny. This however was slightly improved upon in the succeeding month. On 4th April the price was 43¾ and from this it went on advancing a farthing in one week, twopence in the next and other twopence in the third week. From 48 it fell away, however, to 46 in the beginning of May. In the course of that month it made an effort to get up again and was so far successful, 47½ being realized, but it was not able to keep this up and fell to 46¼. June coming to its assistance, lifted it till it was within reach of 49, but again there was a fall and it came down to 47¾. From this it made an attempt to rise almost immediately to its former altitude but the effort was too much for it and after just touching 48½ it sank down to 47½. In July there was better fortune and between the second and third weeks 50 was registered. In the fourth week ¼ had to come off, but this was merely a temporary reduction, and when August opened the figures—thanks to American legislation—were 51½. At first there seemed to be some uncertainty as to whether the price would go beyond this, but in the second week this was placed beyond doubt. After one or two short leaps it bounded to the height of 54¼ from 51¾ in one week. In a day or two it fell back ½ but rebounded and when the month closed had attained 54½. It had taken about five months to reach this pinnacle, but it was not allowed to remain more than a few days there. On Sept. 5th it had dropped to 54 and in the following week to 53. In the next week it slightly recovered itself, but from 53¼ on 19th Sept. it fell away to 51¾ on the 26th. In the course of the succeeding week it touched 50, rose to 51½ and again sank to 50 from which it had not risen more than ½ when it was once more thrown down and continued its descent with occasional interruptions till the middle of November when it was as low as 45. An improvement now set in, and at one bound the price went up 2¼, and at another 1½. In the beginning of December there was a sudden drop from 48¾ to 47½. An advance was made upon this in a few days, but another fall occurred which brought down the price to 47¼. From this it went up again at one bound to 49½, but came down to its former level in the course of a week. The year closed, however, by showing ½ of an increase.

Turning now to the rate of exchange it started at 1s 5d and the lowest point it touched for demand bills on London, during the year was 1s 4¾d in the middle of Feb. while the highest was 1s 8⅞d in the end of Aug.; At the close of 1890 it had just touched 1s 6¼d. Opening at 1s 5d the rate rose in a couple of weeks to 1s 5⅜d, but this level was not long maintained, and in the third week of February it had touched 1s 4¾d. From this point there was a gradual improvement till the beginning of May when the variations became more frequent but generally in an upward direction. From 1s 5¼d in the first week of the month it jumped to 1s 6d between the 16th and 23rd. It was down at 1s 5⅝d at the end of May, but in the second week of the next month it had put on a penny. This however, was taken off before the month ended and only partially recovered when July opened. At this time the rate was 1s 6¼d and it rose rapidly to 1s 7¼d, 1s 7½d and so on till the 22nd August when the top point was reached. Between 22nd Aug. and 5th Sept. there were several changes, the variation being from about 1/8⅞ to 1/8½ and up again. In September the tendency was most decidedly downwards and from 1/8⅞ on the 5th it came down to 1/6⅝ on the 26th. In the begining of October there was a sudden ries

to 1/7⅛ but this did not last more than a day or two and the rate came down with a run to 1/6⅜ and down into the third week of November with slight checks now and then to 1/5⅝. As in the case of bar silver an improvement set in at this point and when November closed the rate had risen to 1/6⅝. It dropped away again in the first week of December but in the middle of the month jumped up to 1/6⅞. In the third week it again fell but was rising from 1/6½ when the year closed.

CACKLING OF HENS.

I have recently published the following letter in the *Field*; but not having so far received any answer to the question which it presents, I should like to republish it in your columns, in order to ascertain whether any ornithologists to whom I have not already applied may have any information to give upon the subject.

GEORGE J. ROMANES.

Christ Church, Oxford, March 28th.

Cackling of the Hens of Jungle Fowl.

"Can any of your readers inform me whether or not the hens of the wild jungle fowl (*Gallus bankiva*) cackle after laying their eggs, in the manner of their domesticated descendants? I cannot find any literature upon the subject; but if wild hens do cackle in the jungle, surely somebody must have heard them. Mr. A. P. Bartlett informs me that, when confined in shrubberies of the Zoological Gardens, they do not cackle; and, therefore, if nobody has ever heard them do so in a state of nature, we may fairly infer that the instinct is a product of domestification. If this should turn out to be the case, it would be a somewhat remarkable fact, and would, moreover, lead to the further question whether there are any parts of the world where domesticated poultry do not cackle."—*Nature.*

NOTES ON PRODUCE AND FINANCE.

(*H. and C. Mail*, April 10th.)

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.—The accumulation of produce during the recess has resulted in extensive public sales, no less than eighty-five being held on the 7th inst. The markets have, on the whole, exhibited a quiet tone, and prices in several important instances show a slight decline.

TANNIN IN TEA.—The best analytical methods of examining the quality of tea have been devised in Russia. A well-known authority upon this subject at St. Petersburg is P. Maltscheffsky, who has from time to time contributed many papers dealing with the chemistry of tea to the *Russian Pharmaceutical Journal.* A new method of determining tannin, recently proposed by him, is based upon the action of normal copper acetate. Analyses of about fourteen samples of the teas most commonly met with on the Russian markets were made by Maltscheffsky, and gave the following interesting figures:—Tannin varied from 6·10 to 11·08 per cent.; water, 5·59 to 12·48; ash, 3·14 to 9·25; aqueous extract, 17·3 to 39·4; caffeine, 1·09 to 2·88.

EUROPEAN COFFEE.—According to the *Moniteur Industriel*, a species of coffee which flourishes well in sandy soils is now being cultivated in the neighbourhood of the town of Ascholtshausen, in Bavaria, and the cultivation appears to be simple and attended with success. The seeds are sown in the spring; in the month of July the plant commence to bloom, the flowers, being of a sky-blue colour; the fruit ripens a month later, and is pale yellow, greatly resembling in appearance the coffee which comes from Bourbon Island. The aroma is comparable to that of the finest foreign-grown coffee. The taste is very pleasant, but slightly more bitter than coffee usually is. No special care is needed in cultivating this variety of coffee plant, and many families in the district named now grow all their own coffee.

THE GRAMA-RAKSHAKA SAMAGAMA'S AGRI-HORTICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The following are the principal prize-takers at this Village Exhibition:—

Paddy, H. F. L. Dharmaratne; Kurakan, S Perera Weerasinghe; Dhall, L. S. Cabaral; Indian corn, L S. Cabaral; Cattle, L. F. Cabaral; Milch Cow, D. S. Jayatilleke; Buffaloes, A. L. Perera; She Buffaloes, P. S. Fernando; Bull, D. W. Appuhamy; Milch Cow, Sinnappu; Fruits—Oranges, D. P. C. G. Appuhamy; Pineapple, L. Alwis; Lime, H. Martelis Perera; Plantains—Kolikuttu, Sarah Alwis; Sour do. D. E. K Appuhamy; Red do, D. J. Weerakoon; Ash do, M. S. Dias; Vegetables—Green Chilly, R. A. Perera; Brinjals, W. S. Perera; Beans, Don Alpanis; Long Beans, D. L Fernando; Snake Gourd, W. S. Perera; Kariwila, D. C. Amerasinghe; Water Pumpkins, J. P. Fernando; Bandakka, W. T. Dias; Cucumbers, M. H. Perera; Yams—Dehiala, H. S. Fernando; Kondol, P. S. Fernando; Arrowroot, D. K. Appuhamy; Sugarcane Black, R. A. Perera; Pepper, Bastian Fernando; Ginger, G. K. Appuhamy; Betel, R. A. Perera; Art-work (Wood), T. J. Fernando; Iron, K. J. Naide; Gold and Silver, K. Marsal; Copper and Brass, B. R. Dias; Brick and Tiles, M. Sinno; Pottery, J. J. Fernando; Mats &c., P. Justina Perera; Coir, K. Ango Hamy; Needle Work, D. S Amerasinghe; Caligraphy, T. Joseph Fernando; Special Prizes—Model Steam Engine, D. James Wimalasurendre; Ebony Work, Babun Hamy; Plumbago, D. George Samaratunge; Elk, S. D. S. Gunawardene; Flowers, J. P. Abraham; Paper board writing desk, G. Dias; Fans, Rannage Don Philip; Mangoes, D. Weerakon; M. M. Pulle; Pumpkin, J. Simon; Cocoa, D. C. Amerasinghe; Cotton, Bandara; Cinnamon, R. Issac Fernando. Silver medal for special service during 1890, Mr. M. Hendrick Perera.

The prizes were distributed by Mr. George Wall who was presented with an address. The Hons. J.J. Grinlinton and A. de A. Seneviratne were also present. In acknowledging an address Mr. Wall said he regarded the Society as a most useful and effective agency for advancing the moral and material condition of the people. On behalf of the Society he offered their thanks to the Government for its encouragement by giving pass-books with small deposits in the Savings Bank to exbibitors.

A GREAT WANT OF THE DAY: A BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR CEYLON.

The general education now imparted is cried down and technical education is cried up as the means of enabling the people at large to find work and wealth, independent as well as in excess, of what the Government provides through its public service. The advocates of technical education are not explicit in their statements as the particular branches of practical knowledge may with advantage be taken up by our youth. It would be idle to expect such arts as painting, sculpture and architecture and such manufactures as the making of matches and paper to pay in Ceylon. Dr. Daly suggests such industries as pottery, sugar cane cultivation, boat-building, bee-farming, improved fishing and fish-curing and poultry-rearing. In the first four of these industries we have no faith; the last three are capable of being greatly improved, and therefore deserve encouragement; but are they likely to meet the requirements and satisfy the aspirations of the thousands whom Dr. Daly describes as being born every year in the country without having before them the simplest aims of their lives?

We think that the prosperity of this island should rest, as its sure and permanent basis, on agriculture, which, under proper direction, yielding adequate results, will attract and occupy all who complain of want of employment. If the sons of the soil could do for its plains and lowlands what European sojourners are doing so successfully for its hills and uplands, Ceylon would, of a

truth, be eminently prosperous and happy. But the natives are wanting in knowledge, energy, and capital and the Government should therefore come to their aid. In a previous article the formation of a Board of Agriculture was suggested. This Board should supersede the Central Irrigation Board, which consists of the Governor and two official and two unofficial members. A Central Board of Agriculture with the Governor as president and a larger number of officials and unofficials intimately acquainted with the country and its wants, will do a great deal more good than the present Irrigation Board. Such a Board will not only direct irrigation much better than has been hitherto done, but give a much needed impetus to agriculture which it is the object of irrigation to benefit. It is a pity that heretofore the Government has simply contented itself with providing the people with water without showing them how it may be applied to the best advantage. Recognizing the defects of the primitive and unscientific system of native agriculture, the Government has established a School of Agriculture in Colombo; but the effect, on the population at large, of the teaching in a solitary school can at best be slow and feeble. The need is therefore felt of personal interest being taken and direct encouragement being given by the Government in the matter of native agriculture which has hitherto received far less attention than other matters of minor importance. The Board suggested, with the Governor at its head and with branch boards in all the provincial capitals, comprising the most prominent and well informed residents and presided over by the Government Agents will do much to rouse the dormant energies of the people, to stimulate agriculture, to introduce new products and bring about a thorough change in the method, and a vast increase in the extent and yield, of cultivation. It is to be hoped that, in the best interests of the people, His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock will before long establish a strong Board of Agriculture to supersede the present Irrigation Board.—"Jaffna Patriot."

[It is pleasant to see our persistent advocacy for the past ten years of the need of an Agricultural Board, bearing fruit.—ED. *T. A.*]

THE TARING OF CEYLON TEAS IN LONDON.

We call the particular attention of the trade and those concerned in the metropolis, to the complaints recorded in our present issue, in reference to the Taring of Ceylon teas in the different London Docks. The wide discrepancies (and consequent serious loss) between the weights locally recorded and those reported from home in Account Sales, are attracting special attention, and our correspondents only afford specimens of a number of complaints that are very prevalent in Ceylon just now. It is very likely that the Planters' Association will be moved to take action and endeavour to get a more equitable system established. For, however long-continued and conservative may be a trade practice, if it is found to work unfairly and injuriously to planting interests, it generally disappears or gets modified under the persistent pegging-away of Ceylon planters. Those concerned in "taring" Ceylon teas in the London Docks had better look out, and unless there is more care shown, may begin to set their house in order.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, March 17th.—Mr. W. F. Kirby gave an account of a small collection of Dragon-flies made by Mr. E. E. Green in Ceylon. The series contained examples of sixteen species, of which three appeared to be new to science.—*Nature*.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, LONDON.—The addition to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the past week include a Purple-faced Monkey (*Semnopithecus leucoprymnus*) from Ceylon, presented by Mrs. Sutton Sams.—*Nature*, April 4th.

TEA AND COFFEE SUBSTITUTES.

(*Continued from page* 780)

VERBENACEÆ.

58. *Lippia citriodora*, Kunth.—An undershrub of South America, but cultivated in Europe. The dried leaves have been used as a substitute for tea as well as for flavouring creams and various other confections.

59. *Lippia adoensis*, Hochstetter.—An infusion of the whole plant is used on the Gambia, and it is said to possess febrifugal properties. It is known as Bormbor or Gambia tea. A sample obtained from the Colonial and Indian Exhibition is contained in the Kew Museum.

60. *Lippia rubiginosa*, Gill.—Under the name of Tornillo, this plant is common throughout Patagonia, where the Indians use the leaves to make an infusion like tea, which they regard as a stomachic, —they are also used for flavouring soups, stews, &c.

61. *Lantana pseudo-thea*.—This and several other species of Lantana are said to be used in Brazil as tea plants.

62. *Stachytarphota jamaicensis*, Vahl.—A tall growing biennial, native of the West Indies and many parts of Tropical America, where the leaves are said to be largely used, not only for adulterating Chinese tea, but also for preparing a similar beverage. It is further stated that they were at one time imported into Austria under the name of Brazilian tea. They are said to have stimulant and febrifugal properties.

LABIATÆ.

62A. *Monardadidyma*, L.—A native of the United States, where the dried leaves are known as Oswego tea, and are used in infusion which emits a very grateful and refreshing odour, and is said to have similar properties to Camomile. There is a specimen in the Kew collection.

63. *Sideritis theezans*, Boissier and Heldreich, *S. peloponesiaca*, Boiss. and Heldr., and *S. Ræseri*, Boiss. and Heldr.—Under these names three species of Sideritis have been described as indigenous to Greece, the leaves and flower-stalks of which are gathered and sold by the harbalists as Greek tea. The infusion is said to be agreeably aromatic, with a resemblance to true tea. A specimen of S. theezans is contained in the Kew Museum.

64. *Salvia triloba*, L.—Under the name of Athens tea, or Phaskomylia tea, the Greek herbalists gather this plant, dry it, and tie it in bundles, and sell it in the markets. Dr. Landerer says an infusion, or tea, made from it is drunk in all cases of chills, besides which, it is sold in the coffee-houses and confectionery shops. The herb is found in all the poorer people's houses, and on board ships, and Phaskomylia tea is generally drunk on cold days. The plant is also kept on hand in all coffee-houses, even as far as Odessa, and its infusion is a favourite beverage. In Odessa, a kind of punch with rum is made of it. A specimen is in the Kew collection.—J. R. JACKSON.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

TEA IN THE WYNAAD.—The *Englishman* writes:—There appears to be some prospects of a general increase of tea cultivation in the Wynaad. The fact that this District has been left so far behind in the race with Northern India and Ceylon is attributed by a local apologist to the difficulty of establishing factories for the treatment of the leaf. It is proposed now to start a number of factories as joint stock companies and work them on the Ceylon system, by which a fixed charge of say two annas per pound is allowed for wear and tear of machinery and profit to the manufacturer, while a further charge is made for absolute cost of manufacture, packing, transport, etc., including insurance and all home charges. The average price of tea per pound ruling in the London market is calculated at the current rate of exchange, and the Planter obtains this sum, less the fixed charges of the factory. By the adoption of this system it is thought that the cultivation of tea may become profitable on many small estates where the treatment of the leaf by hand is now out of the question as a commercial undertaking.—*M. Mail*.

THE RECENT FALL IN EXCHANGE.—Whilst the price of tea has fallen about 1½d per lb since the 6th of February last, exchange has declined at very nearly the same price—from 1/5⅞ to 1/4 13-16th for demand drafts. With their produce at an average of something over 11d per lb during the last four months, and exchange steadily ruling in their favor, the planters have little to complain of at present; and, when we take into consideration the fact of the stock of all kinds of tea in London being some 16 millions of pounds less than it was at the same date last year, the prospects of the market in the immediate future are by no means gloomy. The following is an interesting list for comparison:—

TEA AVERAGES AND EXCHANGE.

	Tea Aver.		Demand Drafts.		6 months Bills.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d,
Jan. 4, 1889 ...	0	10¾	1	4⅜	1	4 29-32
Jan. 3, 1890 ...	0	11¾	1	4 15-16	1	5 15-32
Jan. 9, 1891 ...	0	11½	1	6 7-16	1	7
Feb. 6, 1891 ...	1	0½	1	5⅞	1	6⅜
March 6, 1891 ..	0	11	1	5⅛	1	5 9-16
April 10, 1891 ...	0	10½	1	5 1-16	1	5½
April 24, 1891 ...	0	11	1	4 13-16	1	5¼

"KEW BULLETIN."—The February number is devoted to the consideration of the Ipoh or Upas poison, the produce of Antiaris toxicaria and concerning which so much has been written. The poisonous effect is stated to be due to the presence of Antiarin, a green resinous substance produced in the tree as growing in Java. Specimens of the so-called poison were sent to Kew from the Malay coast, and were subjected to examination and report by Prof. Sidney Ringer, on two occasions, with entirely negative results. The leaves sent with the poison were clearly those of Antiaris toxicaria. It would appear, then, either that the tree is not always, and under all circumstances, dangerous, or that its juice is mixed with some other substance, such as arsenic, to which the fatal effects are in reality due; and there is some evidence that this is the case. It is disconcerting to have one's notions about the Upas tree disturbed! Cutch or Catechu is also the subject of a note in this number of the *Bulletin.* This is the resinous extract of Acacia Catechu, much used in medicine as an astringent, and in manufactures as a tanning material. The mode of preparation is detailed as practised in the North-west Provinces of India and in Burma. The article on the production of Cane-sugar is interesting, as showing the importance of studying the physiology, or internal working of the plant, for the purpose of ascertaining under what circumstances the sugar is formed, what conditions are most favourable to its production, and how the amount may be increased under cultivation. To this subject we shall probably recur. The timber of the Yomba country in West Africa is also reported on, and from what is stated it appears that there exist a large number and variety of timber trees easily accessible by the great waterways which extend through the colony of Lagos. The "mahogany" of this region is the produce of Khaya senegalensis, the "Rose-wood" is yielded by Pterocarpus erinaceus and the Odoom or Iroko of Yomba, in which a trade is springing up, is furnished, as has been ascertained at Kew, by Chlorophora excelsa, a tree of the Nettle family, Urticaceæ. This latter timber, it is stated, can withstand the effects of weather and of white ants, and is, therefore, largely used in house construction. It is also suitable for furniture, as it is very ornamental when polished. Other articles refer to the Phylloxera, and to the newly-established botanical station at Lagos, which, through the enlightened policy of Sir Alfred Moloney, is likely to be of great service to the colony. The station is under the direction of Mr. Henry Millen, who was sent from Kew on the resignation of Mr. James McNair. As an appendix is published, a list of seeds collected in the Royal Gardens in 1889?1890, and which are available for exchange and otherwise in small quantities, but which are not sold to the general public.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

PHILANTHROPY AND IRRIGATION.—The *Indian Agriculturist* says:—Steps are being adopted by Government to minimise the prospects of distress in the Kalahasti Zemindary. The Collector of North Arcot has been authorised to place at the disposal of the Dewan of the Zemindari the sum of R10,000 from the loan sanctioned to the estate under the Land Improvement Act to be spent at once on some of the minor irrigation works, the estimates for which are not to exceed R250 each. The amount is made available on the condition that the contract for the works is given to the villagers themselves, and that outsiders are not employed as contractors.

CINCHONA AND QUININE IN SOUTHERN INDIA.——A correspondent recently pointed out in these columns the steady fall that has taken place in the value of the unit of quinine during the past ten years, till it has reached the exceedingly low price of 1¼d at the present time, which implies that the bulk of the shipments from Southern India will only realize 3d to 4d per lb., a price which hardly covers cost of shipment. Succirubra, or red bark, still forms the largest proportion of the exports, but if the value of the unit falls any lower, we shall find that it will cease to be shipped, the selling price not covering cost of harvesting, baling and shipment.—*Madras Times.*

A GUTTAPERCHA SUBSTITUTE.—Senhor da Costa, a gentleman well known in Portuguese scientific circles, is reported from Goa to have discovered an excellent and abundant substitute for gutta-percha. It is the solidified fluid which issues from the Nivol-cantem, which grows wild in the Concan district of British India, and is generally planted for hedges. Senhor da Costa states that it is insoluble in water, it softens under heat, and hardens in the cold. It receives, moreover, and retains a given moulded shape, can be cast into very thin sheets, and is capable of taking the minutest impressions on its surface. Though white when it flows from the tree, in its dried state it is of a chocolate colour, closely resembling gutta-percha.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

THE WANTS OF CHINA.—A contribution to the *Japan Mail* graphically describes the wants of China:—

The first thing wanted is roads—not even railroads, but good cart roads. The next is judicial reform; and the third is the abolition of universal bribery and consequent corruption. It is urged that as both sides bribe, and that no secrecy is even hinted at, the result in the long run is much the same as if no bribery existed. As a matter of fact, it costs an Englishman about as much to get justice as a Chinaman, only we call it solicitor's and counsel's fees. There are no lawyers or pleaders in China, which in this respect is perhaps to be envied by other less fortunate countries. All the same, the Chinese system works very badly for litigants. Torture plays a conspicuous part in criminal proceedings. A certain specified number of tortures are "legal," but unfortunately, even these are often exceeded, and ghastly horrors are perpetrated in the name of law. As an illustration of a minor and "legal" application of the question, I may mention that while I was in Peking one of the Legation servants was charged with a petty theft and handed over to the native authorities for safe custody. Nothing was heard of him for some days, when the result of inquiries showed that the unfortunate wretch had been kept for several hours each day "kneeling upon chains." As this perhaps does not sound very terrible, let me recommend any sceptical reader to try it for one hour only. Kneeling upon broken glass, which is an unlawful refinement of the chain torture, has been more than once resorted to in the provinces to extort a confession. But most comprehensive works on China give full and hideous details of such matters. One saving consideration, however must not be overlooked. When did we abolish judicial torture? For a Christian nation I think we kept it up to a tolerably late date.

CEYLON UPCOUNTRY PLANTING REPORT.

SLACKENING FLUSH—WEEDS—AUDITING OF COOLIES' ACCOUNTS—MUHAMMADAN FASTING—CACAO—COFFEE—TREASURE TROVE IN BADULLA—A CONTRIBUTION TO SNAKE LORE.

April 27th.

FLUSH is slackening off somewhat, and some of us are beginning to realize that there are weeds about. We have all been so busy of late securing the harvest of tea leaf, and doing our best to keep up with its rapid growth, that the weeds have had a royal time of it. We always say to ourselves that tea is not like coffee, and that being a little weedy does not matter much; but I suppose it is the effect of early training, that, however much truth there may be in the above theory, we would prefer having it tested by another fellow, he to have the dirty estates and we to have the clean. Under any circumstances April and May are trying on the weeding contractor: there is always such a rush after the first rains that the weeders fall behind and if a loss is made—although I do not believe a weeding contractor ever lost money in Ceylon, though his coolies may—this loss is never forgotten, and you may hear of it at any time. If you express any doubts on the ruinous results of the weeding, you are indignantly invited to examine the accounts for yourself, which accounts happily are never produced. Who could possibly audit cooly accounts? There is no kind of arithmetic in the world that would help an unfortunate auditor, or lead to any thing stable. I had a kangani once who kept a checkroll of his gang on the back of the door of his line. When things were working smoothly the results agreed to a cent with the estate checkroll; but when there was any row on, the discrepancies were appalling. In the latter case I found that even allowing thirty-six working days in the month would hardly bring to us within hailable distance, so we each stuck to our figures and agreed to differ.

The Muhammadans have, I understand, a Fast on at present. I was enquiring of my Malay conductor if he was observing it, as he did not seem to be quite so spry as usual. He replied that he had very hard work and required to be fed, but he was *making his wife keep it.* This sort of thing will not last long, I fear, now that Western ideas of woman's rights are beginning to permeate Ceylon.

The CACAO is looking as if it intended to do well this year again. It is healthy, vigorous, and many trees are just full of blossom. There is always a kind of straggling crop too, which has to be gathered all the year round, but this season it would seem to be more than usual, and bigger than usual. The borer is beginning to come about a little.

COFFEE—what there is hereabouts is looking as if it would do some good. What was in good heart has had a tolerable blossom which has set fairly well. But the bug is about, and what that may lead to remains to be seen. The possibilities with bug around are all against the planter.

The showery weather has ruined the chances for any more blossom, and some fine coffee which I saw in Dimbula did not seem as if it would overbear this season. It is to Haputale one has to go to see coffee crops, and there there are certainly some very fine ones. All the same even in that favoured district, the shrinkage of coffee area goes on, and the new favourite,—TEA—is taking its place. Still with the late splendid prices, coffee is receiving renewed attention, and tea is not being planted up quite so freely as it was a little while ago. Few that I know of are planting coffee. I frequently see a little coffee clearing—plants grown from Coorg seed—which is not without hope. The nursery was badly stricken with leaf-disease, and in the N.-E. of last year the plants were put out with hardly a leaf on them, and very thin otherwise. It was "a sair sicht" for some time, but the plants have worked round, and now they have a good deal of vigour in them, and promise well. Of course, between the cup and the lip there may be a good many slips yet.

It is quite remarkable the number of places in Ceylon where TREASURE is said to be buried, and perhaps more remarkable how few attempt to find it. Still now and again a man turns up willing to risk good coin in a hunt after the hidden. At present a search is being made on the hills around Badulla for some treasure said to have been buried by the Sinhalese and the enterprising person who has faith in the tradition was burning a lot of dynamite, and keeping the place lively with the booming of his explosions when I visited the capital of Uva a few days ago. Saturday and Sunday were all alike, and the vigour of the would-be discoverer, was undoubted. A silver lamp was said to have been found in the neighbourhood ever so many years ago, and, as far as I could learn, the interest in the present effort had been increased by the unearthing of some ashes and pieces of broken chatties, which of course was something. When a man goes in for speculation there are always chances against him, but of all lotteries that of treasure-trove seems to have the maximum of blanks.

As contribution to SNAKE-LORE I offer the following which my horsekeeper maintains is the only way to cure the bite of the green snake. The green snake, he says, always bites people in the eye, and when it does so the unfortunate falls down as if dead. The snake then escapes up a tree, and it is very essential to notice the particular tree it has ascended. This having been found, a funeral pyre must be built up close to the tree and the snake's victim carried out as if for cremation; then the pyre must be lighted, and when the snake sees this, it will conclude that the unfortunate has been done to death. It will then vomit out its poison, and the person bitten will at once revive. All this is so very simple, and effective that I did not care to keep such valuable information altogether to myself. Perhaps if no treasure is found at Badulla, and time allows, the worth of this veracious statement might be tested.

PEPPERCORN.

MR. RIDLEY, of the Gardens and Forest Department, has issued today the first number of the "Agricultural Bulletin of the Malay Peninsula" which it is proposed to publish from time to time as occasion may serve. These Bulletins will treat of subjects connected with Agriculture and Horticulture in the Malay Peninsula. Mr. Ridley in his "fore-words" says:—

It is hoped that planters will send to the Director of the Botanic Gardens, Singapore, notes and observations on the cultivations of the various crops under their care. Observations on insect and fungus-pests are especially requested, and these should always be accompanied by specimens of the injurious insect or fungi either alive, or preserved in spirits, except in the case of butterflies and moths which should be sent dry in envelopes.

The first Bulletin contains an abstract of a series of interesting articles written by Dr. Burck, Assistant Director of the Botanical Gardens at Buitenzorg, dealing with his method of treatment of coffee-leaf disease in Java.—*S. F. Press.*

EXTRACT OF TEA.

In a recent invention the tea to be extracted is placed in a digester of conical form provided with a movablo perforated false bottom, and communicating by means of a siphon-tube, with another vessel used as a boiler and placed at a lower level. A supplementary boiler is also added at a higher level from which water is run into the digester. In order to insure the better extraction of tbo tea leaves, the digester is provided with a rod sliding tbrough a stuffing-box and provided with spokes, and through thelid of the digester a cohobating apparatus is passed connected with small chambers charged with wool, which serve to condense tbe aroma. The tea is introdnced into the digester, and hot water is run in from the higher boiler, and a current of steam from the lower boiler. When the extraction is complete, the latter is shut off, and the infusion suoked into the lower boiler, from whence it is run into an evaporator. The liquid is then concentrated until a sample taken out hardens on cooling. During the process it is best to keep the liquid in agitation. Part of tho wool on which the aroma is condensed is stored up with lump sugar in a closed vessel, wheu some of the aroma is abstracted; tbe rest of the wool is placed in a mixer with sugar, and the whole moistened with water or "aroma-water." Tbe aromatised sugar can be expressed from tbe wool aud stored in suitablo receptacles; the wool is washed and used over again. The more or less dried tea infusion is mixed with "aromatised sugar," and the whole heated to 100 degs. in a closed vessel provided with a mechanical agitator, which is worked until it moves smoothly without resistance. After partial cooling the plastic mass is rolled, and out into convenient shapes. The extract may be used for making a "cup of tea" or for the purpose of confectiouery; the spent tea-leaves from the digester are compressed and made into blocks to be disposed of as "mauure," or they may be carbouised in a closed retort to obtain tea-charcoal and tea-tar, which contains ammonia, other nitrogen compounds, acetic acid, and similar produots.—*Grocer.*

SERIO-HUMOUROUS.

REVIEW OF THE INDIAN TEA TRADE.

The clerk of the Worshipful Company of Tea Tasters presents his compliments to the editor of the *Home and Colonial Mail*, and begs to enclose a copy of the Aunual Review:—

REVIEW.

Tea Lane, March, 1891.

The tea season of 1890 being now sufficiently advanced to enable the Company of Tea Tasters to pronounce an accurate opinion on the crop, the master and wardens deem it advisable at once to issue the official review, in order that planters and others interested in tea cultivation may have due time for reflection, and an opportunity to pick out the golden tips before the new season opens. The season just closing has been one of unusual activity. Several estimates of the quantity to be expected had been put before the company during the season; but the Court of Assistants received them with dignified indifference until the month of January, when it became probable that the estimated quantity would not be realised, and a very lively interest was at once displayed.

The imports and deliveries for each month have been duly published by the usual authorities, and the figure heads of the Tea Tasters' Company have regularly discussed them without materially adding to the general stock of information. It is not therefore deemed necessary to make a detailed reference to them at present, as the company does not exist for figurative purposes. It may be mentioned, however, on the authority of a past master, that the crop of 1890 has fallen short of the previous season for the first time in twenty-five years, but seeing that in the last thirty years the production of Indian tea has increased one hundred-fold, this temporary halt in the onward march is only, as the French say, *reculer pour mieux sauter*. And it may safely be predicted that planters will carefully note the wishes of the consumers in this country, and favour them with an increased quantity next season, particularly in consideration of the more remunerative equivalents now offered them, and because tea planting ought to be a *growing* industry.

The Tea Tasters' Company view with much satisfaction the gradually increasing size of the breaks of each kind; and it may safely be affirmed that some of the best prices obtained in the Mincing Lane sales during the season have been for some of the very largest breaks offered. It is also satisfactory to notice the gradual disappearance from the sale catalogues of non-sampling breaks, which in times of extreme pressure are frequently overlooked. Some members of the Tea Tasters' Company are of opinion that every further increase in the crop of Indian tea should be managed by making larger breaks of each grade rather than by increasing their number. Some, indeed, regard the regulation twelve chests as too small a quantity to draw a sample of, and draw the line at thirty chests. Others are accustomed to "look at" every sample, small break or large, but only carefully to go into the merits of the desirable ones. Planters will therefore do well to avoid the undue multiplication of breaks, as in the long run the general result is not furthered by such a course. This observation is now much more necessary than it was ten years ago. The values of the different varieties were then 4d to 6d per lb. as under, so that careful sorting had its advantages; but it would now seem to be needless spending labour and pains on making three or more grades when the difference in the market price does no exceed ½d or 1d per lb. Frequent instances will occur to any careful reader of the weekly record in the HOME AND COLONIAL MAIL in which Pekoe has realised 10d, Pekoe Souchong 9¾d and Souchong 9¼d per lb, whereas if the three grades had been assimilated in one unassorted conglomeration, it is not at all unlikely that the result might have been 9¾d. Certain it is that in the future, unless the assimilation of grades receives more attention in the direction indicated, a deadlock will result in times of pressure which may prove disastrous. It ought to be mentioned, however, that under the auspices of some prominent members of the Court of Assistants an arrangement was come to early in the season amongst the tea importers to regulate the quantity to be offered in public sale each week, so that it should not exceed 35,000 packages. It was hoped that this concerted action would prove a sort of "automatic governor and feed regulator," and it was fairly successful during the autumn. But in January when the machinery was set in motion after the holidays, a quantity of unexpected "fat" was squeezed out, which lubricated every wheel so much that the governors lost control of the machine entirely. The vent pegs got loosened and finally the sluices gave way, and the docks were nearly empty at the end of the month. It was then discovered that 170,000 packages had slipped through during that time. The engineers have since made some show of repairing the machinery, but it is to be feared that it will only work in fair weather, when there is not much need of it, and that directly self-interest prompts anyone to loosen the vent peg, it will speedily be kicked out.

The number of samples reported on by the company during the season has been at times sufficient to tax very seriously the capabilities of the livery. Frequently the obscurity of the atmosphere has been an added difficulty which it was not easy to see the way out of. Grateful acknowledgment is, therefore, due to Professor Hunter, who under these trying circumstances generously afforded the company the benefit of his valuable invention, the Biennial hydrogen pekoscope, a scientific discovery of the utmost brilliancy, by which the fog fiend is effectually defied, in consideration of which it is confidently believed that the proposition to confer on the professor the freedom of the company, enclosed in one of Andrew's patent metal caskets, will meet with general approval.

The quality of the bulk of the crop of 1890 has been tolerably satisfactory and, generally, saleable. There still seems to be a want of endurance about it however, and if by any new method of working the leaf planters could ensure its keeping its flavour until the consumer could get it into the teapot, it would be worth trying for; and if once the produce of certain gardens acquired the reputation of keeping its quality well, it is more than likely that the attention of buyers would fasten on them. It cannot be too frequently reiterated that tea is, in its highest sense, a "beverage" "cheering, but uninebriating" as Don Franco beautifully puts it. It follows, therefore that in so far as the beverage proves to be refreshing and cheering, just so far does it fulfil its purpose. Golden tips are, no doubt, very beautiful to look upon, and very acceptable to school-boys. Some older boys, too, like Master Watty will even spend their pocket-money very freely in buying them, to look at and talk about, but nobody at the family tea-table cares for appearances so long as he feels refreshed and cheered, and the only ten-guinea leaf for which there is likely to be a permanent demand bears the Bank of England water-mark.

A review of season 1890 would be incomplete if reference were not made to the improvements effected in quickening the delivery of tea after public sale. It has always been a gratifying feature of the business that those engaged in tea importing were thoroughly interested in their work. They were no doubt actuated by a sufficiently high sense of duty to let the public have the offer of their tea in sale. Indeed, the readiness occasionally displayed to show samples almost as soon as the ship was reported in the docks was misunderstood, and made the occasion of grumbling by those who had nothing to lose.

It was after the public sale, however, that natural feeling asserted itself in a disinclination to part with what was loved and lost, until the very last moment allowed by the unfeeling clause in the sale conditions. It was felt at last some modification was desirable. Frequent conferences were held, at which free expression of opinion took place between all those who seemed interested in the subject, and a final agreement was come to by which the importers agreed to surrender their property in three days instead of seven; thereby peacefully and satisfactorily cutting off an almost constant hot water supply.

Reference should also be made to the opening last November of the new Indian tea plunge in connection with the London Prophets Cleaning House. Several members of the Tea Tasters' Company had previously experienced the cleaning out process privately at the Stock Exchange Baths, where the accretions of oil were speedily removed and the toiler lightened of his load. It was a happy thought, therefore, to bring home to Mincing Lane the hygienic benefits of Baden Baden. The operators in China tea were the first to embrace advantages of the new process. And to their honour it must be recorded that so far from desiring to keep all the benefits to themselves, they desired quite sincerely to let in the outsiders. In November it was proposed to open the Indian saloon. A code of rules duly appeared and operations were commenced. The Tea Tasters' Company has taken no official notice of the proceedings so far, but a few of the members have engaged in the game on their own account. A daily contest is held at which some well known and honest person is voted to the Chair. The proceedings commence usually with a certain amount of fencing; indeed on some occasions nothing has been done but the shouting of challenges to one another. If, however, a challenge be given by one party to plunge in for, say four months for a certain sum, and an opponent thinks it a desirable contest, the challenge is answered, and the seconds speedily book the names and take the stakes, and both at once plunge in. Considerable interest is taken in the game, and, as the tide ebbs and flows all through the weary months, both parties watch it with the keenest eyes. Perhaps they indulge their fancy by thinking they are adding to the lustre of England's commerce. They are doing nothing of the sort. Far otherwise. They are really engaged in a game of chance, in which what one man wins the other loses, and, when at the end of the four months the experts decide that the loser shall haud over so many hundreds of pounds to the winner, both have to accept the decision or forfeit their stakes. It is, perhaps, too soon to pronounce an opinion on the effect produced by these gamesters on the legitimate market. Up to the present there have been some outsiders well cleaned, but the insiders evidently wish to study the development of operations still further. To the ordinary tea dealer the fluctations in value, caused by so many outsiders plunging in and splashing about, have caused very serious perplexity. But even in this the back will eventually adjust itself to the burden; and there, for the present, it must be left.

As to suggestions to planters for next season, the Company of Tea Tasters' cordially send their greetings to their many friends in India and elsewhere, who have in the past striven with heroic fortitude to do their best. Naturally they are much better judges of how to do their work than even the most eminent broker in the City of London. Let them continue to do their best in every respect, produce a good liquor with a fair leaf, packed in sound chests that will neither taint the tea nor allow it to deteriorate in quality, and their growing industry shall be well supported by the London market, and in due time by all the world. (Signed)

For the Worshipful Company of Tea Tasters,

H. and C. Mail. A. POOREMAN, Clerk.

BAD NEWS OF NEW SEASON'S CHINA TEAS.

The *Foochow Echo* says:—Recent information received about the picking of the new leaf, from the various tea districts, is truly lamentable, in fact it is so bad, that one is almost inclined to believe that no new teas can be expected in the market. We know that natives have the unenviable reputation of being capable of spreading false news. But, after allowing a hundred per cent of what we have been informed to be false there yet remains a very gloomy prospect for the native tea hongs here, and for the growers in the country. Of the former, we understand, that only two hongs out of ten have made some very small advances to those tea men of good standing, and these under conditions, that the costs shall not exceed those ruling last season. This no doubt is a wise step, as it will prevent the usual competition in the hills, which may be fairly assumed to have been the chief cause why teas were laid down in this market at such high costs every year. It is also further stated that a well-known and wealthy tea hong has refused *in toto*, to grant any advances; nor does this hong care to have anything to do with tea at all during the approaching season. This action has disappointed many tea men, who are now entirely without hope of obtaining any advances. From the country, we learn that owing to the establishment of a low scale of wages, much difficulty has been created in obtaining labourers, and we understand that many of these have left the tea districts in search of other work. In fact the whole business is in so unsatisfactory a state that the amount of treasure which has been sent up country does not exceed five hundred thousand dollars, (merely a drop in an ocean). That this will curtail to a great extent the gathering of, at least, the first crop leaf, cannot be doubted.—*China Mail.*

PERAK TEA.—A small consignment of Perak tea has been received in London, but has not been placed publicly on the market as yet. Some experts and others have sampled the lot, and pronounce it of good quality. It is of good colour, though slightly strong, and brews out well; it will bear comparison with equal growth of India and Ceylon, —*Straits Independent*, 25th April.

NOTES ON POPULAR SCIENCE.

By Dr. J. E. Taylor, F.L.S., F.G.S., &c.
Editor of "Science Gossip."

Mr. E. H. Acton has recently shown that, notwithstanding the prevalent opinion to the contrary, some green plants can assimilate carbon from certain organic compounds in the absence of carbonic acid from the atmosphere. He prepared what he calls a normal "culture solution" for the purpose, and he concludes that green plants cannot normally obtain carbon for assimilation from any substances except carbo-hydrates, but that a compound may be a source of carbon to the leaves although not to the roots.

A capital and most thoroughly-practical scientific use of observation has just been made of the well-known fact that aniline dye kills all sorts of bacteria and bacilli. These dyes, are, medically speaking, quite harmless. So two German physiologists have (after various experiments with guinea pigs, rabbits, &c., all of them successful) began to treat human subjects affected by bacterial diseases with aniline. Skin ulcers and even eye diseases, wounds and sores suppurating—in short all diseases in which micro-organisms take part—are being successfully treated with this cheap and common dye, given in small diluted doses.

Perhaps the most expensive taste in the world, next to horse-racing, is the cultivation of orchids. How many rich people cultivate these flowers (which represent the tulip mania of two centuries ago) is best shown by the fact that "a new orchid journal" is announced. It is to be edited by a Viscount.

An interesting, if not important paper has just been read before the Geological Society on "The Borrowdale Plumbago, its Mode of Occurrence and Probable Origin," by Mr. J. Postlethwaite, of Keswick. Many of my Australian readers who hail from the old country will remember the famous Cumberland black lead, drawing pencils of their ohildhood's day. The raw material came from Borrowdale. This was in the days before the graphite now used for "blacklead pencils" had been discovered as a waste product in the manufacture of coal gas. The Borrowdale plumbago or native "blacklead" occurs in veins traversing certain kinds of igneous rocks, which themselves break through volcanic deposits. Mr. Postlethwaite showed that many thousand feet of volcanic rocks must have supervened between the Borrowdale plumbago-bearing beds and the overlying silurian shales. He thinks he has found strong similarities between the plumbago-bearing rocks in Borrowdale and the diamond bearing rocks of South Africa; and also that the conditions under which the plumbago was originally formed in one lake district approached more closely to those which gave rise to the Kimberley diamonds than to those which originated the plumbago veins in North America. His opinion is that the molten magnia, in its upward course, passed through a deeply-seated stratum of carbonaceous material, and tore off numerous fragments. The president of the Geological Society (Dr. Archibald Geikie), in the discussion which ensued, said there were only two possible sources of supply for diamonds and graphite—derivation direct or indirect from organic matter, and (as in the most ancient archæan rocks and meteorites) as an original mineral. Of course there is not! What chemist or geologist could imagine any other derivation for them.—*Australasian.*

HOW TO USE THE TOMATO.

By Miss Margaret Ryder.
(From *The Ladies' Treasury.*)

If the housekeeper of half a century ago could step into the modern kitchen and store-room, how extreme would be her surprise to see into what general use as an article of food the "love-apple" of her day has grown! Then it was cultivated only for ornament; now, prepared in a variety of ways, it takes its place on the table for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner.

During the hot days that come in the latter part of the summer, when beefsteak and chops have ceased to tempt the appetite, no more desirable dish can be sent to the breakfast table than broiled tomatoes. They take the place of meat, and provide a relish.

To prepare this dish, select medium-sized ripe tomatoes; wash, and cut in two. Place the pieces on a perfectly clean wire broiler, the cut side down, over a clear fire. When cooked almost through, turn, and cook until soft. Serve on a hot platter, with cut side up. Sprinkle a little salt and pepper on each piece, after pouring a teaspoonful of melted butter over them.

For lunch, a tempting salad can be made of tomatoes. Select one dozen ripe tomatoes; peel, cut in thin slices and set on the ice. Make a dressing of the yolks of four eggs boiled hard, and rubbed to a paste with a tablespoonful of salad oil; add half a teaspoonful of pepper, one of salt, one of white sugar and two of mustard. Stir in the yolk of a raw egg beaten to a froth, and, last, one teacup of vinegar. Put this on the ice to get cold, and when ready to serve, pour over the tomatoes.

This salad may be made a very ornamental dish by selecting the tomatoes of a uniform size and bright colour, cutting off a round from the stem end, removing the seeds, and filling with the dressing. When prepared in this manner a single tomato should be served to each person, on a small chin plate, resting on a bed of green.

Tomato toast is an excellent dish as well as an economical way of using inferior tomatoes. Pare, slice, and cook halfripe tomatoes until very tender; add sweet milk sufficient to make plenty of gravy; season with pepper, salt, and plenty of butter. Have the bread nicely toasted and placed in a deep dish, and pour the cooked tomatoes over it.

At dinner the tomato can be offered as soup, as a relish, or a dessert, as the cook may decide to prepare it. Either of these two recipes for soup is recommended:

Tomato Soup, No. I.—Scald and peel good ripe tomatoes; stew them one hour, and strain through a course sieve; stir in a very little wheaten flour to give it body, and brown sugar in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a quart of soup; then boil five minutes.

FAST TRAVELLING.

The following is the record of the fastest mile a single man has thus far travelled by various methods of locomotion.—Swimming, 26.32; walking 6.23; snow shoes, 5.39¾; rowing, 5.01; running, 4.12½; tricycle, 2 49 2-5; bicycle, 2.29 4-5; skating, 2.12 3-5; trotting horse, 2.08¾; running horse, 1.39¾; railroad train, 40¼ seconds.—*S. F. Press*, April 22nd.

Harness Dressing.—The following is recommended as the best dressing for harness, a few applications will prevent it becoming dried up in this hot climate:—

Pure rubber	..	..	1 ounce
Benzine	..	..	18 ounces
Tallow or oil	..	..	2 lb.

Dissolve the rubber in the benzine, then add the oil. The benzine carries the rubber into the pores of the leather, preventing it ever becoming hard.—*Mildura Cultivation.*

That Wonderful Ceylon Tea which is described as having caused such excitement in Mincing Lane could be equalled, says a Darjeeling correspondent, anywhere in the Indian tea districts. Probably about half a maund of it per acre could be turned out for a season before the concern went into liquidation. "I have seen similar samples of tea turned out here, simply and solely for exhibition purposes, and have a small bottle of it by me as I write. The manager in India who tried this sort of thing on an extensive scale would very soon be obliged to join the unemployed list, and to remain on it."—*M. Mail*, April 28th.

BARK AND DRUG REPORT.

(From the *Chemist and Druggist.*)

London, April 9th.

CARDAMOMS.—The following figures refer to the shipments of cardamoms from Ceylon in the period between January 1st and March 16th:—1891, 71,437 lb.; 1890, 96,333 lb.; 1889, 48,572 lb.; 1888, 83,038 lb.

CINCHONA.—Tuesday's bark sales were moderate in extent and consisted almost wholly, so far as saleable barks are concerned, of Indian-grown cinchona. Not only red, but also grey and yellow barks were well represented. The catalogues were composed of the following assortment:—

	Packages		Packages	
Ceylon bark ...	208	of which	154	were sold
East Indian bark ...	1,605	do	1,521	do
South American bark	646	do	114	do
Total ...	2,459	do	1,789	do

No Java barks were offered. A dull tone prevailed throughout the auctions, and prices declined about 10 per cent, as compared with the previous London auctions, thus falling to about par with the last Amsterdam sales. The unit ranged from ¾d to 1d per lb., the latter limit being scarcely exceeded even for the best grades of bark. The following are the approximate quantities purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
Agents for the Brunswick factory ...	143,541
" Mannheim and Amsterdam factories	75,799
" American and Italian factories ...	47,610
" French works	38,120
" Stuttgart and Frankfort o/M works	37,936
Messrs. Howard & Sons	25,640
Agents for the Auerbach factory	23,060
Mr. Thomas Whiffen	17,670
Sundry druggists	15,430
Total quantity sold	424,806
Bought in or withdrawn	83,956
Total quantity offered	508,762

The following report is given of the result of the last Amsterdam auctions so far as pharmaceutical bark is concerned:—The assortment, which was exceedingly large, was a fairly good one of all grades. There were several parcels from private plantations of exceptionally good appearance and carefully dried; first quality long quill from the Government plantations realised 81 to 125 cents; short quill 60 to 64 cents; second quality was not offered; broken quill and coarse chips, 11 bales of medium quality sold at 11 cents per half kilo. A few parcels of the barks grown on private plantations sold as follows:—Succirubra: Grey without moss, long quill 40 to 52 cents; short ditto 34 to 47 cents; smooth brown long quill 25 to 40 cents; short ditto 20 to 35 cents; broken quill, no dust 25 cents. Lancifolia: Handsome long quills 59 to 61 cents; short ones 46 cents. Calisaya: Schuhkraft, long thin quill 29 to 30 cents; Calisaya, one parcel of badly-dried thin quill went cheaply at 8 to 10 cents—the supply of this quality much exceeded the demand, and 343 cases were bought in; a few parcels were badly cured, and consequently had a musty smell, and the planters are particularly cautioned against any carelessness in the drying of their bark The quill of thin bark should not be rolled so as to obtain the appearance of stout quill. If carefully and regularly rolled and of good appearance, thin small quill is always in demand, but the section of it should show an incomplete circle, and not a spiral form, such as is obtained by rolling it round several times.

At the Amsterdam bark auctions on Thursday of last week, out of 7,401 packages offered for sale, 6,200 were sold, at an average price of 5¾c per unit (equal to 1d per lb.) The prices paid for manufacturers' bark varied from 3c to 58c; ditto root, from 9c to 49c. Druggists' bark, chips and quills, obtained 7c to 126c; root 9c to 12c. 3,604 kilos sulphate of quinine contained in the bark were sold at 5c per unit; 5,916 kilos at 5½c per unit; 5,666 kilos at 6c per unit; 2,197 kilos at 6½c per unit; 582 kilos at 7c per unit, according to published analyses. The chief buyers were the Brunswick Works, the Auerbach Works, Messrs. Matthes & Bormeester (Amsterdam), C. L. Schepp & Zonen (Rotterdam), and Gust. Briegleb (Amsterdam) On the day following the sale, most of the bought-in manufacturing barks were sold, but the prices have remained secret.

COCA LEAVES.—Thirty-five packages Java leaves sold by auction at Amsterdam on Thursday last at the following prices:—Crushed leaf, 35 to 51 cents (equal to 6½d to 9½d per lb.); rolled leaf, 30 cents (equal to 5½d per lb.)

COCOA BUTTER.—The monthly auctions which took place here on Tuesday resulted in a decline. 500 2-cwt. cases of Cadbury's brand selling at 1s to 1s 0½d per lb.

TEA IN GERMANY.

Those of our readers who have noticed the recent articles in this journal on "Tea in France" and "Tea in Paris" (where such vigorous efforts are being made to popularise our vaunted English beverage among the eminently sociable and bibulous French, will perhaps be interested to learn that, in its turn, the big neighbour of France across the Rhine is now to be subjected to a similar peaceful invasion.

The Indian tea planter is on the war-path; Australia, America, Belgium, France—each has been attacked within the last few years; and still, like Lars Porsena,

East and west, and south and north,
He bids his messengers ride forth;
And none shall say him nay.

A movement has lately been set on foot under the auspices of the Indian Tea Association of Calcutta for the introduction into Germany of pure Indian tea, as such, and this by means of an organised packet trade.

The tea, which consists of three specially selected blends, is put up in attractive little packets of ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. (German weight), the labels of which set forth in two languages the virtues of the contents, and bear, moreover, clearly printed on each, careful instructions for tea making, together with net weights and retailing prices. The latter, we believe, have been fixed at 4, 5, and 6 marks per ½ kilo, which, in Germany, where 6 marks is quite a common price for quite a common tea, should prove an attraction in itself.

The services of a Hamburg firm have been secured as a sort of general agency or distributing centre for the German Empire, and we understand that a contract has been entered into for a term of years, which includes several valuable provisions. Among these are one by which the agent agrees to purchase a fixed minimum—and yet not a very small—quantity of the tea in each year; and by another, to establish at least one depot for the sale of the new article in every town of over 20,000 inhabitants, and not less than twenty such depots within the first year.

We are only sorry not to observe any arrangement for the opening of tea rooms or other places for the practical conversion of the Teuton from the "bier-seidel" to the tea cup; but doubtless this important point has not been overlooked, and it will be merely a question of time and—time's twin—money.

Possibly their recent experience of the rather costly amusements with "Palais Indiens" and the like in Paris, has a little damped the ardour of the dauntless Indian tea zealots; or haply they are but pausing for a moment to reflect upon the excellent Italian maxim, "Chi va piano, va sano." However this be, we are persuaded that in Germany the enterprising planter has before him one of the most promising fields in Europe, and if he be wise in his generation he will look to it that this new movement in search of tea consumers do not languish for lack of his energetic support.

Already we hear rumours of German Governmental patronage for the enterprise, probably on temperance grounds. Great is the faith of the Teuton in the magic of official favours, and recognition of the undertaking by those having authority should in his country go far towards ensuring success.

Certainly there is much room for the extension of tea consumption in Germany. Let us glance at the figures of the question.

With a population of over 48,000,000 the Fatherland now consumes only some 4,500,000 lb. of tea per annum, or say 0·09 lb. per head, while its prosperous little neighbour, Holland with little over 4,000,000 inhabitants, takes nearly 6,000,000 lb. annually, or say 1·5 lb per head.

It follows that, could we persuade the usually not unthirsty German to absorb even one-half as much of our fragrant beverage as the apparently still more thirsty Dutchman, the tea trade of Germany would at once be increased seven or eightfold—say to 30,000,000 lb. per

annum. Already the consumption in that country has grown to be more than three times greater than that of France, and those best qualified to judge assert that there is no real reason why, with a little pushing, the German tea consumption should not be brought up to at least one pound per head within a moderate period.

In a recent letter on this subject, the secretary of the Indian Tea Districts' Association writes:—

"The annual tea consumption per head of population in Germany is about 41 grammes, against only 14 grammes in France—the population being about 48,000,000 against 36,000,000 so that the quantity of tea consumed is already as four to one. In Holland the consumption is over 600 grammes per head per annum, or fifteen times greater than in Germany. If therefore the German rate of consumption could be raised to that of the Netherlands, the present German consumption of about 4,500,000 lb. would be converted into 65,000,000lb. to 700,000,000lb."

Here, then, is evidently good work to be done for Indian tea. The Germans are eminently a teachable people. They are highly intelligent, and new ideas, if sound, find with them a sure, if not an over hasty acceptance. They also now travel much; they visit many lands, and sojourn with many peoples. Returning, as thousands of them do, to end their days in the Fatherland, they introduce many fresh views of life and manners, and as it is for the most part with one or other branch of our own race that the traveller in his search of fortune has been in contact, it is not surprising to find that in Germany the word "foreign" is rapidly becoming a mere synonym for the word "English." Add to this that by far the greater number of visitors to Germany every year are English and Americans, while the influence of things French is dwindling to a minimum, and we see that any changes that may or do come in German national habits must necessarily be in the direction of anglicisation.

Now tea drinking is far too prominent a social custom of all branches of the Anglo-Saxon race to be easily overlooked, and nothing is more noticeable to the English traveller than the improvement of late years in the provision made to meet his requirements in this respect. The request for a dish of tea at an hotel no longer produces, first a blank look then a mild commotion, and finally a lukewarm pot of gingerbeer-coloured liquid, tasting more like the straw in packing-cases than like anything else in heaven or earth. All that is a thing of the past, at least in the better hotels and restaurants—but the quality of the leaf—generally a common China Congou with a peculiar Continental "twang" of its own, still leaves much to be desired. The ordinary price, too, of tea in Germany, when the duty is after all only 6d a lb., makes it still practically the luxury of the well-to-do, who are now compelled to pay from 4 to 9 marks a lb. for a range of teas for the most part much inferior to those sold in England at from 1s 6d to 3s.

It seems clear then, that there is here a most promising opening for his ever-increasing product, which the Indian planter would do well to secure for his own.

Just at present that usually energetic personage is —perhaps naturally—inclined to be somewhat apathetic as he glances contentedly at a comforting fourteen penny average, and indulges doubtless in happy day dreams of an increasingly thirsty forty millions of Britons who will continue *ad infinitum* to absorb greedily all the numberless thousands of tea chests he can empty into the aching void of their tea-pots!

But what if China awakes to the situation? or Ceylon doubles her present out-turn? What is to happen when the whirligig of time brings round another "depression of trade," with its instant and inevitable effect upon the consumption of all articles, and especially of things liquid? That all of these cases are possibilities we think none would deny, and therefore those who have the interests of Indian tea really at heart would in our opinion do well to lose no opportunity of creating new outlets in order to provide against a not good, but possibly bad, time coming.—*H. & C Mail.*

A REMEDY FOR POTATO DISEASE.

Since the article on the prevention of potato disease by the use of sulphate of copper appeared in *The Times*, on Monday of last week, a report of similar experiments by M. Petermann, Directeur de la Station Agronomique de l'Etat á Gembloux Belgium), has come to hand. M. Petermann, like M. Girard in France, made tests with sulphate of copper, but he also tried another remedy—viz., sulphate of iron. His experiments showed that the sulphate of copper dressing was effective, and, whilst it did not injuriously affect the weight of the crop, or the richness of the root in fecula, it most certainly reduced the percentage of unsound or diseased potatoes. M. Petermann used a stronger dressing than M. Girard, his formula being (per hectare), sulphate of copper, 50 kilog.; lime, 25 kilog.; and water, 25 hectolitres. The test showed diseased roots amounting to only 7 per cent. on the total quantity raised, as against 30 per cent. of unsound tubers where the dressing was not used. The treatment with iron is very favourably spoken of, as it resulted in the diseased potatoes being lessened in quantity by 12 per cent. The iron mixture is composed as under:—Sulphate of iron, 50 kilog.; lime, 25 kilog., and water, 25 hectolitres per hectare. It is simply the substitution of iron for the copper, and the cost of treatment, M. Petermann says, s consequently much less. He regards the experiments as of vast importance, and contemplates further inquiry into the subject,

EXPORTS OF TEA.

The large shipments of tea last month from Colombo deserve a special word of comment. It will be observed that the total for April was equal to 7,056,163 lb., and for the four months—January-April—the aggregate of shipments is no less than 21,969,246 lb.! Now if this were an ordinary year, such figures would point to a total export for the year of not less than 66,000,000 lb., for the percentage of our annual shipments sent away in the first quarter or third of the year is by no means so large, usually, as in the other two-thirds. But it is well-known that since December, the season has been an extraordinarily favourable one for flushing. Considering, however, how busy our planters are on all sides, we feel fully certain that for the year, the 60 millions lb. will be exceeded in the total shipments. The estimate of the Indian Tea crop of 1891 given elsewhere is 116,000,000 of which perhaps 109 millions may go to the United Kingdom, against a total for Ceylon of 61 millions of which 57 millions may go to London.

INDIAN IRRIGATION.—The Hon'ble Alfred Deakin, the Victorian ex-Minister, who was the first to carry out practically the suggestion of Bishop Moorhouse to "conserve the waterfall rather than pray for rain" by instituting irrigation works under Messrs. Chaffey Brothers, has returned from his visit to India, whither he proceeded specially to study the system of Indian irrigation. On his return Mr. Deakin observed to a Press interviewer: "Indian irrigation is on by far the largest scale and by far the best of any in the world. As far as engineering work is concerned, it far exceeds anything else I have seen in Egypt, Italy, or America. The white people in the country don't know it. I was the first white man in the country, who was not an official, who went up the Sirhind Canal."—*Indian Engineer*, April 25th.

PLANTING AND PROGRESS IN JAMAICA.

During the months that have elapsed since our last meeting I have again visited several parishes and everywhere I have found evidences of awakened energy, of hopeful effort in the present, and of confidence in the future. The Island shows signs of a rapid recovery from the depression of the period immediately preceding the year 1889. There is a large increase in the value of real property; the fruit trade is expanding with extraordinary rapidity, and with the daily improving means of communication will still further expand.

The acreage under sugar canes has decreased, but the decrease is more than counterbalanced by the increased acreage devoted to the cultivation of bananas, coffee, cocoa, tobacco and ground provisions.

The improvement in the dwellings of the people is a fair test of their prosperity, and I find that the number of houses paying rates at an assessed value, increased during the year ending 30th September, 1890, by 24 per cent.

The Selection has been made of the Roads to be taken over by the Director of Public Works under the Parochial Roads Law of 1890, and as the selected roads are being transferred to the Public Works Department as quickly as circumstances will permit, I hope that the end of the present year will see over 960 miles added to the 800 miles already included in the Main Road system.

The first section of twelve and a half miles of railway extension has been made and opened for traffic; and telegraph extensions have been carried out from Half-way-Tree to Annotto Bay; from Brown's Town through Barnstaple to Ulster Spring; from Shooter's Hill to Balaclava, and from Santa Cruz to Malvern, while to facilitate the timely signalling of vessels telephonic communication has been established between Morant Point Light House and Plantain Garden River Telegraph Stations.

The Exhibition was opened by His Royal Highness Prince George of Wales on the 27th of January, on the day and at the hour decided upon in October 1889.

It would be difficult to over-estimate the importance of the Exhibition to Jamaica. Carried out as this great work has been by the hearty co-operation of every class of the community it has demonstrated how much can be done when all work together for the common good; it has stimulated intellectual activity among the people, and has brought Jamaica with her possibilities and attractions before the world with a prominence unequalled during the present century. The consequence is to be seen in the keen competition for her trade, and there are already indications that the close of the Exhibition will find the Island endowed with more than one valuable industry, hitherto undeveloped, while markets will be found for products till now neglected. Nor will the benefit be confined to Jamaica for the products of the Bahamas, Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, and Turks Islands are exhibited in their respective Courts and are being noted by observant eyes. The number registered as having visited the Exhibition up to the present is 78,303, and I have no doubt that before its close a very large proportion of the people of Jamaica will have availed themselves of the opportunity of improvement and advancement afforded by it.

Two subjects have occupied my earnest attention—the introduction of new products, and the adoption of some practical means of industrial training.

The question of Industrial Training for the young people of the Colony is of primary importance; while I yield to no man in my appreciation of the benefits of Education, I am by no means satisfied that a literary education to the exclusion of Industrial Training is an unmixed blessing to the inhabitants of this Island. I have granted a License to the Girls' Industrial School at Alpha Cottage. The Industrial School at Hope has been built, and is now occupied by twenty boys. The work of building the Industrial Girls School in connection with the Government Training College for Female Teachers at Shortwood will be undertaken without delay, and I hope that during the present year that School will also be in operation. I am sensible how little can be accomplished by these three Schools to supply the want of technical training, and I am conscious that the Industrial School system, as at present established, will not reach the children of respectable cultivators who form the class to whom technical education is of especial importance, I shall ask you to place at my disposal a sum sufficient to enable me to try the experiment of sending competent instructors to certain districts, whose teaching may so improve the cultivation and preparation of certain of our products as to largely increase the value of our Exports.

A CHEAP SUBSTITUTE FOR TODDY.

The gentle native who, according to Mr. Caine, has been taught by the Englishman to love strong drink, has also apparently taken lessons in the art of dodging the attempts made to check his propensity in this direction. Mr. Subba Row Punt recently brought to the notice of the Abkari Commissioner the manufacture and sale by some people in Tondiarpettah of an intoxicating spirit which was being largely used by the lower classes, especially the boatmen. The Abkari Sub-Inspector of the locality was asked to obtain samples and all particulars regarding the preparation. From Mr. Lowe's report it appears that the intoxicant is called *sonti soru* and that it is prepared and sold clandestinely in the locality and has greatly displaced toddy, as its intoxicating properties are much greater than those of the former while it is much cheaper, half an anna worth of *sonti soru* being equal to three annas worth of toddy. It is prepared from rice, which is boiled and spread on a mat, and, when cooled, a substance called *shoudu* is powdered and sprinkled on it; both are then gently and well mixed together with the bare hands, over which gingelly oil is well smeared. The mixed mass is then put into pots, the mouths of which are tied over with cloth. The pots are then allowed to stand for three days. On the fourth morning water is boiled and allowed to cool, and a quantity is poured into each pot. The mouths of the pots are again tied up with a cloth and kept till the evening, when the liquor is fit for consumption and sale. *Shoudu* is believed to be a gum which exudes from some plants which grow in Moulmein, from which place it is obtained. The liquor cannot be kept long, as it undergoes very rapid fermentation and decomposition. The Chemical Examiner on analysing the liquor found it to be a fermenting rice liquor containing alcohol, and a mixed sample contained 5 39 per cent. of absolute alcohol by volume. The preparation is, therefore, an intoxicating liquor of nearly the same strength as ordinary beer. Steps are being taken to bring this liquor under the Abkari laws.—*Madras Times.*

JAPANESE ENTERPRISE.—The idea of "going down to the sea in ships" is evidently beginning to exercise upon the minds of the Japanese a charm such as it exercised in the days when their corsairs swept the neighbouring waters, and harried the unhappy shore-dwellers of China. The latest phase of the impulse is closely associated with the names of Viscount Yenomoto and Mr. Arai Ikunosuke. A large association has been formed, having for its object the exploration of the seas south of the Bonin Islands, with the hope of finding some fertile spot invitating colonization, or some new market for Japanese goods. We do not possess sufficiently accurate information about the plans of the company—if, indeed, a company has been formed—to speak in detail of its proceedings, but rumour says that a large number of naval officers on the retired list, or who have resigned their posts, are associated with the scheme, and that a sailing ship will soon be equipped and despatched to the districts southward of Ogasawarajima.—*Japan Weekly Mail.*

THE TALE [TAIL ?] OF A FISHING CAT.—The remarks of the Rev. Dr. Stewart, (how "Dr. Macpherson" came to be interpolated is a puzzle,) on Mr. Godfrey J. Macleod's letter on cats, (see *Literary Register*, extract from *Inverness Courier*) are interesting and erudite as the "Nether Lochaber" contributions to the *Courier* as first and so long conducted by Carruthers and now by Barron,* have been for the past forty years or so. As a contribution to the curious points in natural history discussed,—the strong aversion of the cat to water and how the animal's *penchant* for fish sometimes overcomes this aversion, I may recall a case from my reading. It is that of a cat which, in order to secure a dainty dish in the shape of shrimps, regularly fished for them. She placed her tail in the waters of a mill-dam and when it was pretty well covered with crustaceans, bent on devouring it, whisked them out on the grass and ate them at her leisure. A. M. F.

THE "KITTUL" PALM OF CEYLON, so valuable to the natives of the South-Western and Central portions of the island, from the richness of the juice of its flower spathes in sugar, we have always regarded as not only curious but remarkably handsome in its scolloped foliage. The American publication "Garden and Forest," dealing with palms for conservatories, has the following passage:—

Some of the "Fish-tail Palms" or Caryotas are very useful and highly ornamental as small and medium-sized plants, though they rapidly attain such proportions, when under suitable treatment, that they are not suited for all collections. Of the Caryotas the most common and easiest to procure are *C. urens* and *C. sobolifera*, both of which are good and also easy to manage, as they germinate from seed readily and in a short time and make rapid growth.

Caryota urens throws up its handsome leaves on strong stems, and in a large plant they sometimes reach a length of twelve feet or more. The leaves are bipinnate, which is an unusual characteristic among Palms, and the pinnules are more or less wedge-shaped being from six to eight inches in length and about half that measurement in width. The ends of the pinnules are erose, this giving them an odd appearance and readily suggesting the common appellation of "Fish-tail Palm," while the color of the leaf is dark green. Another peculiarity of *C. urens* is the manner in which it flowers, though this process does not begin until the plant has attained its full size. It begins to flower from the centre of the top of the stem, after which the flower-spikes are produced in succession downward nearly to the base of the trunk until the vitality of the plant is exhausted. The seeds are somewhat larger than a Bush Bean, dark brown in color and quite hard, this description applying to the seed proper after the outer fleshy rind has been removed. *C. sobolifera* is also a fine plant, and is more dwarf in growth than the preceding. It also has bipinnate leaves, which are bright green in color, and as it throws up suckers at the base of the plant it naturally has a more bushy habit than *C. urens*. Other good representatives of this genus are *C. furfuracea* and *C. Rumphiana*, both of which are good decorative Palms. *Acanthorrhiza stauracantha*, sometimes known as *Chamærops stauracantha*, is another fine Palm which will succeed in a moderate temperature. It has palmate leaves, deeply divided and dark green above while the under side is covered with a silvery tomentum. A distinguishing feature of this plant is the mass of root-like spines which surround its base, and from which its generic name is derived. It is a native of Mexico, and though not yet very common, has been in cultivation for many years.

* I was once in negociation with this gentleman for employment in connection with the *Ceylon Observer*, which was terminated by my good friend Dr. Carruthers wisely making it better worth Mr. Barron's while to remain in connection with the paper of which he is now editor.

GOLD MINE IN JAPAN.—The *Mimpo* says that gold has been discovered at Naganoyama, of Kotomomura, in Iwate Prefecture. The vein is said to be about four miles in length, and an analysis of the ore gives 0·4 per cent. of pure gold. Permission to work the mine has been applied for. If this story be true, a deposit of very exceptional value has been found. An analysis in the laboratory would, of course, give a greater percentage of gold than the quantity obtainable by ordinary mining machinery. But a yield of a quarter of an ounce per ton—or one part in every one hundred and forty thousand, approximately—is considered sufficient now-a-days to justify the working of a gold mine, and, compared with this, four parts, or even one part, in a thousand is something altogether out of the common. It will be interesting to learn some further particulars about the Iwate vein, if, indeed, it has any existence in fact.—*Japan Weekly Mail.*

HOW THE CURRENT PRICE OF SILVER IS FIXED.—*Bradstreet's* devotes an article in a recent issue to a description of the mechanism by which the trade in silver bullion is conducted, and the price of silver fixed, especially in the United States. The bulk of American silver comes from a number of large smelting works, some of which are associated with the mines. The usual practice, however, is to purchase the ore on an assay value. After smelting, the bullion comes out usually in large oblong slabs, with an average weight of 1,000 oz., which are known as commercial bars. A silver market *per se* does not exist. Over 90 per cent. of the silver produced in the country passes through the hands of a few banks and firms, which make it their special business, in New York and San Francisco. In fact, three or four houses monopolise the greater part of the trade, and to them the silver is consigned for sale by the mining and smelting companies. They dispose of it in the market to the Government (whose purchases under the late silver law are now of great importance), ship it abroad, or buy it themselves. The stock is believed never to be very large, and even during the recent silver agitation was not much more than from 6,000,000 to 7 000,000 oz. Bars weighing 1,000 oz. on the average, are usually ·999 fine, and all transactions in them are on this basis, which is the standard of the United States coinage. A number of bars go to the Assay Office to be converted into assay bars, which are thin bricks of silver weighing 200 oz. each, and bearing the official stamp of weight and fineness. These are in demand by silversmiths on account of the guarantee of the stamp. The bullion shipped to Europe is in the form of commercial bars, which are simply carted to the steamer and there placed, unpacked, in the treasure-room. It is quite unusual to pack silver with the care that is bestowed on gold. The bars also form the bulk of the stock held in New York. The price of silver in the market represents the price at which it can actually be sold for export or commercial purposes, and is the selling quotation of the leading bullion dealers. Until recently the New York price was fixed with relation to the price in London, which is fixed by a few houses and banks specially conversant with the business, having regard to rates of Indian exchange and the demand from other countries. But lately speculation in silver bullion certificates in New York has caused silver there to have a special and speculative price which is to some extent independent of the London market. The English standard of fineness is ·925, so that American prices represent an allowance for this difference of ·075 in fineness, as well as for the rate of exchange, which may vary from day to day.—*O. Mail*, April 3rd.

TEA CONSUMPTION RECKONED BY YIELD OF LIQUOR AS WELL AS QUANTITY OF DRY LEAF CONSUMED.

The coloured diagrams which Messrs. Gow, Wilson & Stanton annually prepare, reveal, in a graphic and striking form, to the eye, the increasing use, so gratifying to lovers of temperance and of humanity, of the "cups which cheer but not inebriate." Progress is chiefly perceptible amongst communities of the Anglo Saxon race, limited in the United States of America, however, by the truly enormous use in that country of the allied beverage,—coffee, which is so easily and cheaply obtained from the neighbouring republic of Brazil. Next to the Anglo-Saxons,—in "the mother country," in the United States, in the Australian Colonies, Canada and South Africa, come the Sclaves of Russia, for the Germans and Hollanders are even greater consumers of coffee than the Americans, although Holland, possessing as she does a tea-growing colony, in Java, is taking to tea after an encouraging fashion. A good deal of cacao or "cocoa" too is consumed in France, Germany, Italy and other continental countries. The effect of the efforts now being made to create a taste in the United States for really good *unburnt* tea, remains to be seen. As matters stand, the United Kingdom, with little more than half the population, consumes nearly 2½ times as much tea as the mixed people (so largely Teutonic), in the United States.

In Britain the increase in the consumption of tea has been marvellous. The figures in pounds for 1890 were 194 millions, so that at the recent rate of increase all the probabilities are that 1891 will show the round 200 millions, if even that enormous quantity is not exceeded. In the quarter of a century between 1866 and 1890, the consumption per head of the population rose from 3·42 lb. to 5·07. But, as in the latter half of the period strong Indian tea, reinforced appreciably by the similar Ceylon product in the closing years of the period, has largely displaced the weaker China leaf, Messrs. Gow, Wilson & Stanton have shewn simultaneously the progress of consumption reckoned by the gallons of liquid yielded. This is calculated on the moderate estimate formed in a report to the Board of Customs to the effect that if 1 lb. of Chinese tea produces 5 gallons of a certain depth of colour and fulness of flavour, 1 lb. of Indian tea will produce 7½ gallons of a similar beverage. Allowing for an apparent arrest of the advancing consumption when the process of displacement was only commencing, the increase in the consumption of tea by the people of the British Isles has been not only steady but rapid, thus:—from 17·38 gallons per caput in 1866, to 24·39 in 1876; 29·28 in 1886, culminating in 33·40 in 1890. The figure for the last year of the series is almost exactly double that of the first, so that, in consequence of the introduction of the stronger product of British growth, the people of Britain have been able to double their consumption of the beverage, although the percentage of increase in the use of the dry leaf has been only from 3·42 lb. to 5·07, an absolute increase of 1·65, while the percentage is not 50 but 48·24. This is a result more gratifying to consumers than producers, and clear it is that we must not rely on the British market alone and must not relax our efforts to open up new markets by creating a taste for our teas, which so largely combine the strength of the Indian product with the delicacy of that from "far Cathay."

Ceylon tea, which a decade ago, was only beginning to intrude itself as a new and suspiciously regarded competitor with products so well-known and established as the teas of China and India, has recently made such rapid progress, that its position in the British Market in 1890, rated by home consumption was such an excellent third as is here shewn:

Indian	52	per cent.
China	30	,, ,,
Ceylon	18	,, ,,

Looking at the process which has recently altered so materially the position of the various products, it requires no prophet to foretell that in a few years hence Ceylon will have distanced China and will be pressing hard on India with its half century of tea cultivation against ou really not much more than a decade devoted to the enterprise. In round numbers the consumption of tea in the principal countries importing the leaf has increased from 350 millions of pounds in 1880 to 400 millions in 1890. We may, perhaps, add for the minor consuming countries another 60 millions, in which case we get the figure 460,000 millions. Tea consumption in India and Ceylon is scarcely worth computing, and we believe that the consumption in China has been greatly exaggerated. For, although the Chinese constantly drink tea, much of the liquor is little different from hot water. We cannot help feeling that to credit China and its feudatories with another 500 millions of pounds, is an extravagant estimate. But supposing it near the mark we may take in round numbers 1,000 millions of pounds, or say 6,000 millions of gallons as the world's consumption of tea. If peace can be preserved and wealth and civilization advance, we may confidently anticipate a great increase during the closing years of this century and the whole of the twentieth century,—for large portions of mankind are discovering that alcohol, with its "borrowed fire" is a deceiver and a curse. If the civilization of a community can be tested by the quantity of sulphuric acid it uses, much more certainly can the moral status of a community be judged by a comparison of the quantities of non-alcoholic and alcoholic stimulants it uses. Our Australian cousins are super-eminently a tea-drinking people, and since 1880, when Ceylon equally with Indian tea was furiously denounced as an injurious fraud, the Australians equally with their friends at "home" have learned the superiority of our pure teas to the inferior products obtained from Foochow. So with the Canadians, and there is every hope that ere long the United States of America, the great Russian Empire, and many of the great continental States will be amongst our best customers for teas, which they will discover to be equal in delicacy of flavour, while much stronger than the China leaf, to which many of them still traditionally cling. Of the wretched Latin and mixed races, of the South American republics, with their unpatriotic factiousness and constantly recurring internecine strife, we have about as little hope as of the regeneration of Portugal, once amongst the foremost states of the world.—There is much else in the diagrams and the appended remarks circulated as a Supplement with today's *Observer*. We content ourselves, in closing with a reference to figures which show equally the rapid decadence of China tea in favour of the British producer, with the still more rapid,—indeed phenomenal advance of the Ceylon product. It was really only in 1885 that Ceylon tea was an appreciable factor in the figures for

home consumption, thus:—

(1) China	.. ..	113,514 000 lb.
(2) India	.. ..	65,678,000 „
(3) Ceylon	.. ..	3,217,000 „

The constrast in 1890 was:—

(1) India	.. ..	101,961,000 lb.
(2) China	.. ..	57,530,000 „
(3) Ceylon	.. ..	34,516,000 „

In a very few years Ceylon will be No. 2 of the Tea Countries of the world and her ultimate elevation to first places seems a not over-sanguine expectation.

INDIAN AND CEYLON TEA CROPS.

In our Chamber of Commerce return dating up to 27th April, the total export of tea is given at 20,746,144 lb.; but Messrs. Forbes & Walker in their circular in our commercial column, estimate that this may be increased to 22,500,000 lb. if the shipments up to the end of the month are included. Let us say 22 million lb. for one-third of the year, and it is evident with all we hear of heavy flushes and big gatherings that we are safe for a Ceylon export in 1891 of certainly not less than 60 millions lb.! The only troublesome contingency in the estimation of planters has reference to labour supply—doubt being felt in some quarters as to whether there will be a suffi響iency of hands to pluck all the leaf.

This being the outlook for Ceylon, let us see how they stand in India. Through Messrs. W. Moran & Co. of Calcutta we have received the statements prepared by the Committee of the Indian Tea Association of the total "Outturn of Crop for 1890" and "the Estimated Crop for 1891" as follows:—

OUTTURN OF CROP OF 1890.

	lb.
Assam	45,416,721
Cachar and Sylhet ...	31,472,703
Darjeeling, Terai and Doors ...	20,022,625
Chittagong and Chota-Nagpore..	1,424,057
Dehra Dun, Kumaon and Kangra	4,000,000
Private and Native Gardens ...	3,500,000
	105,836,106

The total shipments to all places from the 1st May 1890 to 1st March 1891 having been 104,954,625 lb., the difference represents the local consumption and any small portion of last season's crop still to go forward. It will be seen from the above figures that the actual outturn was less than the original estimate by more than 9 million lb.

ESTIMATE OF CROP OF 1891.

	lb.
Assam	50,650,628
Cachar and Sylhet ...	35,864,680
Darjeeling, Terai and Dooars ...	23,286,439
Chittagong and Chota-Nagpore	1,488,264
Dehra Dun, Kumaon and Kangra	4,500,000
Private and Native Gardens ...	4,000,000
	119,790,011

being 4¾ million lb. over the original estimate of crop of 1890. Taking the shipments to other places at 10 per cent over those of last year and making allowance for local consumption, there will remain about 112 million lb. for export to Great Britain against 98¾ million lb. shipped there during the past season. It is possible, however, that the actual outturn of the crop of 1891 may be considerably less than the estimate as was the case last season.

It will thus be seen that while in 1890 Ceylon gave an export of 46,901,000 lb. or several millions above the average estimate,—in 1891, the export is likely to exceed the most sanguine estimate, if, as we now anticipate, it is above 60 million lb.,—India on the other hand was short of estimate last year by 9 millions lb. and the estimate for 1891 is only 5 millions above the original estimate for 1890 while grave doubts are even now being entertained of its realization.

For total export, the return for 1891 is likely to stand somewhat as follows:—

	To U. K.	Elsewhere.	Total.
India	109,000,000	7,000,000	116,000,000
Ceylon	57,000,000	4,000,000	61,000,000
Total lb. ..	166,000,000	11,000,000	177,000,000

If we take the home consumption of the United Kingdom at 200,000 000 lb. for 1891 this would only leave room for 34 millions lb. of China tea.

"TEA PLANTING IN CEYLON."

Some time ago we noticed with hearty approval the series of illustrations of Tea planting in Ceylon published by Messrs. H. W. Cave & Co. from the photographs of the late Mr. Clerk. Mr. Cave was anxious to improve his brochure by adding a page of letter-press descriptive of each picture, and we suggested Mr. T. C. Owen as best able to do this if he could spare the time. A copy has now reached us with Mr. Owen's letter-press—admirably adapted and covering 12 pages and the publication with a page of statistics from "Ferguson's Directory" now appended, is one of the most attractive and useful little gifts—costing only a rupee—that can be sent from Ceylon. The Tea Fund Committee should distribute a few thousands of copies.

SALE OF ANOTHER VALUABLE ESTATE IN DIMBULA.

We now learn on the best authority that the purchase of Yoxford estate, Dimbula, the property of Messrs. Baring Bros., has been completed by the Ceylon Tea Plantations Co., Ltd. as from the 1st April. The cultivated acreage is 429 acres and the forest and timber reserve 49 acres, making a total of 478 acres.

The price paid £18,000 is a high one, but as the soil is exceptionally good and the jât with which the estate is planted is selected Manipuri, the property bids fair to become one of the finest tea estates in Ceylon. The factory is equipped with the latest type of engines and tea machinery. Mr. C. M. Robertson returns to Ceylon next month to take charge of Yoxford. The Ceylon Plantations Co., has now a magnificent expanse of tea on the side of Great Western.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Electricity is a veritable factotum or servant of all work. A Swedish engineer has recently applied it to testing steel and iron for its hardness. It is well known that an electric current of sufficient strength will fuse a thin slip of metal or wire when passed through it. By making a number of experiments the engineer has found the strength of current required to fuse test pieces of iron and steel of different degrees of hardness, and has formed a scale of currents corresponding to a scale of hardness. In order to find the hardness of a particular test piece of the metal it is only necessary to find the current required to fuse it, and this can easily be done by means of an amperemeter. The corresponding figure on the scale gives the hardness of the piece.

Not long ago an ingenious young cadet of one of our scientific corps applied electricity to wake him in the morning, and boil his coffee. The minute hand of his clock was caused to press two spring contacts together, and thus send an electric current to ring a bell which woke him at the proper time The current also actuated a small electro magnet,

which allowed some salphuric acid to run out of a spoon and ignite a match, which in turn lit a spirit lamp placed under the coffee boiler. By the time he was dressed for a parade his coffee was ready.

Rich deposits of phosphate of lime have been discovered by M. Philippe Thomas, south and north of the high plateaux of Tunisia, from the Chotts to Medjerdah. Those of the south-west are the most important, and will be very valuable when a railway has been run to them. It is estimated that in the upland of Gafsa there are at least ten million tons ready to be removed. The beds of the north-east and the north-west also promise to repay their exploitation.

The dental vibrator is an apparatus for rendering the extraction of teeth painless. It is simply an application of the well-known electric shock utilised in medicine and sometimes to be had at country fairs. An induction-coil giving a very rapidly intermitting current is the source of the electricity, and the patient receives the shock by grasping metal handles connected to the poles of the secondary circuit of the coil. The forceps of the operator are also connected in the circuit of the current. The consequence is that the patient feels only the peculiar sensation of "pins and needles," produced by the intermittent current traversing his nerves, and the actual pain of loosing the tooth is said to be masked. The vibrator has been introduced into the Institute of Medical Electricity.—*Globe.*

UVA PLANTING REPORT.

BADULLA, May 1st.—April has been a singularly wet month: very little sun and very heavy plumps in the afternoons. 7·73 in. in 2½ hours on the 8th was the heaviest rain I have ever seen. Slips everywhere. Wash last week a common experience. Tea which did so well in March commenced well in April. Towards the end of the month it fell off owing to insufficiency of sun heat; a little sun would give most of us more than we can manage in the way of flush. May and June generally are our best months. The way tea is growing and better still flushing is most encouraging, and we are all very hopeful and confident of Badulla being second to no upcountry tea district. Clearings in coming season are many, and a large acreage will go into tea next monsoon.

Coffee crop is ripening well, and bug is absent and estimates will be generally exceeded. All lower estates which have coffee in good heart and duly cared for have had good blossoms for autumn, and if the rains had put in an appearance a fortnight later than they did, this would have been the best blossoming season for some years past. Higher coffee is looking well and should do fairly in coming seasons.

Cinchona, at present prices, is naturally looking particularly robust, that very little bark will be harvested this season, for the sufficient reason that it would not pay to do so, except when trees are of especially good character.

LEASE OF VALUABLE PLUMBAGO LAND.

R15,100 PER ANNUM.

The lease of a plot of land situate in Maduragoda Kurunegala district and known as Mopitiyakanda about 11 acres in extent was sold by public auction on Thursday afternoon last at the Kurunegala Kachcheri by Mr. Allanson Bailey, Government Agent. There was a large number of intending purchasers present. Tenders were invited and it was notified that if they did not come up to the amount fixed on by the Government Agent, the lease of the and would be sold by auction. The highest tender it appears was R12, 000, and the Government Agent having intimated that he would not give the lease for anything under R15,000, bidding commenced at that figure. Messrs. Attygalla Mohandriam and Paulis Silva, both large plumbago merchants put in a bid of R100 more and became the purchasers. In the whole land there is only an extent of about 2 acres which it is said to contain plumbago. Considering the amount paid for the lease, what will not the land be worth? It appears that Attygalla Mohandriam who owns a pit near this land, dug the land in question for plumbago and worked for about a year when matters were represented to the Government Agent Mr. Murray, who despatched Mr. H. L. Ward to survey the land. This was done, and it was found that Attygalla Mohandriam was unwilling. After enquiry he was asked to pay up a sum of R1,200, and the land advertized to be sold.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION OF FIJI.

The fourth Annual General Meeting of this Association took place at the Mechanics' Institute, Suva, on the evening of Tuesday last, 27th instant. Punctually at 8 o'clock, his Excellency took his seat, being attended by Mr. Spence, Private Secretary. The Secretary read the fourth Annual Report, as follows:—

COFFEE.—This product has become a thing of the past. Exports for 1890 were nil, against 5 tons in 1887.

TEA.—Notwithstanding the growing demand for this product there does not appear to be any satisfactory progress made in extending the acreage under cultivation. Exports for 1890 were valued at 1s 6d per lb., £140 2s 6d against 9½ tons in 1889.

SUGAR.—This product has asserted for itself no mean position amongst the exports notwithstanding the low prices still ruling. It is impossible however to say how long this export may continue. At present it would appear as not having yet merged from the position of being maintained entirely at the expense of the future. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company have made arrangements for leasing a large area of native land at Labasa on the Macuata coast, Vanualevu, for the purpose of starting a cane plantation. If the soil and climate prove equal to expectations, and there is no reason to doubt otherwise, operations on a large scale will be commenced by the company during the present year in that district which must undoubtedly greatly increase this product. Exports for 1890 were 10,000 tons, value £16 per ton, equal to £260,729, against 13,178 tons in 1889.

COPRA.—There is an improvement in this article of export as against that of last year and there is every prospect of a further improvement both in price and quantity and quality. Exports for the nine months ending 30th September, 3,085 tons value £27,765 as against the year 1889, value £39,138. There is still a very large quantity of copra awaiting shipment at the port of Levuka.

BANANAS.—This product it is satisfactory to note has been steadily assuming proportions which as an industry renders it first in importance to the Colony notwithstanding the persistency with which the shipping companies disregard the interest of the planters. The export of bananas for 1890 were for 9 months. 509,565 bunches, value, £54,059, against 531,008 bunches for 1889 value, £42,000.

COTTON.—There is every probability of a hopeful resuscitation in the cotton industry of the Colony. The acreage under cultivation is being extended both in supercession of other products and in fresh land. The unaccountable rise in price gave a stimulus to cultivation so that next year's exports may reasonably be expected to largely exceed those of the past year. Exports for 1890 were 50 tons, 16 cwt., 3 qrs., 17 lb. value £2,360 against 17 tons for 1889.

MAIZE.—The cultivation of this product has been entered upon largely by the free Indian population and it is probable it will figure as an export on a larger scale than heretofore during the ensuing year

The exports for 1890 were for 9 months 2,760 bushels value £720 against 4,704 bushels for 1889.*

MINOR PRODUCTS.—Of these vanilla remains the most important. Judging from the character of the splendid exhibits of this product at the late Exhibition your committee are more than hopeful that the exports of 1891 will number amongst them a superior bean. Arrangements are being made by his Excellency the Governor whereby the beans can be properly prepared in the necessary ovens which will be erected during the year 1891.

TOBACCO.—Hitherto this product has been grown principally for home consumption but there is some prospect of its being cultivated largely for export during 1891. That its successful cultivation will be confined to certain favourable localities is no doubt true, but your committee are sanguine as to its being a future export and believe that with a little patience and perseverance the company now being formed will soon be an accomplished fact.

FIBRE.—Immediately after the first Exhibition of your Association an effort was made by his Excellency to initiate attention to the advantages that would accrue to the colony as well as to those who would undertake the cultivation of some of the many valuable indigenous fibres of the country. Arrangements were made at a meeting held for the purpose whereby certain persons were to cultivate a certified area of any one fibre-producing plant and furnish a statement of cost and yield. The plants were to be supplied by the Government. Your committee are not aware whether this was done, but from the successes obtained in other parts of the world by the production of fibre between the time referred to and the present they feel that a serious and irreparable loss has resulted to this colony by allowing the matter to drop, and while fully alive to the value of some of the indigenous fibre plants, they have, through the Government, sent for the seed of the true Sisal hemp plant and hope shortly to have it here for distribution.

Your committee are satisfied that there is at present in the country sufficient of the true Agave Americana from which the "Pita" fibre is made as will meet the requirements of large areas of cultivation. His Excellency has already been the means of distributing sufficient seed from Tailevu as has planted some forty acres of land, and your committee have been informed that large quanties of seed can be obtained from other parts of the group.

To use an Americanism † your committee are of opinion that there are three products which the climate and soil of Fiji can produce better than any country in the world, viz., Fibre, Vanilla and Tobacco, and that it but wants special attention to be directed to these productions for a short time to thoroughly establish the future prosperity of the country.

It has been reported to your committee that the true Sisal hemp plant has been received by His Excellency from Kew.

LABOUR.—Your committee congratulate you on the satisfactory labour conditions which have existed in the colony during the past year, the grave importance of which can hardly be overrated, and they deem it to be a great satisfaction to know that whilst the import fee for foreign labour is being gradually reduced, that many improvements have recently been made to facilitate the recruiting of native labourers.

[The above is the main portion of a report which the *Fiji Times* denounces as unduly pessimistic. Tea for instance is in such large demand locally that as yet little is exported.—ED. *T. A.*]

AVOCADO PEARS IN COLOMBO.—Eight years ago, Mr. Oulr planted two trees in the Royal College ground and yesterday he was able to gather eight of the fruit fairly developed and of good flavour.

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* It is to be feared that the enormous crop reported from the United States will again extinguish this industry in Fiji.—ED. *T. A.*

† We do not recognize the Americanism, but we see such English as this;—"sufficient seed * * as has planted!"—ED. *T. A.*

ARRACK AND COOLIES.

On all sides we gather evidence that the question of labour supply for our tea industry is fast becoming a burning and serious one. Advertisements for coolies are becoming common. Very soon we shall have a repetition of the days of old when notices ran "wanted a manager who can command labour," or "to an estate superintendent who can bring 100 coolies, will give a liberal salary" and so on. From Uva and other remote districts a real cry of distress is likely to go up as successive expanses of tea come into bearing and yield a succession of flushes which it will require many additional hands to overtake. Now it is at such a juncture that all interested in the industry must exert their ingenuity, carefully use their best judgment and urgent endeavour in order to supplement the existing labour supply or to devise means for economising and conserving it. The invention and application of labour-saving machinery and contrivances come under the latter category. There is a fine field here equally for the practical experienced Manager and mechanical Engineer. Improved machinery for the factory can do something, but still more do we want the application of labour-saving machines in the field:—wire tramways (worked from electric motors) to carry leaf to the Factory for instance. It will be more especially for the Committee of the Planters' Association to consider how the labour supply can best be supplemented, whether by special agency on the coast and (or) by endeavouring to move the Government to get its officers to encourage the poorer Sinhalese to take up the very easy and remunerative work of tea plucking in their immediate neighbourhood.

But our object more particularly today, is to call the attention of both the Government and the public to the letter of "H. A. T." from the Kalutara district, showing how the multiplication of arrack taverns is beginning to have a serious effect in diminishing the available strength of cooly labour and in demoralizing large numbers of our Indian immigrants. Here is indeed a matter of most serious import and one to which a remedy should at once be applied. The Planters' Association should ask Government for a return of any new arrack taverns opened, say, since 1st January 1890 (all over the island while they are about it) and publish the same. We are beginning to think that the universal increase in the sale of arrack rents this year is likely to prove an unmitigated curse to the community. We think the time has come to insist on repression rather than encouragement—in fact we should be inclined to insist that Government go back to the position occupied in 1874-5 when Sir Wm. Gregory had an Arrack Tavern Map of the Island laid before him to prevent any further extension of places for the sale of intoxicating drink. Then there is another evil which the Planters' Association may well call on Government to deal with in their own interests, as well as in those of the people and especially of the coolies. We refer to the sale of partially fermented toddy in certain districts to an almost unlimited extent, without fee or license, tax or duty to the revenue, but greatly to the detriment of Sinhalese villagers and estate coolies. We refer more especially to the Matale, the Kurunegala, Gampola and some other districts and think a great deal of good might be done by putting a stop to what is in reality an illicit sale of intoxicating drink. Let every District Association consider the subject in the light of local experience, and where there is no district body, a special local Committee might be organised, in

order that reports and full information might be sent in to the parent Association and so the whole subject be dealt with in a practical and complete fashion. In the interests of labour supply as much as of the well-being of the people, the matter is not one to be left alone.

FRUIT FROM TASMANIA AND FISH THEREIN.

At the Melbourne Exhibition of 1880-81, we had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mr. Shoobridge, junior, of Bushy Park, Tasmania. To him and the late Mr. Moody, in truth we were indebted for help in arranging the Ceylon Exhibits, Mr. Shoobridge putting off his coat for the purpose, in true colonial fashion. Mr Shoobridge himself was an exhibitor of hops which his father and he grow largely on their beautiful and fertile estate beyond New Norfolk, at the confluence of the dark-rolling "Styx" river with the magnificent Derwent, on the estuary of the latter of which the Australian Naples,—Hobart,—is built; rising up the sides of the foot hills of Mount Wellington. This mountain was white with snow and the pools at Bushy Park had ice on them, when we visited Tasmania for the first time in July 1881, and yet the wild rose and the gorse were, at the same time, in beautiful bloom. The dark colour of the Styx, which does not last all the year round, is supposed to be due to peat formations near its source. The noble Derwent originates in Lake St. Clair, which has an area of 10,000 acres. It is one of a series of grand mountain lakes, for which and for a dense forest under-growth, known as "horizontal" (from its habit of spreading) Tasmania is distinguished. Facing the antarctic pole as the island does, the cold of winter, (May, June, July,) is occasionally keen at Hobart and the south side of the island, generally, deep snow lying on the mountains. Launceston, in the north, (on the fine tidal river Tamar, fed by the waters of the romantic south and north Esk) has a much warmer climate and altogether Tasmania ranks next to New Zealand in its resemblance in climate to Britain. Hosts of visitors from Melbourne and other parts of the Australian continent escape to Tasmania from the fierce heats of the summer months, January and February. Better even than Britain, and better certainly than most parts of Australia, are the soil and climate of Tasmania suited for fruit culture. Accordingly, when we visited the Shoobridges in their beautiful and fertile homes on the alluvials of the Derwent, in July 1881, we found that besides hop culture their enterprise included apple and pear orchards which rank amongst the most extensive and the most productive in the world. By one of the great steamers of the P. & O. and Orient lines which goto Tasmania regularly to load with boxes of fruit, the Shoobridges alone have shipped 2,000 boxes of apples. As each box contains a bushel and each bushel is, on an average, made up of 150 fruits, the aggregate is 300,000 apples. This is only one of a series of consignments to England, and Mr. Shoobridge, as we yesterday indicated, is trying the Ceylon market, where apples ought to be appreciated for tarts as well as for dessert. What a treat it would be to expatriated Britishers in India, Ceylon and the Straits, if rich luscious pears equal in quality to the dozen which Mr. Shoobridge kindly presented us with yesterday, could be regularly supplied, as we hope they may be, although even winter pears do not carry so well as apples. It seems a great point that each particular fruit, free from the slightest bruise, should be carefully wrapped in tissue paper. In Tasmania, we learn, an apple tree begins to bear in its fifth year, and is in full bearing from the seventh to the twentieth year, the crop being counted by bushels,—we feel afraid to say how many, from each tree. Of course culture and manuring are necessary to enable the trees to produce good fruit in such plenty, although on many farms where labour was scarce, we saw trees laden with fruit amidst grass and weeds a couple of feet in height. It was enough to make a man's mouth water to hear from Mr. Shoobridge of the bushels upon bushels of apricots gathered this season from single trees. Apricots can be seen growing splendidly trained on walls at the exquisitely beautiful Botanic Gardens on the banks of the Derwent, near Hobart. Amongst the sights at Bushy Park are a fine oak, an equally splendid cherry tree, and hawthorn growing so strong and tall that poles cut from the hedges are exported to parts of New Zealand where all is grass. When Mr. Shoobridge, senior, originally settled at Bushy Park, he grew strawberries in such abundance that it did not pay to send the fruit to the Hobart market; and so, for many years, it has been an institution at Bushy Park to gather the children from all the Sunday schools within reach for a treat of strawberries and cream. The Shoobridges are members of the Wesleyan Church, and the uncle of our friend who visited us yesterday is a zealous local preacher. Mr. Shoobridge, junior, who came from Tasmania in the "Orotava," (which, by the way, made the voyage from King George's Sound in the unprecedentedly short period of 9½ days,) has gone on to Britain as the chosen representative of the united fruit growers of Tasmania, to watch over and promote their interests and obtain from the shipping companies facilities of stowage and advantages of freight, such as will establish the fruit export enterprise on a steady and profitable basis. The matter could not be in better hands and for the sake of Ceylon as well as the fruit-eaters of England and the fruit-growers of Tasmania, we trust Mr. Shoobridge's efforts may be crowned with abundant success. When, more than a century back now, Britain commenced to send her convicts to Australia and especially to Tasmania, it would have seemed a wild dream to anticipate that from the antipodean colonies, as the products of the enterprise and labour of communities of intelligent freemen, the mother country should now be receiving supplies of gold and silver and copper, of grain and fruit and specially wool, the finest in the world. In the romance of emigration and commerce, there are few chapters so striking as that which records the settlement and advance of Australasia.

En route back to New Norfolk from Bushy Park, we visited, about midway, the ponds and streams devoted to salmon and trout breeding. As far as trout are concerned the experiment has long been a great success, specimens of the enormous siez indicated by 26 lb. weight having been captured by anglers in the Derwent. The trout in this river are of the colour and flavour of salmon, but in some streams where, probably, food is neither in quantity nor quality equal to that found in the great river, the trout are white in flesh and deficient in flavour. That there has been success with salmon ova has been hotly debated, but we believe there is now no doubt on the subject. Salmon have been bred, but curiously altered from the normal type by local conditions. One we saw in 1881 was shorter and much broader (probably to the extent of one-third, measured from belly to back,) than those familiar to us in our youth a

caught, in the stages of grilse and full grown salmon, in the waters of a Scottish Highlands river. Lake St. Clair is described as simply swarming with the trout which have made their way down the breeding streams into the Derwent and then up the great river to its mountain source. In the lower portions of the Derwent, especially at Bridgewater, very nice mullet abound which so readily take the bait that considerable bags of the fish can be secured in an hour or two of angling.

CEYLON TEA IN AUSTRALIA.

We call the special attention of the Chairman and Committee of the Tea Fund to the following correspondence. We have never met Mr. Foulkes, so far as we can remember, but all we have ever heard of his career while lessee of Lord Elphinstone's estate, Gikiyanakanda, in the Kalutara district, for many years, has been in his favour. He and his friend and colleague, Mr. C. Knight, did not make their fortune out of Gikiyanakanda—we suppose they rather lost; but the high reputation they both secured from all who knew them, and especially among the Sinhalese of the district, was something worth working for. When the bad times came, Mr. Foulkes went to Australia where the good work he did for Ceylon at the little Tea Exhibition for the Colony will be remembered. He continued in Melbourne and has been for some years now, we believe, working away under much discouragement, trying to create a demand for *pure* Ceylon tea and to make a living for himself out of the article. Unfortunately his pecuniary returns so far have been very limited and it is under these circumstances he sends us the accompanying letter which we have been advised to publish as the readiest means of attracting the attention of the Tea Fund Committee and the general body of tea planters to the case. But first we thought it well to send the letter on to Mr. Wm. Mackenzie as a gentleman who knows a little of Mr. Foulkes and his work and also of the importance of getting the Australians to drink pure Ceylon teas. We append Mr. Mackenzie's reply and hope his generous offer to sustain one-fourth of the required guarantee, will encourage a few more of the community to come forward to make it up fully. In any case, we agree with Mr. Mackenzie that the case is one well deserving the support of the Tea Fund Committee; for of the genuineness of the man and his work—and he an old Ceylon planter with a special claim on his brethren—there can be no doubt. We quote Mr. Foulkes' letter as follows :—

10, Palmer Street Fitzroy, Melbourne, April 1891.

Dear Sir,—Having taken a great deal of pains for the last 6 years, in pushing Ceylon tea in the Colonies and for want of sufficient means being unable to continue the work, as I should wish I take the liberty of explaining my situation to you in the hope that you may find two or three friends in Ceylon, to put me in a position to carry on the plan I have adopted, which all must agree to be a good one, for advertising the tea in Melbourne and neighbourhood.

First, as to my situation : I have been receiving tea from a gentleman in Colombo and on account of the heavy expenses incurred in pushing a new article amongst strangers, the profits on the teas sent me by that gentleman, have been entirely insufficient, wherewith to make both ends meet, and I have incurred a heavy debt (close on £200) to him and just at the time I was beginning to establish a name, he was unable to continue his support. Had I been able to go on I would have ere this reduced the outstandings by at least 30 to 40 per cent.

My way of distributing is thus :—I have established agencies (having had at one time nearly 200,) at shops in and around, Melbourne, who sell the tea in packets, on commission (and of these I have still nearly 100) calling on them fortnightly to collect, and on account of my not having a supply of tea in leaden packets, the business is going backward, and I am sure that had I a continuous supply of the same quality, and same wrappers, I should not only soon recover lost ground, but be able to considerably increase the agencies.

The teas in boxes are disposed of to householders, chiefly to those whose acquaintance I made at the Exhibition.

Now as to the terms what would be necessary, namely in that for the first lot of tea sent down,(£100 worth, as ou accompanying memo) I be allowed a fairly long credit, and that after that further consignments be sent me in value, according with the amount of remittance sent by me from here, less from 10 to 20 per cent to go off the value of the first invoice.

Everyone must agree that my method of distributing is a good way of advertising, and I thought that there could be no harm in placing my proposal before you, thinking that you might bring it before one or two proprietors, or the Committee of the "Tea Fund."

The objection may at first be raised that there is no certainty as to the date by which the first outlay of £100 would be repaid ; this, it would be unwise of me to fix as a certainty, but I believe that in the first 12 months I should be able to dispose of 15,000 lb. weight of tea—to increase yearly—and imagine if 10 per cent only was deducted from the remittances to defray this it would be cleared in 15 or 18 months.

I need not say that this method incurs considerable hard work, but I am thankful to say that I am in sound health, and fit for work, and am very loathe to be compelled to lose the profits that can be reasonably expected, as a result of the hard work I have done already here, and the anxiety I have gone through, to say nothing of a considerable amount of money (£200) received from home I have personally spent as a pioneer.

Surely, £100 invested by proprietors as I propose, would pay them as an advertisement, as it would cost them but the interest on it for a short period, and I know what I have done already has without the slightest doubt considerably helped towards swelling the exports of Ceylon Tea to Australia of late. This I state unhesitatingly without any braggadocio.

Should the guarantee be forthcoming it would be preferable for the Tea Fund Committee or whoever may act to purchase Tea of the "Chief Brand" which is well-known, provided of course there is no reason to the contrary, the matter of chief importance being that thereby a continuation of the same brand, as first sent and as nearly as possible the same quantity of tea. Annexed I send memo. of what the first consignment of £100 worth should be, if you are successful in finding the support I ask for.—Yours very truly,

S. W. FOULKES.

Memo.	£.
Broken Pekoe superfine in boxes 10 lb each	10
Pekoe in 20 lb and 10 lb (mostly 10 lb)	20
Do. 1 lb leaden packets	10
Do. ½ lb do. do.	10
Pekoe Souchong ½ lb	45
Do. ¼ lb	5
	£100

Mr. Mackenzie's letter is as follows :—

Thornfield, May 5th.

Dear F.—I have read Foulkes' letter, and can vouch for much of what he says, from my personal knowledge of him when in Melbourne, and from what my brother has frequently written to me lately.

I think this is emphatically a case for the Tea Fund, for which Mr. Foulkes has already worked hard, I mean during the time of the Melbourne Exhibition. Grants on a very liberal scale have already been made to gentlemen pushing our teas in Germany and Russia—and Mr. F. only wants a loan. He has a business—the result of much personal exertion in canvassing—and it would be a pity his hard work should come to nought. Then the teas he sells to small shopkeepers are pure Ceylon teas, which is hardly the case with those sold by any large importer in Australia, *blending* being universal among such,

I honestly believe R1,000 *lent* in this way, would do more good than *R10,000 wasted* on the *Kiosk*. [Regarding the Kiosk I must in fairness say, I have recently met *two* planters of standing who thought it might do good. *Only two* of the many I have questioned]. So convinced am I that Mr. Foulkes' work is doing us good, that I am willing to guarantee *R250* of the R1,000, which he wishes the Tea Fund to advance him in Tea.—Yours truly,

WM. MACKENZIE.

We heartily trust that three more proprietary planters or business men may be found to join Mr. Mackenzie in a guarantee of R250 each, and that the Ceylon Tea Fund Committee may make the needful vote for the tea now required for this honest, hardworking ex-Ceylon planter.

TEA IN INDIA.

The Calcutta brokers' circulars dated the 22nd of April state that weather reports from the districts are generally favourable, although more rain is wanted in Cachar. Samples coming to hand maintain good quality on the whole, although there is a slight falling off in teas from the Darjeeling district. The season will probably be an unusually early one, as some small parcels of tea have already arrived here and been shipped to London.—*Pioneer*, April 28th.

TEA-SEED FOR BRAZIL AND THE FUTURE OF THE TEA-PLANTING INDUSTRY.

(*From an Old Planter.*)

India and Ceylon should in their own interests, were they wise, refuse to sell tea seed to Brazil. The man should be boycotted who did. Putting such difficulties in Brazil's way as would retard her progress, even a year or two, means just as long a term of success for us.

The Madras Presidency too, asleep for a century, is gradually awaking to the fact that it can grow tea over an area many times larger than we have here, and that it commands all the labor!

RAMIE.—There appears to be some chance that ramie will yet come into vogue. The *Textile World* has seen samples of fancy worsted silk mix suitings, in which the silk effects were produced by ramie instead of silk threads, and so perfect was the imitation that it would puzzle an expert to detect the difference. Mr. Charles Toppan has now produced suitings entirely of ramie yarn of very perfect worsted appearance, white fine goods very much resembling linen, and now with his silk imitation so perfect, it seems that there ough of be an immense field for ramie in the very near uture.—*Planter and Farmer.*

IRRIGATION WORKS IN RAJPUTANA.—The revenue report on irrigation works in Rajputana shows that while the capital expenditure on the three groups of tanks was the same as last year, there was a decrease in actual collections of R2,466 which is not explained. There was a decrease however, in the working expenses, the cost per acre irrigated being R1·62 against R1·83. Some information as regards the experimental cutting of crops is furnished in the report. The highest produce per acre for wheat crop was 22 maunds of grain and 40½ maunds of straw. The value of these were respectively R55 and 10, and the expenditure is put down at R18 per acre, leaving a profit to the cultivator of R47. The difference between these figures and last year's is considerable.—*Indian Engineer.*

SCIENTIFIC PEARL FISHING.

So many suggestions have from time to time been made as to improved methods whereby the system of pearl fishing might be more economically pursued, that if there were not some radical objection to be taken to them, it seems to be conclusive that they, or some of them, would ere this have received adoption. When stating this view we would not wish to confine the scope of discussion to our own experience in Ceylon. Pearl fisheries are carried on, on a larger scale elsewhere throughout the world than off our own little island. Those of the Persian Gulf are well known, while around the coasts of Australia, and even in the rivers of Scotland experience has been gained which we think it may be possible would, if patent objection did not exist, have ere this induced those concerned with such fisheries to have employed the mechanical means available which are applied to other forms of fishing.

No doubt the cause for this disinclination to depart from the beaten track, apart from the expense and limited power in sea water of the electric light or other illuminants, is to be found in the special value of the pearl oyster and its susceptibility to rough methods of handling. Currents which bring over the beds which the oyster frequents, the efflux from muddy rivers cause its avoidance of grounds so affected, and very probably the same result would follow were the soil of its breeding banks disturbed by the use of mechanical agencies. There can be no doubt that the grasp of a clamp net would bring up at a single haul perhaps as many oysters as an individual native diver could raise to the surface in a day. But the first operation must entail a scraping of the mud, sand and coral blocks of the bank, which would be strongly resented by the oysters; whereas a diver collecting his prey with his hands and arms would, we should say, produce the minimum of disturbance. Then, again, there is the element of discrimination to be taken into account. Paid as the native diver is by a liberal proportion of the fully developed oysters collected by him, it can be readily imagined that he would reject with some amount of care those among the oysters which might seem to him to be immature, and that he would place in his basket none but those which were likely to make his own share of ultimate profit to him.

This consideration must certainly conduce to the avoidance of "scraping" the banks and causing an entire denudation of them. It would lead to the leaving upon the banks of a certain amount of seed which would in time enable them to refructify. Now the use of the clamp net or dredger could not be possessed of this quality of consideration. All would be fish that came into its net. In other words, its work might prove to be *too* thorough. The two points mentioned seem to us to be the two chief ones which would disincline the managers of pearl fisheries throughout the world to depart from the existing method pursued and to adopt one which, while certainly likely to be cheaper, would in the long run prove to be the more costly. We must, however, confess to imperfect knowledge of the exact *modus operandi* of the fishers for pearls in our Australian colonies and in the rivers of Scotland. In the latter locality it is not an oyster which supplies the pearls obtained but a mussel, which, however, our own pearl-bearing bivalve is, the difference being between fresh water mussels and the oyster-shaped mussels of the sea. The Scottish shell is found only in fresh water, or at all events in such estuaries as experience a change with the flowing in and out of the tides from salt

to fresh water. Perhaps some of our readers may be ablo to enlighten us more fully upon any peculiarities which may attend the collection at the pearl fisheries of the Australian continent and of its outlying fishing grounds. There are pearl "oysters" like our own off the coasts of Western Australia, quite distinct from the large mother-o'-pearl shells which are the chief objects of search on the Australian coast generally, and regarding the treatment of banks of such "oysters" Sir W. Robinson consulted us and obtained information in 1880. There must be some cogent reasons why no attempt has hitherto been made—so far as we are aware—to reduce the cost of collection by the employment of meohanical means such as are used for the gathering of the edible oyster. It is certain that the plan of assembling native divers is possessed of the elements of uncertainty and trouble which would render the employment of some unobjectionable alternative method very welcome. At the first sight there would seem to be little difficulty in conjecturing what such an alternative might be; but a more careful review of all possible ones inolines us to the belief that none of those which seem to be so simple and ready of adoption are free from possible objeotions to be taken to them. Wider discussion than has heretofore been given to the subject might help us to a fuller conclusion than has yet been possible.

We cannot help feeling, notwithstanding the failure of all the attempts hitherto made, that success will ultimately crown attempts to breed the pearl "oysters" artificially. Fascines or well anohored and floating lengths of coir rope or matting it water not shallower than five fathoms, might secure the end in view.

JUNGLE-HENS.—Mr. Simpson of the Telegraph Department differs from Mr. Parker, his overseer and Mr. Clark of the Forest Department, in their opinion, or inclination to believe that the jungle, like the domestio, hen cackles after laying its egg. Mr. Simpson holds—and he is supported in his view by Mr. Broun, Acting Conservator of Forests—that the jungle-hen, in view of its many enemies, is most unlikely to make any noise and attract attention at such a time. He also points out that an overseer out watching for pig (at night surely ?) could not well be a good authority on the point at issue. Mr. Simpson adds:—"The jungle hen cackles, but only to call its soattered young together to attract the attention of its mate or after being startled or alarmed by an enemy."

THE RECORD BEATEN: CEYLON TEA SELLING UP TO £17 A LB WELL DONE HAVILLAND ESTATE, MR. W. A. M. DENISON AND THE O. B. ESTATES COMPANY.—We thought it would come and that Gartmore and its golden tips at £10 12s would be as badly beaten as some of its predecessors in the making and selling of "golden tips." Reuter today reports that a parcel from Havilland estate, Dolosbage,—the property of the O. B. Estates Company and managed by Mr. W. A. Mooyart Denison—has been sold in Mincing Lane for the extraordinary fancy figure of £17 per lb! We shall now have another round of paragraphs, exhibitions, tastings and other forms of advertisement for the benefit of Havilland and of Ceylon tea generally. Well, the more the better. The day is surely fast approaching when even the most benighted will think of drinking nothing else than Ceylon tea—in which case we can defy China, India and even Brazil!

COOLIES FOR NORTH BORNEO.—We hear from the best possible source that the S. S. "Memnon" is about to proceed to bring Hoihow to coolies thence direct to British North Borneo. In this venture we wish the blue funnel line and Messrs. Alfred Holt and Mr. Turner, and all connected with them every success. Planters one and all will hail the new departure we suppose, as it must certainly reduce the cost of labour. The plundering of the coolies in the houses of the Hongkong brokers and on board ship in Hongkong harbour, if it ever was a reality, will cease, and this alone should reduce the first cost of coolie l abour. It should also be a ready means in getting a better class, assisting free or unindentured labour, preventing the change alleged to be so frequent of unhealthy for healthy men, and will remove the premium of free passages at present given to Hongkong ex gaol birds.—*B. N. Herald.*

PLANTING NOTES FROM COORG, March 31st.—An inch of rain followed by a fortnight of bright clear weather is all that could be desired to insure a good "set," so that a fortunate few places that got that quantity could not possibly have fared better. The blossom on these places opened on Wednesday last, the 25th inst., and made a magnificent show. Places with an open, friable soil and steep places, which drain readily, have been comparatively free from leaf disease this season; but where the land is comparatively level with a retentive soil, thus rendering it liable to become water-logged, the trees suffered to some extent. They, however, recovered amazingly after the cessation of the wet weather, and, on the whole, the promise on the North Coorg estates was very good for next season's crop but as pointed out above, some of them have failed to get the rain and others have had too little. In respect of rainfall, the Bamboo, or South Coorg, District, which is the most extensive planting district in Coorg, has fared exactly similar to North Coorg. The ravages of the borer insect are thus early manifesting themselves. One indication of the destructivo work of the borer is a grand show of blossom on a tree with poor wood. They invariably bear very heavily; and it is amusing to listen to natives attributing so much discriminating power to borers as to say that they seek out the trees with the best crop on them, as they find them very dainty morsels to feed upon! Thousands of coffee trees are lost year after year through this destructive agenoy, but this makes small headway in decimating an estate, if kept well under from the beginning, and vacancies supplied as they occur. It is impossible to get rid of the borer entirely. It is only possible to reduce the evil to a minimum. For this purpose continual war is waged against it, all the trees attacked being removed and burnt before the insects have taken to themselves wings and left them—a form of *sati* introduced by Europeans and not interfered with by the law. It will not, it is to be hoped, be out of place in these notes to notice some of the questions raised by Mr. R. H. Elliot in his letter dated 10th March on "The effect of soil on coffee seeds." In a former letter he said that he believed an eminent English authority was correct in recommending him to select seed from trees in the *poorest* and *most exposed situations* and to grow them in a nursery of *poor soil* (the italics are not Mr. Elliot's). He has somewhat modified his views now, as he says the trees need not necessarily be so poor as not to produce healthy plants; but of this no inkling was imparted in what he said before. If by healthy plants, plants entirely free from leaf disease is meant, it will not improbably be found that the nurseries required to grow them will have to be very rich indeed; and even then the chances are, if they are not transplanted early in the season into the field, they take the affection. To strengthen his position Mr. Elliot calls attention to the fact that the English farmer is careful not to remove stock on to poorer pasturage than they have been accustomed to, although he is by no means averse to removing them on to richer. True, but the farmer is likewise most particular to raise his stock from the most exoeptional parent animals.—*M. Mail,* April 4th.

Correspondence.

To the Editor.

THE "MOMI" TREE OF JAPAN.

Technological Museum, Sydney, A 10th.

[The Editor, *Tropical Agriculturist*, Colombo.]

DEAR SIR,—Your Nanuoya correspondent, (whose letters I always read with both pleasure and profit,) says, at page 467 (Jan. 1st, 1891) that he cannot find the botanical origin of the Japanese word "Momi,"

I have had the enclosed copied from "Rein's Japan" which answers his query and also gives some information in regard to the tree.—Yours truly,

J. H. MAIDEN.

"*Abies firma* S. and Z., Jap. "Momi," is spread over the whole of Japan, more general however in Middle and Northern Hondo, and on the Southern Islands. It is found chiefly, and in the highest development, in mixed forests, among the beautiful deciduous woods, at an elevation of between 1,000 and 1,500 metres seldom isolated.

It developes the most magnificent trunk, of all the Japanese firs, and grows in Parks and temple groves to a height of 30 to 40 metres with a circumference of 4 to 5 metres. In its entire bearing as well as in the character of its wood, this tree resembles the European *Abies pectinata*, but has a much slower growth.

Its wood is lighter, rougher, and less tough, than that of the pine, hence cheaper and less valued.

It is seldom used in house building."

[We and our readers are indebted to Mr. Maiden for this information regarding a tree from which so large a proportion of the timber used for tea boxes in Ceylon is obtained, boing prepared by American machinery and exported from Japan in shook.—ED. *T. A.*]

SALT IN AGRICULTURE.

Veyangoda, April 21st.

DEAR SIR,—I must thank Mr. Hoole of the Happy Valley for his very valuable contribution of Salt and its necessity for cattle, as greatly aiding us in our agitation for its issue at exceptional rates for agricultural purposes. It is a pity that his notes did not receive greater publicity than they did in the columns of only one newspaper. The affection of all animals for salt is notorious, and it is no new thing for a block of rock-salt to be placed in a stable for a horse to lick. For animals upcountry, a free use of salt is more necessary than in the lowcountry, and for reasons that are obvious. The desire for salt in cattle upcountry amounts almost to a mania, and my earliest experience of this was in the way tavalam cattle got at any clothing left in the fences of the gardens surrounding lines. One makes a snatch at it and runs away as if possessed, all the others follow him, and each manages to get a bite of the cloth in spite of the frantic cries of its owner and the endeavours of the tavalam men to save it. All this for the sake of the little salt in it owing to its having come in contact with the human body.

The information contained in Mr. Hoole's letter of the ingenious use made of salt in keeping down the grass on a cricket field, will be of general use to those who find it an expensive job to keep trim a cricket field or lawns and esplanades. In the last *Household Register* I find, on the authority of an English dairyman who experimented with salt, that the quantity of milk in cows from whom salt was withheld for a week shrank from $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and that the milk was inferior in quality, and soured sooner than when the same cows received salt with their food. Farmers and dairymen, it is said, salt their cows once a week, and lest they should forget the day choose Sunday. As has been remarked, salt in agriculture is more of a necessity on the hills in the centre of the island, than in districts nearer the sea-borde. As the European planter as a rule knows what he wants and how to get it, it was not necessary for me to dwell on its use and value upcountry.

I by no means advocate the general use of salt in agriculture at its present price. I have heard the opinion expressed that as at present prices the cost of a ton of salt and bone dust is equal, it will be preferable to use the latter. Without pretending to give my opinion on the subject *ex cathedra*, I would say, not invariably. As in the far-famed alluvial flats of the Mahaoya Valley, coconut cultivation is very often conducted in situations abounding in fertility, but with the means restricted for the roots availing themselves of the vast stores of plant food. As is well known, roots are able to *absorb* only the food contained in the soil. For this, abundance of moisture is necessary, as much to render absorption possible as to dissolve the food. Where a sufficiency of plant food exists it will be a waste of money to add to it, when what trees chiefly require to aid in its absorption is water. To such places I should say, salt is of far greater value than bone dust. For salt, in addition to possessing the property of rendering soluble the chief constituents of all plant food—nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid—has the additional very valuable property of absorbing the moisture of the atmosphere. The Mahaoya Valley has an exceptionally rich soil and it would be perfect for coconut cultivation, but for the serious drawback of the soil caking as hard as a brick with the cessation of rain. During such periods, growth is suspended and bunches and branches droop owing to the leaves transpiring more moisture than the roots absorb. I am inclined to think that a free application of salt to trees in this district will, be preventing the soil caking and helping it to freely absorb the moisture of the atmosphere, act like a spell.

In this connection it will not be amiss to discuss what will be a fair application per acre. We have nothing positive to guide us. One authority tells us that two tons an acre in the cultivation of roots and cereals is an excessive application, and another recommends five cwt. per acre for wheat. We will have to strike the mean between these two amounts, although it by no means follows that what will be excessive for the delicate, fibrous roots of cereals will be excessive for the tough and salt-loving roots of coconut trees. Yet we do not want to experiment with salt to find out how much we can apply without killing the tree. A correspondent to the *Observer* mentioned during the discussion on this subject a couple years ago, that he applied $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per tree to a few trees in the Kurunegala district with wonderful results. This at 70 lb. to the bushel will mean 52 lb. per tree or 1 ton 14 cwt. 92 lb per acre of 75 trees. Well, we can look upon this only in the light of an experiment, and must regard it as an application no one will attempt over a large acreage for monetary reasons. With salt at R5 a ton, many will be inclined I fancy to use that quantity in exceptional situations, while in the generality of instances $\frac{1}{2}$ a ton per acre will be a very moderate application. This means, at 70 lb. to the bushel, 16 bushels per acre, or about six heaped measures per tree. This I fancy will be a popular dose. Now as to the method of application. Sowing the salt broadcast and working it in will of course be the most desirable method, but its cost and slowness will stand in the way of its universal adoption. Under the circumstances, I think it will be good to scatter it in a circle 10 ft. round the stem and to work it in, not necessarily deep, for the rains will do that, or what will be better, first stir up the soil and then apply the salt.

I appeal first to Mr. Dawson, as the Government Agent of the Province where cheap salt is most wanted in coconut cultivation; 2nd to Mr. Green as the ex-Minister of Agriculture, and who from his present position has greater influence with the Government, 3rd to the Government Agent of the N.-W. Province whose revenues will be appreciably increased by larger sales of salt, 4th to the Hon. Dr. Anthonisz who from

his place in Council has more than once descanted on the value of salt and advocated its issue at cheap rates—to aid us in our present endeavours, by advising the Government, even though unasked, to favourably entertain the agitation for the issue of salt to agriculturists on exceptional terms.

B.

[Has any experiment been tried with Kainit which consists so largely of salt?—ED. *T. A.*]

THE "TARING" OF CEYLON TEAS IN LONDON NO. I.

April 20th.

DEAR SIR,—We are constantly being told by our London Brokers "to keep up the quality and not the quantity" of our teas. From the accompanying memos of half-a-dozen of my tea sales, it is clear that *some one* does appreciate quality, to our cost, for it would seem to me the better the tea the more attention it receives, and the higher deductions are made. Take for instance shipment A in which the Pekoe selling at 1s 0½d, 10 lb. out of 2,700 were deducted, whereas the broken pekoe and broken orange pekoe were not so leniently dealt with in this A shipment. I would point out for the benefit of those of my brother planters who seldom if ever see a London account that the 81 boxes of broken orange pekoe contained 17lb net in each, and each box was under 28lb gross: what right then had the "some one" to deduct 1 lb from each 17 lb net, when each box weighed under 28 lb. gross? In your *Supplement* of April 11th, you quote from Messrs Geo. White, & Co's. Review for 1890:—"*Style of package*: Leafy kinds for self drinking often sell well in boxes, but to *avoid the 1 lb draft* they should be under 28 lb gross." My local agents wrote home to their London representatives, and I wrote direct to the selling broker: all the "satisfaction" we got was to be informed that the Tare must have been wrong (!) and this appears to me to be all the redress one is likely to receive for such a grievance. Is this justice, Mr. Editor, and should not our Planters' Association strive to place our interests on a better footing than they are at present? Who says the Planter is not taxed? Surely a glance at the figures I give will convince anyone that we are taxed and pretty heavily too, and what I have shown only points to the one of many.—Yours faithfully,

PROPRIETOR.

P.S.—Shrinkage of the wood of packages in transit is one of the reasons assigned by the brokers for loss of weight: how about a package leaving the factory under 28 lb gross?

Shipment.	Chests.	hf-chests.	Boxes.	Description.	Net wegt. in lbs	Price.	Short or deducted.
A			81*	Bro Or Pek	1,377	1/11¾	81
		52		Bro Pekoe	2,902	1/5½	101
	30			Pekoe	2,700	1/0½	10
	38			Pek Souchong	3,791	0/10½	68
B		95		Bro Or Pek	5,225	1/5¾	195
	24			Pekoe	2,160	1/0¼	33
	20			Pek Souchong	2,000	0/10¼	36
		17		Dust	1,536	0/7½	31
	2			Broken Tea	225	0/7¼	1
C		59		Bro Or Pek	3,287	1/5¼	104
	35			Pekoe	3,150	1/0½	80
	42			Pek Son	4,200	0/10¼	87
D		53		Bro Or Pek	2,968	1/5¼	98
	36			Pekoe	3,240	1/1	49
	40			Pek Souchong	4,000	0/11	93
E		40		Bro Pekoe	2,240	1/4¾	69
	30			Pekoe	2,700	1/1½	29
	36			Pek Souchong	3,600	0/11½	80
F		39		Bro Pekoe	2,1 5	1/4½	68
	25			Pekoe	2,250	1/1	40
	42			Pek Souchong	4,200	0/11½	72
		16		Dust	1,539	0/7¾	39
	3			Broken Tea	340	0/9½	3

NO. II.

April 25th.

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of 23rd instant, in which you were good enough to publish my letter under the above heading, in your "Notes and Comments" you refer to the matter as if it was the fault of my selling broker: this gentlemen I beg to completely exonerate, as I believe the brokers have no hing whatever to do with this part of the business, which I am informed is entirely performed by that "monster of a monopoly," the "Dock Company" under the iniquitous system of weighing adopted—and to which we must submit I suppose—by the Customs. If this is not so, I hope some gentlemen more behind the scenes than I am, will be good enough to correct me. "Honor to whom honor is due," and I simply write this in defence of the brokers, who, I understand and believe, have no power or voice in the matter under discussion. The figures I furnished are instructive, and I woud call attention again to them. Take for instance shipment B: from the broken orange pekoe, value 1s 5¾d, 195 lb. was deducted from a total of 5,225 lb.; from the broken tea value 7¼d but 1 lb. was deducted from a total of 225 lb. Once more please refer to the very glaring practice to which hipment A: was treated: from only 1,377 lb. of broken orange pekoe and this too in boxes under the gross weight of 28 lb. in which case I think the general belief is that nothing is deducted; but here we are with 81 lb. taken of tea which sold at 1s 11¾d; in the same break pekoe selling at 1s ½d 10 lb. are taken from 2,700 lb. and from pekoe souchong selling at 10½d 68 lb. from 3,791 lb. Surely some steps should be taken to stop such, what seems to me, abuse.—Yours faithfully,

PROPRIETOR.

NO. III.

Ambagamuwa, April 25th.

DEAR SIR,—You want our experience *re* taring and bulking of teas in London: to please you, mind me, I will give you the following—only one of several experiences. I had two breaks of tea in London aggregating 6,900 lb. of tea or so of different grades; I had the inestimable (!!) pleasu be of receiving my sales with no less than 219 lb tea short weight, only a month ago. There, is Mr Editor! These teas averaged 11d a lb. That is how the money goes, and pop goes the planter.

C. T.

"THEFT OF TEA IN THE LONDON WAREHOUSES."

DEAR SIR,—It is abundantly evident that robbery wholesale and unchecked of our teas is going on in the London Warehouses. I entirely disagree with the theory that the Merchants and Brokers are blameless. That they are indifferent is very evident.

The remedy I would suggest, as a first step, is for the Planters' Association to send a communication to the Home Secretary pointing out the fact that a considerable percentage of tea is being habitually stolen in the London Warehouses and somehow smuggled into consumption without paying duty, thus defrauding the revenue.

Further, every Merchant and Broker in London ought to be called upon to take proper precautions. The London Association ought also to employ detectives.—Yours,

A SUFFERER.

CORAL FORMATIONS INLAND.

SIR,—In the Galle Talpepattuwa, at Miripenna, I have seen people excavating large quantities of coral stones at a distance of about quarter of a mile from the sea in coconut gardens fully fifty years old. Have you any record in Ceylon of how this came about? TRAVELLER.

[The explanation is that the coral has been formed in the sea and that the land is gradually rising. The Jaffna Peninsula, which rests entirely on a foundation of coral, has, doubtless emerged from the sea, within a period which is geologically recent. So with the southern coasts of the island.—ED. *T. A.*]

JUNGLE FOWLS AND THEIR CALLS.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the extract from *Nature* concerning "Cackling of Hens," the writer wants to know if the wild jungle hen cackles when she lays her eggs. After much observation in jungles for many years, I should say the only noises made by the wild jungle hen are calls to her mate and cries of alarm. A wild bird conceals her nest with the greatest secrecy. The domesticated hen has many habits which are the result of long years of hereditary custom. For instance the wild jungle hen when disturbed with her brood flies off the chickens by instinct, rush and hide in all directions and lie quiet till the alarm is over, whereas the domesticated fowl calls her chickens and shelters them under her wings, which motherly act forms a pathetic theme to poets. I always understood that the domesticated fowl is quite a different bird to the jungle fowl. Even among the jungle fowl there are great differences. The Ceylon jungle cock has quite a different crow from the crow of the Indian jungle cock, and the plumage is different. The writer of the article in question seems to think that domesticated fowls are really domesticated wild ones or their descendants. He might as well reason that domesticated cats which were known in Egypt in the days of Moses are descendants of the fierce untameable fiery wild cat which it so much resembles in shape. One is not the descendant of the other, but both of course came from the same ancestor, and while one has advanced in savageness the other has advanced in domestication.

It would be an interesting thing if it could be ascertained whether the Veddas are the remnants of the enlightened race who built those grand cities (now buried) long before the arrival of the Sinhalese from the banks of the Ganges, or Tamils from the banks of the Cauvery. An originally civilized race run wild is very different from a really wild race; and I question with all humility if there be any really wild human beings in the world. But in the cases of the horse, the cat, the bull, the sheep, and the barn-door cock, and the dog, these animals though they have their duplicates amongs the wild animals, yet have been domesticated as far back as man has been known in the world. My idea is—

1st a common ancestor.
2nd a purely wild stock.
3rd a purely tame stock

"JUNGLE COCK."

IRRIGATION &c. THE HILLS AND RAIN: WANTED A METEOROLOGICAL ELECTRICIAN.

DEAR SIR,—I observe that you and your public are interested in irrigation matters: so perhaps some notions that have been simmering in my noddle for a while may be not amiss in your paper.

Water is wanted to grow paddy, &c., in the regions about Anuradhapura and similar localities. Artesian wells have been advocated. No doubt they are useful where found—in France, &c.—but the difficulty is, I apprehend, to find them in the North Central Province, or any other province in Ceylon.

Then the rivers have been suggested for a supply, but somehow they are far away, and to take them where they are wanted means a lot of trouble and expense.

There remains for us the waters of the firmament—the source of all the other supplies, and apparently an inexhaustible source—but the difficulty hitherto has been how to tap it.

It has been suggested that as the firing of cannon in a battle brings down a shower, it might be worth while to send up by balloon a lot of powder into the upper regions and explode it Let those who are not afraid of wasting powder. make the experiment.*

I had a discussion some time ago on the paddy tax, and afterwards a rainfall of ·21 was measured. Anyone desirous of carrying the subject or subjects further are welcome to my experience.

I have an impression, however, that the tapping of the upper strata of the atmosphere is to be found in another direction.

We see they have plenty of water and to spare in the hills. How do they get it? Perhaps some light may be thrown on the matter by understanding the operation of the causes that bring down the rain on the hills; and first as to the fact that the hills do bring down rain. The statistics of rainfall show that not only is the rainfall greater in, and near, the hills, but that those localities of a low elevation that lie in front of the hills in the direction of the coming monsoon have a greater rainfall than places of the same elevation, which have not the hills behind them.

Kalutara, which during the S.-W. monsoon has the high mountain range of Pedro behind it, over 40 miles off, has the greatest rainfall of any place on the west coast during the S.-W. monsoon.

As we take the statistics of rainfall north and south from Kalutara, we find the rainfall decreases towards Colombo and Galle. At Negombo and Matara—both well out of the range of the hill influence—we find a great diminution, and at Manaar and Hambantota, where there is no influence of hills, the rainfall is at the minimum.

Nearer the range of hills their influence on the rainfall seems to increase, as the statistics of Padiapolla and Kotmalie and similarly situated districts testify.

The fact being indisputable the next question is *how* do the mountains affect the rainfall. One theory is that the hills cool the air and its moisture by the usual process of conduction and radiation, and as the moisture in the air is cooled it becomes cloud and falls in rain.

Now it may be that the hills are cooler than the lowcountry, but has anyone actually tested the matter and proved that the ground on the hills is cooler than on the lowcountry *in a dry time.*

Be that as it may: however, I think the experience of everyone will bear out this, that the rain when it comes is cooler than the ground and actually *cools the ground.*

That theory then of the hills cooling the air by conduction or radiation may be set aside as insufficient to account for the rainfall on the hills;

* An experiment in Australia resulted in failure.—ED. *T. A.*

and still more as utterly inadequate to account for rainfall on the level ground forty miles in advance of them.

A more scientific theory has been propounded lately to the effect that the hills cool the air by their elevation. As the monsoon breeze with its moisture-laden air advances towards the hills, it has to rise to get over them, and in rising there is less pressure of air above it, and so it expands and the heat in it expands also and becomes less intense, and so the air and its contained moisture gets cooler, and rain is the result.

That this theory is true and the process discribed goes on, there seems no question. But that does not afford by any means a satisfactory solution of the phenomena of rainfall. If that were the *only* cause or even the *chief* cause in operation, what we would have would be a continuous drizzle on the hills while the monsoon lasted. What we have, however, is showers—heavy showers—lasting generally for half-an-hour to two hours, while the rest of the 24 hours is dry.

Of course there are periods of constant rain on the hills at the burst of the monsoon, but not all through; so that the heavy showers are not accounted for by that theory and the showers on the sea-level are not even considered in it.

To account for the frequent phenomenon of a heavy downpour in the lowcountry after a very hot day, something that is very partial in its action and also very powerful has to be considered. No cooling of air and moisture by the ordinary processes of conduction and radiation is sufficient. The cooling is effected by some agent acting above and not from below as the cold wind that precedes the shower proves.

Every such shower when seen from without shows a radiated texture, dark and light streaks either perpendicular or inclined invariably appearing, giving the impression of the shower phenomenon being akin to the borealis or streamers which are supposed to be of an electric nature.

Should we not find the chief cause of showers in connection with electric action, the thunder storms point to that.

It appears from the books on electricity that under certains conditions heat is transformed into electricity and *vice versa*.

Are we not justified in coming to the conclusion that somehow under the actic[illegible] he hills, the heat of the atmosphere passes [illegible]dly from the state of heat into that of electricity and so is conveyed away rapidly leaving the air and its moisture cooled to come down in the form of shower.

Is it not worth investigating *how* the hills effect this, and whether *any other means* could be used for effecting the same end?

Would not the Irrigation Board best serve its purpose by getting out a thorough Meteorological Electrician, or somebody of that sort, and setting him to study the cause of showers and how to produce them.

And then get the necessary apparatus put in order so that a district could be watered, and the tanks filled when required.

If only the way to tap the clouds could be disovered it would be better than Artesian wells or long watercourses.—Yours truly.

EXPERIMENTALIST.

LIBERIAN COFFEE IN THE STRAITS.

Government Plantations, Perak, Straits Settlements, April 30th.

SIR,—Enclosed I beg to hand you a paper showing what is being done in Liberian coffee in the native States.

The figures are Mr. Hill's, an old Ceylon Planter, and speak for themselves, and I should feel obliged if you could publish them as they will interest most of your planting readers.

Mr. Hill has a fine estate in this State (Perak), not yet in bearing, which I have seen. I was greatly pleased with the fine growth and healthy appearance of the trees which give great promise of crops to come.

Coffee Arabica is also being very successfully grown here, and I am trying to obtain statistics of that also.

I shall be glad to give any information in my power as to land, labour, &c., to my old friends in Ceylon.—I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

OLIVER MARKS.
Supt., Govt. Plantations, Perak,

Kwala Kangsa, April 30th 1891.

[We have already published Mr. Hill's figures and commented on them.—ED. *T. A.*]

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND A LOCAL NEWSPAPER

SIR,—Not being a subscriber to the local "Times" I had not the pleasure of reading its remarks on "Salt in Coconut Cultivation," till I saw them reproduced in the *Indian Agriculturist.*

It is generally admitted that though common salt supplies no essential ingredients of plant food itself, its action in the soil in many ways makes it a chemical medium that should be easily available to, and readily taken advantage of by, all agriculturists.

Common salt is by far the most abundant of the salts dissolved in seawater in which it exists to the extent of nearly 3 per cent—magnesium calcide, calcium sulphate and carbonate, and a host of other compounds (the difficulty is to find what the sea does not contain, † considering that it is the receptacle of all the soluble and insoluble substances carried away by terrestrial waters) being present in a much smaller extent. But the subject that has been written on till it has become almost a nauseant, is not the effect of seawater but of salt on vegetation, and though salt as produced in our salt districts cannot by any means be said to be pure, still, when the effects of salt on vegetation is discussed, it is the sodium chloride and not the impurity mixed with it that is considered. If, however, there be, as the "Times" suspects, a sufficient amount of impurity of value as plant food (some phosphate or nitrate?) to produce an appreciable effect on the fertility of the land, in spite of the amount being infinitesimal in sea water, rather than sterilize our lands by pickling them in salt with the object of getting at its impurity (there is no need to burn down a house to get a roast pig!), the "Times" suggests that we should make an effort to identify our modest benefactor —and with this end in view to begin by analysing, the hot springs of fertile Bibile—and having identified him, procc d to "extract" him from the sea Such process, in the opinion of the "Times," might introduce to us some substance "not actually *sodinm*" (a *metal* which, by the way, will be found to be rather a dangerous manurial acquaintance) to be used as a fertilizer.

* As our correspondent is aware, it contains silver in such appreciable quantity, that the extraction of that metal from it by a cheap process, is one of the problems which advancing science is likely to solve.—ED. *T. A.*

What potentialies might not the sea be shown to hold out to agricultuists, if that apathetic class of indiviuals would but adopt such a course as the "Times" suggests! The suggestion, which is put forward "as a matter of scientific interest," is truly worthy of Prince Krapotkin himself!—Yours, &c., OLD SALT.

[About a couple of years ago we quoted largely from Madras Government papers, reports of the manufacture of salt and the manurial value of the residunm. The conclusions arrived at were not encouraging, as regards the carriage of the substance to any distance, although it might be useful for coconuts or other culture near at hand.—ED. *T.A.*]

THE TEA FUND AND TEA KIOSK AGAIN.—We did Mr. Mackenzie injustice in supposing that he considered enough had been done to make our teas known in America. He would willingly transfer the "Kiosk" vote to the credit of further advertising in the Far West—or to the Ceylon Tea Court in the Chicago Exhibition. But on the other hand, while Mr. Mackenzie declares he is supported by every planter and broker whom he meets in condemning the Kiosk, we have the authority of large Australian tea-dealers for saying that even as regards the Southern Colonies, the Kiosk should be a most important means of increasing the demand for *pure* Ceylon tea. Nearly all our teas sent to the South at present are *blended*. To give passengers a good cup of tea and then a 2 lb. package or 7 lb. or 20 lb. box of the same, is just the very best means in the world of making our visitors whether from Australia, America or anywhere else, drinkers of pure Ceylon Tea only. But how to secure the good cup of tea? Well with servants doing nothing else and under the check of the utmost publicity—placards on the Kiosk asking passengers to report to the press if the tea is not good—and with a Committee of Vigilance, say of every member of the Tea Fund who visits Colombo, even Sinhalese Appus (having nothing else to do,) might be induced to serve a really good infusion each time. Let us have a trial of the Kiosk and see.

THE "KEW BULLETIN."—The March number contains an article on Dammer gum-resin from New Caledonia, and one on the improvement of the Cotton Cotton Orchid growers will be more interested in crop in West Africa by the introduction of Egyptian the full list of the Orchids which flowered at Kew during the season of 1890. No fewer than 766 species and varieties are enumerated—a number which will create some astonishment. The large number is accounted for by the circumstance, that not only showy Orchids are grown, but also representatives of as many genera and species, showy or not, as can be conveniently got together. In view of the great interest felt in Orchids, it is highly desirable that the family be well represented at Kew, and that full advantage be taken of the present fashion to increase and consolidate our knowledge of the order and to preserve specimens, descriptions, and drawings for furture reference.. The largest number of species flowering in any month was 125 in May, the smallest number eighty-five in January, the average for each month being about 100. Among the more noticeable genera representatives of which flowered last year, there were sixty-nine species of Dendrobium, fifty-three of Masdevallia thirty-one of Cœlogyne, forty of Oncidium, twenty-eight of Odontoglossum, twenty-four of Cattleya, and thirty-eight species (excluding hybrids), of Cypripedium. Cypripedium longiflorum, Masdevallia pulvinaris, and Odontoglossum crispum might have been seen in flower through the entire year. The total number of species of Orchid now cultivated at Kew is 1342 grouped in 158 genera. We note that in some instances a capital letter is used for personal names, in others not=a variation which is a little puzzling to gardeners.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

"COCOA BUTTER"—we see has been selling at auction in London at from 1s to 1s 0¼d per lb.; but is this the product of the "Coconut" or of "Cacao"? "Cadbury's brand" of butter must refer to the latter.

THE "TARING" OF CEYLON TEAS IN LONDON.—We call attention to the letter of "Proprietor" in our correspondence column, and would like to know if his experience has been a common one upcountry among shippers of tea to the home market? As the figures stand the percentage of deductions, in certain instances, seems so outrageous, that we think our correspondent would be justified in changing his broker.

"PHOSPHORESCENCE."—With reference to an article in a home magazine headed 'The Cheapest Form of Light," we may mention that a writer in that wonderful repertory of knowledge, "the Orient Guide," disputes the correctness of the term "phosphorescence" as applied to the luminosity of the organisms (*medusæ, &c.,*) which light the ocean so brilliantly. He writes "The actual nature of the light has hitherto baffled investigation, but whatever it may be, the term 'phosphorescence' is a misnomer. Whether it is the result of an organic nervous force, which in other classes and orders of living beings is exhibited in the form of electricity, cannot be definitely asserted; but we are convinced that it is in this direction that the investigation should be pursued. Singular indeed will it be if the happy inspiration of a poet, clothed in fitting language nearly one hundred years ago, should point to a solution which still evades the keenest research:—

'———the waves
—spangled with phosphoric fire,
As though the lightning there had spent their shafts
And left the fragments glittering in the field.'"

But, after all, "phosphorescence" and "electricity" are but terms by which we designate phenomena, which even to science are still mysteries in their origin and nature.

MR. D. MORRIS AND THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.—The gentleman who was at one time resident among you to make inquiry into the origin and treatment of coffee leaf-disease, Mr. D. Morris of Kew, has but recently returned from a trip to the West Indies, and he has this week given the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute an account of the Leeward Islands. Mr. Morris described at considerable length the geographical position of the islands, which, he said, in point of scenery and in richness of tropical vegetation, forms one of the most beautiful portions of the British Empire. Reviewing generally the old and the new Leeward Islands, he said that the prosperous past of the islands was closely connected with a system of slavery and with the exclusive production of sugar. When slavery was abolished the whole fabric of the prosperity of the island immediately collapsed. It had taken more than half-a-century to attempt to build up another, and we only now began to see some promise of it. If cane sugar was ever supplanted by beet in the markets of Europe it would not be the fault of the West Indies. The lecturer concluded by saying that the islands had suffered from want of capital, from want of good internal communication by roads and railways, and from want of a rapid and suitable steam communication with the markets of the outer world. All these were in course of being supplied, and there was also a likelihood that good hotels would be built and visitors encouraged to make their winter homes in these beautiful islands, where they would become acquainted with the scenery of the tropics and find health and enjoyment in a world as new as it was interesting and instructive. Mr. Morris was cordially thanked for his paper.—London *Cor.*

THE EUCALYPTS.

On many occasions we have been called on to notice the conscientiously elaborated work of Baron Sir Ferdinand von Mueller on the Eucalypts of his adopted country. The "Eucalyptographia" indeed, is, and must long remain, the standard work on the subject. Thanks to a large extent to his zeal and energy, many of the species have been distributed in India, in our colonies, in Algeria, and along the shores of the Mediterranean generally. Some, such as E. coccifera, E. Gunnii, and E. cordata, are hardy in various parts of Britain, whilst in the Isle of Wight and in Arran, other species are found capable of resisting a climate which, in any case, must be less favourable than that in which they grow naturally.

In many of our colonies, such as the Cape of Good Hope, and in Southern France and Algeria, many more species may be grown with advantage than is the case here. It becomes, therefore, a matter of great importance to be able to discriminate the species, and apply to them the correct names. Many circumstances render this anything but an easy task, even in Australia. Our highly-valued correspondent, M. Charles Naudin, published, in 1883, a memoir dealing with about thirty species, as then known to him in cultivation. Since that time many new species have been introduced, and much fresh imformation has been gathered concerning those previously known. M. Naudin, by natural qualifications, long practical experience as a botanist and as a cultivator, and by favourable conditions for study, is specially well fitted to deal with these puzzling plants. He has grown many of them in the rich garden of the Villa Thuret, at Antibes, from the seedling to the fruiting stage; he has had them constantly under observation for many years, and been able to follow their vagaries and unmask the protean disguises assumed by some at least of them in successive stages of their growth.* The great value of the Eucalypts, depends upon their rapid growth. If they are planted for sanitary purposes, this rapid growth is all important, as tho trees affect the drainage of the soil by their roots, purify the air by their leaves, and possibly act beneficially by exhaling balsamic vapours, which are prejudicial to microbes, or which render noxious vapours harmless. If they are planted for timber' the planter has the satisfaction of knowing that no tree that he can cultivate will "grow into money', in so short a time, and that no tree will furnish a return for the outlay expended upon it in so brief a period as these so-called Gum trees. About a hundred species are known, but of these only a few are suitable for cultivation and in making a plantation of them, the use to which the trees are to be put eventually must be borne in mind. If for timber species remarkable for their rapid growth must be selected, such as E. globulus, E. Muelleris and E. gomphocephala. If timber of great solidity, density, durability be required, preference should, according to M. Naudin, be given to E. marginata, E. rostrata, and E. polyanthema. If planting for ornamental purposes, then such species as E. robusta, cornuta, botryoides, and leucoxylon are to be recommended. Outside the region of the Olive, of course, only the hardiest species can be cultivated, such as E. coccifera, E. viminalis, E. Gunnii, E. urnigera, and E. cordata. E. globulus is the best known species in this country, and of that, as we have recorded recently, there aro some thriving trees in the Isle of Wight and elewhere. E. globulus is also largely employod in this country in decorative gardening, the silvery foliage being very effective in tho flower garden. A fine tree at Hyères was figured in our volume for May 7, 1881. Of the large tree of E. coccifera at Powderham Castle, Devonshire, we give an illustration at p. 169 of our present number. E. urnigera, of which there is a fine specimen in Mr. Secretary Balfour's garden at Whittinghame, was figured at p. 461, April 14, 1888; see also p. 628, of the samo volume. At Menabilly, in Cornwall, is a large tree of E. Gunnii with a fine head and well-furnished from ground to top and of which Mr. Rashleigh obligingly sent us fruiting specimens some time since.

There are some who think that the *rôle* of systematic botany, at least as regards flowering plants, is played out, and that minute anatomy and physiology are the only departments of botanical science worth the attention for serious students—a singular reversal of what was the feeling or the practice at the time when the *Gardeners' Chronicle* was founded, and for a score or more years after. Looking at the matter, however, from a purely practical point of view, without reference to abstract science, we could hardly point to any case in which the necessity for observation and classification are more important than in the case of these Eucalypts. To know which are the right species to plant, we must know what are the qualifications which render them valuable, what are the discriminating marks which will enable us to indentify them, and what are the names by which they are called. To effect all this, we need the assistance of the systematic botanist, and M. Naudin tells us in the present pamphlet what are the points to which special attention should be directed. The foliage is very variable at different stages of growth, and an observation of the different modes of attachment, and of the different shapes of the leaves at different ages, is often useful in the task of discriminating one species from another. Thus, M. Naudin makes three groups:—1, those in which the leaves are opposite and all of the same shape; 2, those in which the leaves arc alternate and uniform; 3, those in which the leaves present two different shapes. These, however, are to be taken as indications, not as absolute statements, for, as usual, Nature refuses to be tied down by any hard and fast lines and exceptional instances are not infrequent. The configuration and texture of the leaves afford other "characters," as also does the shape of the cotyledons or seed leaves. There are differences also in "habit," in the mode of branching, the nature of the bark, and the way in which it is cast off. The inflorescence or manner in which the flowers are arranged, offers better characters, and the differences in the size, colour, and constrnction of the flower and fruit, are all valuable aids to the descriptive botanist. Acting on these criteria, M. Naudin furnishes us in the present treatise with a threefold synopsis, one in which the species are grouped according to the disposition and modification of the leaves; another in which they are arranged according to the inflorescence and flower, and a third in which the grouping is made in accordance with the peculiarities observable in the fruit or capsule. These tables are, of course, purely artificial guides to facilitate research. By combining the data thus obtained, a more uatrual grouping is obtained as follows:—

Section 1. Inflorescence in cymes or axillary umbels.
- Capsules longer than the calyx-tube.
- Capsules shorter tnan the calyx-tubes.
  - Cymes three-flowered,
    - Leaves uniform, opposite,
    - Leaves uniform alternate,
    - Leaves of two shapes.
  - Cymes 3 to 7 or more flowered.
  - Cymes 7-flowered.
    - Leaves uniform opposite.
    - Lcaves of two shapes, opposite at first.
    - Leaves uniform, always alternate.
  - Cymes or umbels, axillary, more thah 7-flowered.
    - Leaves uniform.
    - Leaves of two shapes.

Section 11. Flowers in terminal panicles or corymbs.

To this tabular statement, which we have abridged for our purpose, is added a detailed description of the fifty-six species known to the author as growing in the gardens of Provence. Other species are alluded to as not sufficiently known to be adequately treated of at present.

It will be seen that M. Naudin has once more enriched botany and horticulture with a treatise which demands and will ensure the gratitude of their followers.

* *Description et Emploi des Eucalyptus introduits en Europe*, second memoire. Par Charles Naudin (de l'Institut) Antibes, J. Marchand, 1891, 8vo, pp. 72.

General articles on the subject have been given in our columns on July 31, 1880, and December 24, 1887 and the appended list of species, illustrated in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, may be of use to those interested in these plants.

Eucalyptus coccifera, June 30, 1888, pp. 799, 801. E. cordata, June 30, 1888, p. 803. E. globulus, November 22, 1873, p. 1567; December 24, 1887 (Supplement), p. 777. E. Gunni. December 24, 1887, p. 781. E. resinifera, August 3, 1872, p. 1541. E. Staigeriana, April 6,1889, p. 437. E. urnigera, April 14, 1888, pp. 460, 461; June 30, pp. 799, 802. E. viminalis, November 24, 1888, p. 597.—*Gardeners' Chranicle.*

BRICK TEA.

In our issue of the 12th September last, and on occasions, we have suggested to our tea planters the advisability of making brick tea, as a means of defeating the fraudulent mixtures which are being sold in packets to the million in Great Britain, This packet system is a serious source of danger to the enterprize, as it introduces spurious mixtures under the name of pure Ceylon tea, or of Ceylon and Indian blends, whereby these fair names are used to obtain currency for inferior stuff. We have frequently warned planters that consumers of these packet teas have no means of knowing that they are not genuine, aud they accept them as being what they profess to be. In this way, Ceylon tea may be brought into disrepute, just as Ceylon coffee was, and like that article, may be discarded by the largest class of consumers.

We observe that the London correspondent of the "Ceylon Times" mention, in his last letter, that Messrs. Gow, Wilson and STANTON, the great Tea Brokers, have taken up the idea of making up Ceylon tea in brick form for the African market. Their object in pressing tea into solid cakes, or bricks is to save cost of carriage, facilitate trausport, and to preserve the aroma of the tea. By this means the difficulties of transporting a delicate and bulky article, like tea, in the wild country through which our teas would have to pass in order to reach consumers in the interior of Africa, are obviated, or materially reduced. At the same time, the quality is preserved from deterioration, in the rigorous climate of those parts by the compressed form which exludes air, and preserve the aroma. In our original suggestion we claimed this last named advantage, as deserving of consideration collaterally as well as the cardinal one of precluding the possibility of blending or sophisticating the genuine article.

The adoption of the pressed form of cakes or brick by Messrs. Gow Wilson and Stanton, has for its primary object the saving and facilitation of carriage. The other advantages specified are, for their purpose merely collateral. With us, the primary consideration was to defeat the fraudulent mixtures, which constitute a large proportion of the packet teas that are sent to the manufacturing districts for the use of the million. The saving in cost of carriage, the easier handling of tea in that form, and the preservation of aroma, which necessitates so much care in packing under the present system, are probably the objects originally contemplated by the Chinese in preparing tea in that form for the tremendous land journey between China and Russia. It is quite as easy to compress good teas as it is to make up the interior stuff that is sent in brick form to Russia. This is proved by the experiments of Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton. There are, therefore, strong inducements for Ceylon planters to try prossed teas for ordinary consumption By this method their bulk may be enormously reduced the form of package would be simplified, and other economies, besides those above enumerated, in the saving of tea lead, &c., &c., would be effected.

In suggesting the brick form for tea the writer was reminded of a similar form in which gunpowder was submitted to him for trial during his experiments with Ordnance in 1860. The coarse-rained powder used for large guns was made up by one of the manufacturers into blocks, exactly fitting the gun, and thus serving the purpose of cartridges. Many experiments were made with charges of powder so made up, and the writer's recollection of them is that there was no appreciable loss of force in the powder so made up. The blocks were subjected to very slight pressure, in order to avoid injuring the granulation of the powder. The Block was held together by an almost insensible firm of mucilage. A plate of glass was slightly smeared with a fine mucilage and the powder was spread on the plate, which was then tilted, when all the loose grains left it, and a thin layer remained adhering to the plate. These were scraped off into a mould and lightly pressed. The block thus formed of the required size and shape, held together firmly, and was much more easily handled than loose powder. Of the ultimate result of the experiment we know nothing more as the writer made the experiments on behalf of the inventor, and had no more to do with the invention afterwards. We now revert to that experiment only to show a method whereby tea might be pressed into any required form of cake or brick. The actual quality of mucilage required, in the powder experiment was surprisingly small, and a still smaller quantity would be requirerd for compacting tea, because a severe pressure would be employed to reduce the tea to the smallest compass practicable, and the adhesion would thus be made more affective.

One further idea suggests itself to us in this connexion. Supposing, for instance, that the mucilage employed were of gelatine, would not its affinity for tannin tend to fir a portion of that somewhat objectionable component part in the process of brewing iu the pot? If so, the result of the infinitesimal admixture of the mucilage would be to improve the qulaity of the brew? Be that as it may, our suggestion of making up tea in brick form has received a great impulse by the experiment of Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton, and we therefore repeat it with our earnest recommendation that some of the more enterprising of our planters should commence a series of exseriments on the making up of fine teas into brick shape. We may add, in conclusion, that a cake of tea dust, which was made up some months ago for us by a friend, was tried in the cup last week, after the cake had been exposed during that long iuterval and we found the flavour still good, and as far as we could judge, unimpaired. This fact, as far as it goes, confirms the opinion expressed by the eminent firm of brokers who have been preparing pressed tea for Central Africa, and adds an encouragement to the futher prosecution of what we hope may prove a safeguard as well as an economy in the production of our staple.—Local "Independent."

A BLOCK IN THE GROUND-NUT TRAFFIC AT PONDICHERRY.—It is estimated that there are upwards of 600,000 bags of ground-nuts at present stored in Pondicherry waiting shipment. This at 35,000 per load, represents 17 full cargoes. One steamer only is loading and about ten others are being engaged, but in the meanwhile the arrivals continue as heavy as ever averaging about 10,000 bags daily, which alone will require two steamers weekly. The town is filled to overflowing with the kernels and storage accommodation is wellnigh exhausted. The 12 new export sheds and the two large naval coal godowns, which are now being used for the first time, are totally inadequate to meet the increased traffic of the current season including the accommodation of former years. To clear off the accumulated stocks will severely test the shipping facilities of the port. The roads throughout the station are in an execrable state, and with the constant heavy wheel traffic passing over them there is no opportunity afforded for making proper repairs.—*M. Mail.*

SALT FOR THE GARDEN.

Haputale, 21st March.

To the Editor of the Ceylon Examiner.

Dear Sir,—Having read *B's* excellent letter on salt for Agricultural purposes, I would take the liberty to pen a few lines on what has recently fallen within the scope of my experience.

The plants in my garden here were subject to attacks from insects under ground. The worst among them were a kind of red termites or ants. I tried ashes and lime to get rid of them, but with little success. I then used Kerosine Oil mixed with water in the proportion of a wine glassful of the oil to a gallon of water with partial success, but not without injuring the plants more or less. Next I had recourse to salt, which had the desired effect—and more. For by its application I found that not only were the plants free from the pest, but those to which it was applied thrived better than plants of the same kind whichwere not attacked by theinsects, and therefore had no salt applied to them. The salt thus helped to bring on a healthy growth,and the v egetables treated with it were better relished on the table. I believe this is a proof of the disirability of the use of salt in the vegetable garden, especially on these interior hills, where there is little chance of any appreciable quantity of salt being deposited on the land by saline spray carried by winds from the sea.

Besides serving the gardener as an insecticide and manure, salt is useful to him as a hygroscope; *i, e,* it helps the soil to take and retain moisture from the atmosphere,—an effect that will not be lightly valued in seasons of drought. I intend continuing my experiments with salt in the garden, and hope to let your readers know the results in course of time. In the meantime, however, I cannot help stating that the use of salt for the above-noticed and other purposes in Agriculture show the desirability of placing it within easier reach of the agriculturist as regards the price.—Yours truly, E. T. H.

THE CEYLON EXPLORERS OF THE UPPER AMAZON.—Our attention has been called to the fact that we were in error in describing both the Land Commissioners selected by Sir Alfred Dent, as "retired" Ceylon planters. Mr. Sinclair is rightly so designated (though he still holds some property in Ceylon); but not Mr. A. Ross who besides holding extensive interests out here, had by no means, given up the idea of returning to work when he went home for health three years ago, and left his affairs in the hands of Mr. Munton of Kandy. Mr. Ross's places in Ceylon we are glad to learn, are all doing well, and doubtless after his trip to Peru, he will return for another spell of work here and he will be heartily welcomed.

THE HIGH-PRICED CEYLON TEA.—"Œdipus" writing to the Melbourne *Leader* says :—

A parcel of Ceylon tea has been sold by auction in London at the outrageous price of 87s per lb., and has been resold for 110s. Not even a sample is now to be had at any price as it has been put into glass cases for exhibition at the retail shops of the purchasing company. Nothing is said about the gross weight of the parcel, nor is there any testimony as to the flavor of the article, so that, after all, it may be that a cup of tea made from the ordinary sort at 2s a lb. may be intrinsically as good as that whichwould cost 2s a cup. It is a thing to be looked, at perhaps little more. The growers will, however, be stimulated to produce the article in such merchantable quantities as may enable tea drinkers to indulge in its consumption. It is related of Hoby, the bootmaker, that when in Paris he was fascinated by the appearance of a single boot displayed in a shop window, and he resolved to purchase it. He inquired its price, and received for answer—"Ah no! I cannot sell that boot, because I made it in one moment of enthusiasm." Perhaps the Ceylon tea grower may be in a similar position.

TEN MILLIONS—rather than one million—of acres of land is the limit Sir Alfred Dent's Syndicate are empowered to take up in Eastern Peru!

A NEW METHOD OF BUILDING WELLS.—Mr. Gunga Ram, Executive Engineer, Lahore, has invented a new and cheap method for building wells, for which the has taken out a patent. The secret of the invention lies in the use of specially moulded dovetailed brick, with which no mortar is required, and the bricks can easily be fitted and locked by unskilled labour. The wells would be both cheaper and stronger than those built in the ordinary way. —*Indian Engineer.*

FUEL FOR TEA.—It greatly suggested me to hear the other day from one of the leading men connected with Ceylon planting Companies that for the fuel used upon one of their estates he was paying £4 a ton! This instance is, of course, an isolated one. The estate has no fuel reserve, nor is it situated so as to obtain a supply of timber fuel from neighbouring sources. The consequence is the whole of its curing operation are dependent upon English coal, and the price of this delivered upon the estate is said to be that above given. What are you going to do when such instances become multiplied? It must surely be a crushing thing to have to pay such a price considering how large a consumption of fuel is needed for the preparation of tea. Can any of your readers tell us the proportionate value of wood and coal in such operations? For burning in locomotives the standard of relative values is—if my memory serves me rightly—about 3½ to 1, but this data might not hold in the furnace of a tea-drier. Any way, I realise from the information given to me how serious a question your fuel supply must be to you. You will really have to fall back ere long on some such proposal as you yourselves made some years back, to have wire-rope tramways from the forests of the lowcountry to serve groups of contiguous estates.—London *Cor.*

COLONIAL WINDFALLS.—Great Britain—says the *Spectator*—is not quite so fortunate as the United States, where every year they discover a mountain of cinnabar, or an oil-well yielding half-a-million gallons a day, or a silver-mine which seems inexhaustible,—but still, we have our windfalls too. The new silver-mines in Australia are said to be of unsurpassed richness; Mr. Cecil Rhodes telegraphs about new gold-reef in Mashonaland about once a week; Canada has just discovered a vast deposit of silicious sand, which should enable her to make bottles for the American continent; Ceylon finds that her cocoa fetches double prices;—[strange the editor did not think as well of our tea the finest in the world, our pearl fishery and mines of plumbago and precious stones.—ED. *T. A.*]—and now it is reported that diamond-mines have been discovered in British Guiana, which, according to the Lieutenant-Governor, will be "a new and unrivalled source of prosperity for the Colony." As no increase of supply appears to glut the desire for the bright little stones, that prophecy may prove correct. We hope it will, for of all the Colonies British Guiana most sadly wanted a fillip, and the presence of capital sufficient to tempt the Colonists into public works. Curious if Raleigh's dream should come true at last, and a city of fabulous wealth arise in British Guiana! We hope the Colonists will have poetry enough in their composition to name the capital of the new diamond-fields Manoa. Mr. Rhodes would, and he will be hardly able to keep his fingers out of that pie.

WHITE WAX IN CHINA.

The native candles of the north are made of sheep's tallow but those of the central provinces are partly manufactured from bean oil which is able to be utilised for this purpose by the addition of white insect wax in the proportion of about one-eighth. Where bean oil cannot easily be procured the seeds of *Stillingia sebifera* are employed. This tree grows most extensively in the south. A picul of its seeds yields twenty or thirty catties of tallow, and when this has been pressed out, subsequent grinding and steaming result in the production of an oil called *ch'ing yu* out of the albumen. Insect-made white wax is added in the proportion of three catties to a hundred catties of the tallow. It is the wax which gives it sufficient consistency to remain thoroughly congealed in ordinary temperatures. From Hankow in 1889 about 120,000 piculs of the tallow of the tallow tree were exported and of this quantity nearly half found its way to Shanghai in the same year. An enormous quantity of candles are made in Shanghai and its vicinity and the pressing out of bean oil for the manufacture employs a large number of water buffaloes. The old industry is that which has for many ages made use of the tallow tree product. The new has grown out of the Newchwang trade which supplies Shanghai with beans. The vast industry which is an essential to the use of the vegetable tallow, began, we are told about six centuries ago. Till recently we knew generally that the wax is made at Luchou Fu, in Anhui, at Kiahing in Chêkiang, at Hinghua Fu in Fukien, as well as in Hunan, in Kweichou, in Yunnan and Szechuen. But the processes were never fully described and there was a need for fuller information. That want has been recently supplied by the inquiries of Mr. Alexander Hosie of the British Consular service in Szechuan. The tree on which the insects produce the wax is an inhabitant of a different part of the country from that which produces the insects. Chinese ingenuity brings the insects from their birthplace to their new home many miles away and sets them to the work of wax-making. It is this curious history which Mr. Hosie has been the first thoroughly to investigate.

The white wax insect was frequently referred to in old works on China. One object of Mr. Hosie's recent journey to the Chienchang valley near Mount Omi was to procure from the tree on which the insect lives specimens of the foliage and flowers, for Sir Joseph Hooker. These he procured and specimens of tho living tree with the incrusted white wax on it as well as samples of the latter as it appears in commerce and of the Chinese candles made from it. The said valley is 5,000 feet above the level of the sea and is the great breeding ground of the insect. The tree is an evergreen with the leaves springing in pairs from the branches, very thick, dark green, glossy, ovate and pointed. In May and June it bears clusters of white flowers; succeeded by fruit of a dark purple colour. The Kew authorities now say it is the *ligustrum lucidum* or large-leaved privet. In March Mr. Hosie saw on the trees certain brown pea-shaped excrescences attached to the bark of the boughs and twigs. Opening some larger ones they presented either a whitey brown pulpy mass, or a crowd of minute insects looking like flour. Their movements were just perceptible to the naked eye. From two to three months later they become brown creatures with six legs and a pair of antennæ. These are the white wax insect or *coccus pela*. There is a beetle which is a parasite on the *coccus*. It is a species of *bracytarsus*. It is found in many of the excrescences above mentioned and burrows in the inner lining of the scale which seems to be its food. When a scale is plucked from the tree *cocci* escape by the hole which is made. It is in the town of Kiating that insect white wax is produced. This city is 200 miles to the north-east of the Chienchang valley. The scales are gathered in the valley and made up into paper packets of about sixteen ounces each. Sixty of such packets make a load and they are conveyed by porters from the valley to Kiating in the night time. If carried by day the insects would develop and escape from the scales. As it is, an ounce is lost in transit. A pound of scales in good years is sold for half a crown. In bad years it is worth twice this amount. In favourable years a pound of scales produces four or five pounds of wax. In the plain round Kiating very many plots of ground are seen edged with stumps from three or four to twelve feet high with numerous sprouts growing from their gnarled heads, as on pollard willows in our own country. The tree is probably *Fraxinus Chinensis*, a kind of ash. The leaves spring in pairs from the branches and are light green, ovate, pointed, serrate and deciduous On the arrival of the scales in May they are made up in small packets of from twenty to thirty scales which are enclosed in a leaf of the wood oil tree. Rice straw is used to suspend the packet under the branches of the ash or wax tree. Rough holes are drilled in the leaf with a blunt needle so that the insects may find their way to the branches through the openings. The insects creep rapidly up to the leaves where they nestle for thirteen days. They then descend to the branches and twigs and take up a position on them. The females then begin to develop scales on which to deposit their eggs, and the males to excrete the substance known as white wax. It first appears as an undercoating on the side of the boughs and twigs, looking like snow. It spreads gradually till in three months it is a quarter of an inch thick. In a hundred days the deposit is complete and the branches are lopped off. The wax is removed chiefly by hand and is placed in an iron pot of boiling water. The wax on rising to the surface is skimmed off, and deposited in a round mould. This is the white wax of commerce. It is used to coat the exterior of animal and vegetable tallow candles and to give greater consistency to the tallow. It is also used to size paper and cotton goods, to impart a gloss to silk and as a furniture polish. From Hankow each year at present about 15,000 piculs of white insect wax are exported in a year, and the main portion of it finds its way to that port from Szechuan. Chinkiang absorbs 1,000 piculs, and Shanghai 14,000 piculs. At Shanghai one half is for home use and the other half to distribute again to other ports. Tientsin requires 1,000 piculs, and Canton and Swatow a thousand piculs each. Thus it appears that while Szechuan is not the only producing centre of insect white wax it produces enough to furnish the most distant cities with the means to make a sufficient number of candles to maintain the temple worship as well as to enable the people everywhere to equip their lanterns for walking in the evening, and aid in night illumination generally. —*N.-C. Herald.*

NOTES ON POPULAR SCIENCE.

By DR. J. E. TAYLOR, F.L.S., F.G.S., &c., EDITOR OF "SCIENCE GOSSIP."

A year or two ago I drew attention in one of my letters to the discovery that the process of tanning could be accelerated by electrical currents. This has now passed into the region of commercial enterprise and is likely to be highly successful. Unfortunately,

for the discoverers, however, the patent was not taken out simultaneously in different countries, and so a lawsuit is the result.

The two hard-working French chemists, Messieurs Berthelot and Andre, have read a paper before the Paris Academy on the presence and influence of sulphur in vegetation. This paper is the result of a series of experiments, all of which indicate, among other things, that the proportion of sulphur increases in plants up to the time of their flowering, after which it decreases.

One of the most remarkable orders of flowering plants in the world is the Podostemaceæ, confined to South America, and especially abundant in the rivers of British Guiana. These plants grows on the submerged rocks in the falls and rocky beds of the rivers, where they break out into dense and beautiful sheets of pink blossoms when the waters subside during the dry seasons. The order comprises several genera and many species. The plants adhere to the rocks like sea-weeds by a disc-like base of the stem, which holds them with such tenacity during the stress and strain of the rushing waters that in removing them by main force a portion of the rock is often carried away with the plant. During a greater part of the year the plants are submerged, and they then float like sea-weeds do at the bottom of the sea. They take advantage of the dry seasons to flower and fruit. Dr. Goebel has been specially studying this remarkable group of flowering plants, and will shortly publish his researches.—*Australasian.*

SCIENCE OF THE DAY.

BY A B. Sc.

The amount of agricultural experimenting carried on in the United States is really surprising, and if the American farmers are intelligent enough to take systematic advantage of it great national saving ought to result. As samples of the sort of work being done a couple of recent investigations may be described. The rearing of pigs is more largely undertaken in parts of the United States than in any other country in the world, and the problem with farmers has been how best to fatten pigs at the cheapest rate. Maize-meal has been a favorite feed, but experience has shown that after a certain point pigs cease to gain weight on maizemeal, although they can still put on a good deal more flesh on richer and more expensive diet. It had been noticed that the bones of hogs fed on maizemeal were smaller and weaker than usual, and it was inferred that probably the maize meal-fed hog put on as much flesh as his bones would carry, and that if only enough bone-making food were supplied the fattening on maizemeal could be carried much farther. Farmers had tried mixing wood ashes in the maizemeal with some success. At this stage the Agricultural Station of the University of Wisconsin took up the enquiry; it was proved first by breaking tests that the bones of maize-fed hogs were much weaker than they ought to be, and meanwhile several lots of hogs were reared on different diets, some on maize, some on maize and wood ashes, and some on maize wood ashes and bone meal or ground bones. The use of bonemeal reduced the cost of putting 100 lb. weight into a hog by 28 per cent. It is evident how important such a result must be to thousands of farmers in the United States, who for years have practically been wasting a quarter of the feed given to pigs.

At another experimental farming station a series of trials were made as to whether it could be made to pay to plant special fields of honey-bearing flowers for bees. The conditions are hard to satisfy, the plants must be such as will grow in waste ground that cannot be put to better uses, the seed must be easy to gather, and easy to sow, and the plants hardy. Three plants of most promise were tried, but the results were pretty clear that so far as these experiments went it could not be made to pay to grow feed for bees. However, the thing is to be still further tried in the interests of the many scientific beekeepers who are kept anxious by the strange fluctuations in the honey yield of wild flowers.—*Adelaide Observer.*

MANUFACTURE OF SALT IN CHINA.—In China, salt which is a government monopoly, is obtained by the evaporation of the water of the brine wells which abound in certain districts of Sz-chuen. The wells are found about 175 miles from Chung-king, on the bank of an affluent of the Yang-tze River, near the flourishing city of Tzu-lin-tsin. The manufacture of salt, which has been carried on here for sixteen hundred to two thousand years, is conducted somewhat as follows, according to a recent Consular Report: By means of a rude iron drill, holes 6 inches in diameter and varying from a few score of feet to 5,000 or 6,000 feet in depth are bored in the rock. The boring sometimes lasts for forty years before brine is reached, and is carried on from generation to generation. When brine is finally found it is drawn up by bullocks in long bamboo tubes by means of a rope working over a huge drum. In the vicinity of the salt wells natural-gas wells are also found, from which gas is supplied to evaporate the brine in large iron caldrons leaving the pure salt as a deposit. The product of salt in the district is enormous. There are twenty-four gas wells and about a thousand brine wells now in operation, producing annually 200,000 tons of salt, valued at $5,000,000.—*Engineering and Mining Journal.*

BAROMETRIC PLANTS.—The *Petit Traite de Meteorologie Agricole*, by Mr. Cana, contains a list of prognostics apropos of the aspects that certain plants present according to the state of the atmosphere. The following are a few examples:—If the head of the gith (Nigalla sativa) droops, it will be warm; if the head of the same plant stands upright, it will be cool; if the stalks of clover and other leguminous plants stand upright, there will be rain; if the leaf of the wood sorrel turns up, it is a sign of a storm; if the leaf of the whitlow grass slowly bends up, there will be a storm; if the flower of the convolvulus closes, it will rain; if the flower of the pimpernel closes, it will rain; if the flower of the hibiscus closes, it will rain; if the flower of the sorrel opens it will be fine weather; if the flower of the same plant closes, it will rain; if the flowers of carline thistle close, there will be a storm; if the flower of the lettuce expands, it will rain; if the flower of the small bindweed closes, look out for rain; if the flower of the pitcher plant turns upside down, it will rain; but, if it stands erect, it will be fine weather; if the flower of the cinquefoil expands, there will be rain; but, if it closes, the weather will be fair; if the flowers of the African marigold close, it will rain; if the scales of the teasel become close pressed against each other, it will rain.—*Melbourne Leader.*

SWEET-SCENTED FLOWERS.

One of the greatest charms of old-fashioned gardens used to be the number of sweet-scented, flowering and other plants they contained, and the fragrant atmosphere they consequently afforded at almost all seasons of the year. We have few if any roses so sweet as the old cabbage, monthly, and other varieties, and wall-flowers or gilly-flowers, stocks, violets, carnations, lilies, lilacs, and a score of others, as well as sweetbriar, and other, fragrant foliaged plants, were among the chief occupants, and always held an honoured place. We have greatly the extended list of subjects to choose from in these days, but though our gardens may be gayer than of old, they are decidedly not so sweet.

ROSES, are favourites everywhere. For fragrance the old cabbage rose is unequalled; then come the monthly Maiden's Blush, and many old-fashioned sorts: the more modern tea-scented varieties, and General Jacqueminot, La France, Bessie Johnson, and others among the hybrid-perpetuals; Celine Forestier (Noisette) is also very sweet.

WALLFLOWERS are simply delicious, and a favourite flower on account of their perfume alone. The single dark crimson variety is the most fragrant, though all possess a more or less pronounced scent. Old plants may often be seen in gardens, but the best way to have good wallflowers is to treat them as biennials

and sow seed every year in April or May for the next year's flowering.

VIOLETS, though not so showy, are even more sweetly perfumed, if possible. To keep the plants in good condition the best of the rooted runners should be selected and planted in deep and rich ground annually

The LILY OF THE VALLEY gives very little trouble; if once established in a bed of rich loamy soil, and a rather shady situation, they will remain in condition for several years, and produce an abundance of fragrant blossoms annually. Among the so-called

BEDDING OUT PLANTS there are comparatively few fragrant subjects, though the heliotrope, or cherry pie is unsurpassed for distinct and delightful perfume. Most verbenas are more or less fragrant, also double petunias and some of the single ones, the whiteflowered kinds in particular, but those are about all.

ANNUALS are rich in sweetly-scented subjects. Stocks are indispensable where fragrant flowers are valued and mignonette, sweet peas, and the night-scented stock (Matthiola bicornis) should be found in every garden.

NICOTIANA AFFINIS.—The sweet white-flowered tobacco plant forms a valuable addition to our list of fragrant plants. It is really a perennial and very nearly hardy, but is, best treated as a half-hardy annual, seed being sown in heat early in the spring, and the plants set out in May or June. Then the charming old white or

MADONNA LILY (L. Candidum) and many others are exquisitely perfumed, and candytufts, scabions, and a score of others are all worthy of place.—*S. I. Observer.*

[Meant for Britain, but applicable largely to our Ceylon mountain region.—ED *T. A.*]

CEYLON TEA IN AUSTRALIA.

We are very pleased to receive a letter from "the gentleman in Colombo" to whom Mr. Foulkes referred (page 858) as so long generously supporting him, in which he informs us that he is prepared to continue to send consignments of tea. This continuance of business will be on certain terms which will no doubt be readily accepted. Under these circumstances, Mr. Foulkes' Colombo supporter does not think it necessary to trouble Mr. Mackenzie and any other planters for a guarantee, nor the Tea Fund for tea. We are very satisfied indeed to have such good news of Mr. Foulkes being able to continue his tea business without intermission. We were just about to look up a letter of a year ago in which the 'senior editor' on his way back from Melbourne gave testimony to the good work done by Mr. Foulkes; but now neither this nor the appeal to the Tea Fund Committee will be necessary. Although not at liberty to publish the name of the writer nor his letter in full, we think we may quote one passage to show how Mr. Foulkes is trusted:—

"With reference to your article in last evening's paper headed "Ceylon Tea in Australia," I can confirm all that Mr. Foulkes says in his letter as I am the gentleman to whom he refers as being indebted to in the sum of £200. For some years past I have been sending Mr. Foulkes consignments of tea, with the result that the good qualities of PURE Ceylon tea have been prominently brought to the notice of many, who but for his intervention would probably never have tasted the pure article, but I regret to say the pecuniary returns both to himself and me have been anything but encouraging. I have been most anxious to do all in my power to assist Mr. Foulkes in his arduous campaign, and am still willing to do so; in fact I wrote to Mr. Foulkes a short time ago to the effect that I would continue to send him consignments on certain terms which he himself proposed to me; this being the case, I do not think there is any necessity for the matter being taken up by the Tea Fund Committee, nor is there any necessity for the further advances being made by me, to be guaranteed either by that body or individual gentleman, as I am quite satisfied that Mr. Foulkes will do his very utmost not only to push the sale of pure Ceylon Tea but to repay me the sums I have already advanced him for this purpose.

AN INSECT COLONY.

Probably Southern California counties contain at present no happier man than A. Scott Chapman—that is, judging happiness from a horticultural standpoint. Mr. Chapman has many friends in this end of the State who will be pleased to know that no longer are his feelings as blue as are the famed skies about his sunny San Gabriel home. A few years ago Mr. Chapman, who is an alumnus of Berkeley and for a time was a member of the State Board of Horticulture, was widely known as a very successful orange-grower. He went into the business energetically and systematically and the San Gabriel Valley contained no prettier groves than he could show on his thirty acres. Then along came the *Icerya Purchasi*, which being interpreted means that the cottony cushion-scale entered the pretty groves and ravaged those thirty acres like the free booters the best has always been. Mr. Chapman worked his grove, but the scale worked harder, as it had done in many other of the choice sections of the orange-producing region, and the result was the scale triumphed. No wonder the owner became blue and despondent. Down dropped the product of the grove to 600 boxes, instead of twice 6,000 which it had been producing. But this season, in February and March next, Mr. Chapman figures, in a letter just received by a friend here, these same trees will yield fully 10,000 boxes. That is why he is now feeling bright and happy. The *Vedalia Cardinalis*, the Australian parasite that feeds on the scale, has worked this beneficence. The ravaging scale has practically disappeared from the entire grove. The example is only one of many similar cases among the Southern California groves.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

RICE—RICE MEAL.

RICE.—The British working man fancies that rice is a dear article. He does not reflect that when he buys 4 lb. of potatoes he gets 3 lb. of water and only 1 lb. of food, and that 1 lb. of rice contains 3½ times as much food as 1 lb. of potatoes, as may be seen from their analyses:—

	Water.	Flesh Formers.	Starch.	Total Food
Rice	13	6.5	80.0	86.5
Potatoes	75	1.4	22.6	24.0

Taking into account the loss in peeling the potatoes, 1 lb. of rice is clearly worth 4¼ lb. of the latter article, besides which, rice in boiling absorbs three times its weight of water, hence 1 lb. of rice, costing 1½d, when boiled exceeds in weight, bulk, and food value, 4 lb. of boiled potatoes, costing 3d.

RICE MEAL.—Now we come to rice meal, which is composed of the outer skin of the rice grain, together with the "heavy offal" that is ground fine and mixed into it. The small proportion of husk that the heavy offal contains would not pay to separate; it does not materially lower the quality of the meal, and permits it to be sold somewhat cheaper. "Superfine meal," quite free from husk, can be obtained by those who want it at a higher price, but the bulk of the trade is in the medium quality, which is the best for general use, price and all things considered. In appearance it is exactly like oatmeal, but its somewhat bitter taste soon informs the human palate of its real nature. It is a decided tonic, and like cottonseed cake, it has a slightly binding effect on cattle that makes it the more valuable a food for them when out at grass in a wet season. Although rice meal is so well spoken of by those who use it, the consumption is extremely local, and is confined to but a few of those counties that are in easy communication with London and Liverpool.—*The Miller.*

MORTALITY FROM SNAKE BITES.

Concerning deaths in India from the bites of wild animals and snakes, the statistics recently published are not only enormous, but show an increase over former years in mortality, and Mr. J. Moray Brown, dealing with the subject in *Land and Water*, asks whether the circumstances under which the lives of over 20,000 human beings, and over 50,000 cattle are sacrificed annually, are not worthy of consideration? Not only in India do authorities concur that the evil is great and needs remedy, but in England also the matter is attracting considerable attention, and, though a variety of opinions have been expressed the mischief goes on. It has been urged that as civilisation advances, the *feræ naturæ* retire into the depths of the forest. It is true that, to a certain extent, this is the case, but not entirely, for anyone conversant with the habits of tigers and panthers—in especial—must be aware that there are among them individuals which prey almost exclusively on cattle and human beings, and which lay up for months in the merest pretence of cover, provided it be within reasonable reach of a village. On the other hand, snakes will be found in the most populous parts, and neither the Government House of a Viceroy nor the hut of the humblest peasant, is safe from their intrusion. The lethargy and superstition of natives themselves certainly offer great opposition to any radical cure, but lethargy and superstition can be successfully combated by the energy and determination of Europeans. The poisoning of wild beasts has been tried in certain places, but this is not only revolting to the Englishman in whose breast any of the traditional love of sport of his race is inherent, but is fraught with considerable danger to the individual desired to be benefited. Once poison is laid down, you know not where it may end—very likely in taking the life of some of those you would fain shield, for a certain sect or caste named the Dheres will eat any carrion they may come across. That the mortality from snake-bite is decidedly on the increase seems an acknowledged fact; but this may be due to a better system of reporting and it may also be urged that many deaths are put down to snake-bite which are due to other causes. This latter argument may, however, be met with the retort that many cases of death from snake-bite are never reported at all and so those should counterbalance the deaths wrongly attributed to the attacks of snakes. The matter has, no doubt, attracted the serious consideration of the Government, and Lord Cross has addressed urgent inquiries to the Indian Government, asking if nothing further can be done to check this mortality. The Indian Government, however, seems to be unable to suggest any remedy, and states that the general opinion seems to be that the system of offering rewards for their destruction has stimulated the breeding of snakes by natives, and the only plan that they recommend is that District officers should be instructed to see that all cover in the vicinity of villages is cleared away, while local Governments are left to decide whether they shall, or shall not, continue the system of rewards. Mr. Moray Brown thinks that if the prohibition to enter reserved forests, which has been in force for the last few years, were relaxed, and officers of the army encouraged to spend their leave in the jungles, the carnivora would be greatly diminished, and the forests would be no worse (though Government hope they are better) than they were 20 years ago. Such a course would not unnaturally be objected to by many Indian forest officers and official civilians, who would resent their private preserves, kept for their own amusement and the delectation of any distinguished globe-trotter, being shot by outsiders. But surely in the vast jungles of India there is room for both, and the measure would be more than compensated for by the knowledge of the country and its inhabitants acquired by military officers, to say nothing of the manner they would thin the ranks of destructive wild animals at no expense to Government! As to the destruction of snakes, though there are numerous varieties of snakes in India which are more or less venomous, the following are the most destructive to life:—The cobra (*Najatripudians*), the krait (*Bungarus cœruleus*), kuppur (*Ecleis, carinata*), the hamadryas (*Ophiodhagus elaps*), the raj-samp (*Bungarus fasciatus*). Sir J. Fayrer suggests "that a plain description and a faithful representation in colour of each species would make the people acquainted with the characters which distinguish the venomous from the harmless varieties," and he suggests further that a scale of rewards, varying from eight to two annas should be given for each snake killed, according to its poisonous propensities. Mr. Moray Brown goes further, and proposes that in every village should be displayed in a public place, where every ryot and traveller could see them, life-size painted clay models of the five most venomous snakes. These could be produced at a comparatively trifling cost, and would familiarise the population with the appearance of their great enemies. But he thinks the Government might also appoint men with a knowledge of natural history for a certain period to travel about the country, and after thoroughly investigating the subject, report upon it, and recommend some course of action. Let a certain fixed sum be devoted to this. From R30,000 to R40,000 ought to cover their salary and travelling expenses, and this would not be an out-of-the-way sum to expend on the experiment, and if extended over a period of, say three years, would be hardly felt by the revenue. By adopting such a course the Government would be more likely to obtain a suggestion of some value, and much unnecessary burden would be shifted from the shoulders of a very over-worked class—namely, the Indian civilians who have multifarious other duties to attend to. In conclusion, he says, "we have the men, and have the money to ameliorate, or endeavour to ameliorate the present condition of affairs, then why not make use of both?"—*M. Mail.*

GRAFTING OF COFFEE.

We have received the following letter on the subject of grafting coffee trees from Mr. J. Cameron, of the Lal Bagh Gardens, at Bangalore. It will be of great interest to planters who are thinking of trying the experiment of grafting Arabian coffee on Liberian stocks, for the purpose of rendering it less liable to leaf disease:—

BANGALORE, April 15th.

DEAR MR. FERGUSON,*—I am making a few experiments in coffee-grafting, but they are not far advanced, and I cannot tell you what the ultimate results may be; but for practical purposes in the field, I would strongly advise that experiments of the kind be put in hand to some extent on every estate. The grafted area need not be extensive until the results are proved advantageous. Inarching is the best mode of treatment, and for this purpose two plants of different varieties or of the same variety should be planted near each other in the same pit. When they are big enough they are united. Healthy seedlings of two years' growth would be about the age and size, or perhaps younger. An acre or two planted in this way with a view to inarching would soon discover the merits of the practice. The coffee shrub grafts very readily, and I have united the following successfully:

1. Liberian on Liberian; object, to hasten and improve bearing and to dwarf the tree.
2. Liberian on Arabian; object, the same as No. 1.
3. Arabian on Liberian; object, to strengthen the vegetative growth of the first named, and render it less subject to disease, etc.
4. Maragogipe on Liberian; object experimental.
5. Liberian on Maragogipe, object experimental.

We have grafted at present only a dozen or half a dozen, in each method, but there can be no doubt that coffee, like other fruit bearing plants, can be improved by this treatment.

I have no objection to your publishing my letter on the subject of grafting coffee, but I should first explain that the *modus operandi* recommended for estates, and that

* An Indian planter.—ED. C. O.

which I have practised here, are slightly different. For estate planting I have seconded your suggestion to place two seedlings in a pit, and subsequently inarch them when large enough; but with the object of making the plants portable, the stocks which I have used have been in pots. In fact, I have undertaken to supply a planter in Coorg with a number of grafts, and this was the readiest way of doing it. The pot plant is conveniently placed under the ground shrub, inarched in the usual way and eventually removed to another site. When the monsoon bursts, I intend to plant out the different grafts, a few of each, and cultivate them systematically under irrigation and shade.

Yours very truly,

—*Madras Times.* J. CAMERON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS TIMES."

SIR,—I have been much interested in your article on grafting Arabian coffee on to Liberian coffee, as an antidote for Leaf Disease.

The difficulty of raising strong healthy coffee plants for extension or supplies, has been one of the main difficulties the planter has had to contend with in late years, and really seemed to threaten the existence of the industry. So violent has been the attack of Leaf Disease on even young nurseries, that the idea is current that the disease is now inherent in the coffee seed.

A very interesting experiment is being carried out by Mr. Thomas Murray, of the Glenva Estate, who having read of the successful treatment for smut in wheat, by the parboiling of the seed to be sown, thought that a similar treatment of coffee seed might have the same effect. The object of soaking the seed in hot water, was to destroy the fungus spores that might be deposited in the interstices of the bean, without destroying the vitality of the seed. The results of Mr. Murray's experimental nursery will be of great value to planters. I trust he will eventually make them public. So far the plants are growing well and seem freer of disease than plants adjoining, not treated in the same way. If we can get plants that will produce Arabian coffee, I have no doubt that the produce will be more valuable than Liberian coffee. The cultivation of Liberian is now extending rapidly; and the price at the present time is only some 20 per cent. less than Arabian; but this is probably due to the very small supplies of coffee now obtainable, and when stocks again begin to increase buyers will, as of old, make great distinctions in quality; and the comparative value of better and poorer grades of coffee will probably recur. The cost of cleaning and preparing Liberian coffee is also very much greater than Arabian. I think all planters should try this grafting experiment on a fairly practical scale. The result of isolated cases will not be accepted; while, if it is going to succeed, it is well that every one should practice the operation of grafting betimes, so that he may not be behindhand in the supply of plants. The cost of grafted plants may seem very great as compared with ordinary nursery plants. The plants themselves, as two will be required for each pit, will be double old rates: while it will take some time for a good nursery cooly to manage even ten grafts in a day. But, even if the cost of these grafted plants comes to R100 per acre, the extra outlay will be well recouped if healthy plants are secured. I would recommend that the coolies are first taught to cut, notch, and fit together branches of jungle trees of same size until they get proficient; the soft inner bark of many of the *Naar* trees, will form a good bass for binding the grafted trees together. If the air is kept out with good bass. I do not think any claying will be necessary. J. W. MINCHIN.

—*Ibid.*

A UNIVERSAL TEA CO.

By the "Teutonic" just arrived from New York there has come to London Mr. Elwood May, the President of the American Ceylon Planters' Tea Company. Shortly before leaving the States, Mr. May wrote to the Ceylon Association in London stating his intention of visiting England and placing before the Association his views as to the most profitable course to be pursued with reference to the future disposition of your teas. That letter has been shown to me, and I gather from it that what Mr. May desires to establish is the favourite Yankee method of "cornering." My own judgment upon his proposals to that effect is that they are of a wholly impracticable character. His ideas are quite of the modern American type, but the expression of them would certainly indicate that Mr. May is wholly unacquainted with the past history of the Ceylon tea trade, or of the firm footing obtained by the numerous distributors already working in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

It is apparent to me that, if that gentleman had been acquainted with the facts as to that history and as to the present position, he would never have ventured upon the propositions set forth in his letter to the Ceylon Association. On receipt of this it was forwarded for the perusal of one of the most prominent gentlemen connected with the Ceylon planting enterprise. He returned it to Mr. Leake with the single word of comment of "moonshine," and that definition appears to me accurately to express what will be the general opinion as to what Mr. May has proposed. His letter opens in a very "high-falutin" style, and enters upon discussion of the large prices which cornering operations have obtained for a variety of products. More especial mention is made of the sugar grown in Cuba. Briefly stated, Mr. May suggests the formation of a Universal Tea Company having its headquarters in Colombo itself; that every Ceylon planter should dispose of his teas to this Company alone and that these should receive distribution throughout the world with the Company guarantee of purity.

Now it was something of this character that was proposed and discussed when first your teas began to make a name. The idea had at that time much to recommend it. It was at all events at such a date feasible. But even then difficulties were apparent which prevented the idea from being acted upon. It argues, we think, a very limited acquaintance on the part of Mr. May with all that has occurred since such an idea was broached that he should, at this comparatively late period in the history of Ceylon tea, deem such a scheme to be possessed of the least practicability. Mr. Mitchell, of Messrs. Darley, Butler & Co., which firm is the London Agents of the American Tea Company, was prepared to receive Mr. May on his arrival in London. We have not heard what opinion that gentleman has expressed upon the letter of the New York president, but we can hardly think he will hold any other but that which is generally entertained and has been above sketched out.

The simple fact that Mr. May deprecates and wants to abolish open competition in Ceylon tea indicates that he is preparing to "tilt at windmills." He will scarcely have been in London a single week before he will be convinced of the hopelessness of "cornering" the trade in Ceylon tea. He will find hundreds of established agencies all working independently of each other, and all on the principle of the widest and freest competition, which it would be hopeless for any Syndicate, however gigantic, to uproot. It is to be feared that Mr. May will suffer severely in his *amour propre* when the fallaciousness of the proposals of his letter is exposed to him; nor can it be anticipated that a gentleman who has shown such a great degree of unacquaintance with the course of the Ceylon tea trade in England can,

by any measure he may propose, beneficiently affect the prospects of your planters as regards the trade outside of America.—London *Cor.*

CEYON TEA IN EGYPT.

Messrs. Edgar Kirby & Co., of Alexandria have received from the Ceylon Tea Growers' Association a sample of tea very similar in appearance and practically of about the same value as a small quantity of tea from the Gartmore estate in Ceylon which was sold a few weeks ago in London at the fancy price of 10£. 12s. 6d. per lb.

The small sample received by Messrs. Edgar Kirby & Co. is a sample of tea from one of the estates of the Ceylon Tea Growers' association of which a small consigoment has been forwarded for sale in London but, of course, it is impossible to foretell wherever buyers will again be found willing to pay price of upwards of 13s. per ounce. The tea in question is of marvellous fragrance and Messrs. Edgar Kirby & Co. will be pleased to submit the sample for inspection to any connoisseurs who may favour them with a visit at their offices. We may also mention that Messrs. Edgar Kirby & Co. are now daily expecting a further consignment of new tea from the last crop grown on the Ceylon Tea Growers' Association's estates.—*Egyptian Gazette.*

VALENTYN'S HISTORY OF COFFEE.

[This might as well appear in the *Literary Register* before it is lost altogether.—*Cor.*]

"Coffee which makes the politician wise
And see thro' all things with his half-shut eyes."—POPE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CEYLON TIMES.

Dear Sir,—I send you for publication, if you think it would be generally interesting, a translation from the Dutch of Valentyn's history of Coffee. It would be perhaps necessary for me to mention, that Valentyn lived in the early part of the 17th Century. As a Dutch Minister of the Gospel he visited a great many parts of the world, and the knowledge and information he thus obtained of those countries, he has given us in five folio volumes, entitled "*Keurlyk Beschryving van Choromandel, Pegu, Arracan, Bengal, Mocha, &c.*, A. D. 1727." There is also a history of Ceylon comprised in the above work which I believe has not yet been translated into English; but it is however when treating of the affairs of Mocha, that he enters into a description of that country and gives a lengthened account of the Coffee tree and its uses. For the sake of convenience, I have divided the entire chapter into several parts, which I will send you from time to time. It will be seen that Valentyn has taken great pains to bring together all the information he could obtain on the subject; and, on the whole, a great many curious facts and circumstances are mentioned by him, in respect of Coffee, and Coffee bibbers, which are deserving of notice, and would no doubt afford some amusement to the public in general, and your up-country Coffee planting friends in particular. With these brief remarks, I subj in my first instalment, hoping your readers would excuse any inelegancies and incorrectness of expression I may have fallen into, in endeavouring to preserve the spirit and give the exact meaning of the original.

I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,
F. B.

August 16th, 1856.

THE COFFEE TREE AND ITS USES.

From Valentyn's Description of Mocha.

General description of the Coffee Tree—Its cultivation in Amboina &c.—The Arabian mode of planting—Derivation of the word Coffee—Its preparation for use—The Author takes tea with an Indian Minister for the first time in his life, and finds it no better than Hooy-water (infusion of Hay) and, three years alter, in 1684, takes another sip of the same beverage in Rotterdam.

"Inasmuch as Coffee has now become the principal Article of Commerce, and has drawn so many strangers to Mocha, it would not, I think, be an unprofitable task were I to attempt a description of the Tree, its fruit, and of its use.

There is a striking difference between the tree grown in its native soil in Arabia, and those grown in Batavia, Amboina, and elsewhere from plants obtained from Mocha.

In Arabia the Coffee tree attains a height of from 10 to 12 feet, and is from 4 to 5 inches in diameter; but is tender and weak, though easy of being transplanted.

In 1707 I took six plants with me to Amboina,* of which I retained two, and presented the rest to some of my friends there.

From these plants, and a few others which were brought there a year previously by the Governor of the place Mr. Vanderstel, all the gardens of Amboina were in a very short time well supplied. In the third year after the planting of my trees (which were but a year old when I brought them with me) they yielded more fruit than I and many others had occasion for, whilst the number of trees in my garden did not amount to more than sixty. I found the fruit very tasteful and delicious and not quite so insipid as that of Batavia, and since this period their sprung up a great many more Plantations carefully laid out by the Natives in Amboina and beyond it.

With the view of giving the Trees a thick stem, I cut them short, not allowing them to rise higher than a large Albornyn, scarcely 5 or 6 feet high. By this means they became very productive and yielded an abundant crop.

Their stems assumed the thickness of about a man's arm, while the bark partook of a light brown colour and a somewhat rugged and uneven appearance, the leaf resembling that of the Citron tree though not quite so sharp pointed and thick and the colour of a dark green (*donker groen.*)

I made a trial with one of the Trees to ascertain whether it could be made to rise higher in Amboina than on its native soil, or at least, to know to what height it could be made to rise, when I found that it attained a height of about 12 feet, losing in a corresponding degree in girth of stem which was scarcely 5 or 6 inches in thickness, so that it was not equal to sustain the weight of its heavy tuft (*Kruin*) with a goodly load of fruit, in fact the tree seemed bent nearly to breaking, and would, perhaps, have snapped for the slightest breeze, but for the precaution I took to prop it up.

This tree might also be said to resemble a young apple tree of 7 or 8 years. It looks always green, never shedding all its leaves at one and the same time and it blooms, and bears fruit nearly all the year round, ripe and green berries being always found on the trees.

The nethermost branches have a tendency to shoot upwards, presenting sometimes the appearance of a pretty tuft or crown.

To such a branch there are generally from 10 to 12 leaves, two by two (*Twee aan Twee*) at a small distance from each other; the blossoms which are white assimilate with the Jessamine and impart an agreeable odour. The flower consists of five little petals which sprout from between the stem and the roots of the leaves; from this proceed the fruit, which in size can be compared to a *Coernoelie* (Cornel-fruit). It is first green, then almost red, and eventually assumes a dark brown colour, when it is in a fit state to be picked and exposed in the sun to dry.

It has an outer black husk, or parchment, which, when shelled, two idle beans are found closely joined to each other and enveloped in a thin pollicle (*ziet*

* One of the Moluccas or Spice Islands.

men de boon twee-ledig tegen cen in een vliesje besloten leggen.) Of the pellicle more anon.

There are some who say that the fruit is edible when ripe, and that the substance which is found adhering to the kernel is very tasteful and palatable, but I have never tried it, the riper the fruit, the tougher and harder the bean, which when properly dried is in a fit state both for exportation and use.

The beans are not however eaten, but are planted and they spring up in 2 or 3 weeks and become fine saplings in a year; and in the course of 3 or 4 years more they get to be trees of about 6 feet high; they are then maintained at this height by constant pruning and by not permitting them to rise higher they bear most luxuriantly.

The Arabians plant them generally at the foot of some mountains and in the vicinity of damp and moist nooks (*hoeken*) for the plants require moisture and the shade of trees, especially when young, and hence, they have watercourses and ditches by which they now and then afford moisture to the trees, and continue to do so, until the fruit is fully matured and about to drop down, when they leave them to dry on the trees.

When the trees are not properly protected against the scorching rays of the sun, the blossoms wither and yield no fruit, and hence it is that the Arabians are wont to plant them under some high and shady trees, in rows.

Had I been so well informed in all matters relating to the culture of these plants whilst I was in Amboina, as I am now, I believe I might then have brought them to greater perfection.

The name of this fruit (or more properly of the beverage we use) is not Coffee with the Arabians, but*——————Caweb, and with the Turks——————Caweh, which some assert is an Arabian, and others a Turkish word, derived from the verb——————Cahcewah (signifying an aversion to meals) it is likewise a word used by the Arabians to denote wine.

Now to understand how the coffee has so easily acquired that name through a bad pronunciation, it is to be recollected, that a little point or dot when placed over the —wanco, changes it to.................. cafeh (as the French call it,) and which in process of time the Hollanders designated coffee.

By caweh, the Arabians understand in the first instance Wine, and all such liquors as inebriate; secondly a beverage made from the Coffee shells or husk, and thirdly a drink prepared from the beans themselves, which beans they call Buun.

They say, that this fruit grows nowhere else but in their country. Experience has however taught us that it is not so; but what they meant to say is, perhaps, that Coffee grows nowhere better than in their country.

Whether this plant is the natural production of Arabia or introduced there from some other country remains a doubtful point, for there are some who assert, that it was brought there from Ethiopia, and others again that it was carried *thence* to Ethiopia. The latter supposition appears the most probable, since Mr. Ludolf and many others in their account of Ethiopia say nothing of coffee, for had the plant been indigenous to the country they would no doubt have made mention of it.

Coffee is nowhere procurable in the whole of Arabia except in Yemen, and even there, only in the towns of Betelfagi Sanaa and Salbani. Betelfagi lies 35 miles from Mocha, and yields the best Coffee, and it is from this and the intermediate places between the mountains, that most of the Coffee of Turkey, Egypt, &c. is purchased.

I need not here mention how the common Coffee is prepared, for it is now so well known even to Pedlars (*Kraawers*) who go about from place to place that we need not take any lesson in this particular from Coffee dealers.

The use of this beverage has become now so general in our country that our maids and seamstresses could not be without it in the mornings, for they could not manage to thread their needle without some stimulus of this sort (*of the draad wil door het oog van de naald niet,*) I remember very well, that nearly 40 years ago, the use of Coffee as well as Tea was almost unknown in this city; the Messrs. Vander Brouk, and D. D. Leonards (who have been in India) were the only persons who partook of either. But both Tea and Coffee have now become important articles of trade.

I well recollect too, that it was in 1681 that I, for the first time in my life, took Tea with an Indian Minister, and could not then well conceive how it was, that people of judgment and understanding could take delight and indulge in a drink which tasted no better than *Hooy-water*, (an infusion of Hay); nor was I less surprised when, in 1684, I partook of a cup of Green Tea with a gentleman at Rotterdam, which cost him 80 Guilders the Pound; but then I knew nothing of Coffee, nor ever drank it. It has since however been introduced here, and it would appear, that it had for some time before been known to the English also.*"

* Arabic.

PART II.

How the Turks and Arabians prepared their Coffee—How they made a beverage from it, something like Allsopp's Pale Ale and drank it.—How the Hollanders and John Bull attempted Coffee planting and failed, and how the French succeeded beyond their expectations—The Pharmaceutical Garden of Amsterdam and the solitary Coffee plant which grew there which a Right Hon'ble Magistrate of that City laid at the feet of Louis the XIV. of France as a very rare natural curiosity.—What the great Arabian Physician Aboe Ill Sina and Bendjazlah an eminent Physician of Bagdad wrote about Coffee, and in what manner it was discovered, that the former knew nothing about it—Petrus Bellonius—The great Botanist and Arch Physician of Padua, Prosper Alpinus, and his Latin Treatise on Coffee, mummies, and hieroglyphic—The fanciful Petro Della Valle, who confounded Coffee with the Nepenthe of Homer, and the brave Nairon who bullied him and set him to rights on that point by showing him that Coffee was Coffee—The Italians import Coffee from the Levant, and the same Faustus Nairon who understood all the known and unknown languages of the East and West writes a big book in Latin about it—A French Treatise on Coffee by Sylvester de Four a Merchant of Lyons—lastly of certain Shepherds who used Coffee as an antidote against sleep, and of certain Monks who kept their eyes open during their nightly vigils, by the use of the same stimulant.

The Turks and Arabians seldom drink their Coffee in the manner we do, unless it were amongst the common people; but persons of respectability and rank generally drink the kingly Coffee, or Coffee-Royal.

They never prepare their Coffee with the beans, but with the bark or parchment only, to which they add a fourth part of the pellicles in which the beans are enveloped, and all those who partook of this liquor (which resembles English Beer) say, that for delicacy and pleasantness of taste, it far surpasses the common Coffee.

Like the Hollanders who attempted Coffee cultivation in Batavia, the English tried the experiment in Madras, but with little, if not less success, which induced them to abandon it. The French had likewise attempted the same thing on the Island of Mascaroigne in 1722, and is said to have been so successful, that 26 pounds of Coffee was put on board of the "Triton" for the reigning Duke.

An attempt was likewise made to cultivate Coffee in the Pharmaceutical Garden of Amsterdam, where they succeeded in raising one plant which the Right

* It would seem that a Greek servant named Pasqua who was brought into England by Mr. Dan. Edwards, a Turkey Merchant, in 1652, to make his Coffee, first set up the profession of *Coffee-man* and introduced the drink into this Island.

Vide Ency. Britannica, vol. 5, page 123.

Hon'ble the Magistrate thought fit to offer to Louis XIV King of France, in 1714, as a singular production of that country, since which however many more plants were grown in the same garden.

It is a matter of much surprise indeed that not one, amongst the Arabian or Persian writers in their accounts of the plants and shrubs of Arabia, had ever made the least mention respecting the Coffee tree, its fruit or its use, altho' Turkey, Arabia, Persia, and India were believed from a remote period to be Coffee-producing countries.

There are some, however, who assert, that the great Arabian Physician Aboe Ill Siuna, al as Avicenna, and Bendjaazlah his contemporary, likewise an eminent Physician of Bagdad, have in their work which treated of the Plants of Arabia, said something of the Coffee tree, and that the former tho' an Arabian has erred with respect to its name and fruit, by describing it as a root available for medicinal purposes, and giving to it the name of Buun, Bun, or Bunk; but it is evident, that he only spoke of the Root Bunk, which is quite another thing and different from the Buun of the Coffee tree.

It is equally surprising that none of those renowned Travellers who visited Ispahan in Persia, Constantinople in Turkey, and Grand Cairo in Egypt, or those who visited Mecca (which lies so close to the Coffee lands) or even those who visited Yemen in Arabia Felix have made any mention of the Coffee tree, or its fruit.

Nor does Peter Bellonius who travelled in the Levant and the East from 1546 to 1549 say anything of the Coffee, altho' he has written with much care and precision an account of the different varieties of plants of Egypt and Arabia.

The first European who made some allusion to Coffee, was that celebrated Professor and Arch Physician of Padua, Prosper Alpinus, one of the greatest Botanists of his time, who accompanied a Venetian Consul to Egypt in 1580 and remained there for 3 or 4 years, and subsequently published a very accurate account descriptive of the Plants and of the Medical treatment in that country, wherein he spoke also in praise of Coffee, and stated that he first saw the plant in the garden of one Ali Bey, a Turk at Cairo, and that the bean was then called Bun.

This work which was in Latin was printed and published at Venice in 1592, and was subsequently reprinted in 1638 at Padua; and in 1640 another edition of it appeared with some observations of Veflingius an eminent Italian Physician who had been likewise in Egypt, and was thus competent to undertake a revisal of the work, but he states that he found no such tree in any one of the gardens there.

Petro Della Vale, the traveller, in 1615, made mention of Coffee too, in the 14th Chapter of his work. He all along supposed, that the nepenthe of Homer (a remedy against sadness which Helen obtained from Egypt) was nothing else than Coffee taken with wine, but this opinion was shewn to be erroneous by Nairon in a neat little work he wrote on Coffee.

In 1626 Chancellor Bacon had likewise made some mention in his works respecting Coffee, though it was then wholly unknown in England.

But subsequently to this period, the Italians imported Coffee from the Levant, and it was then, that Faustus Nairon, a Maronite and Professor of the Oriental or the Chaldean and Syriac languages, at Rome, got a small book printed in Latin, the first of its kind, which treated of the use of Coffee. This book appeared in 1671, but it was evident that the author labored under some misapprehension in regard to the main points. Mention is made of this little work in a Diary of the Italians which speaks of the learned men of their time.

The best account, however, on this subject was written in 1671 by one Philip Sylvester De Four, a Merchant of Lyons, who first of all translated a certain manuscript on the use of Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate into the French language, and published it at Lyons.

We find this circumstance likewise mentioned in an extract from the *Journal des Savans* of 28th January 1675, wherein we find also that Coffee was known to the English 20 years before the French had any idea of it.

It should be observed, however, that the writer of this manuscript was not fully acquainted with the proper Coffee lands, inasmuch as he had made a great mistake in supposing that it grow about Mecca, for Mecca lies at a distance of 70 miles from these lands.

Coffee having become somewhat better known at Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles, Du Four wrote a little work on the subject with special reference to what appeared in the *Journal des Savans* of 28th January 1685. This work was printed twice in Lyons in 1684 and 1688, and once at the Hague in 1685.

Mr. Bale, who, in his *Nouvelles de la Republique eds Lettres* introduces an extract from this work, as lase the Diary of the learned of Leipsic of March 1686, speak with much esteem of the Author.

This work was printed in 1685 in the Latin and German languages also, at Bautzen or Budissen in Saxony; the German being a translation from the Latin by Spon.

This work which consisted of 13 Chapters contained all that was ever known respecting Coffee.

There was afterwards another correct account given by Faustus Nairon to an Abbot of a certain Monastery, from which it appears, that Coffee had been in use with a certain Shepherd as a preventive against drowsiness and sleep whilst he kept watch over his camels and other cattle in the night. This piece of information induced the Abbot to administer the beverage to his Monks as an antidote against somnolency, whilst they were engaged in their nocturnal religious duties, and the thing succeeded to a miracle.

It seems to me as very probable, that Coffee or something like it was not unknown to the Ancients.

(*To be continued.*)

THE MAGAZINE OF THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE for May is out, and the number provides both varied and useful reading. The contents include articles on the fatty and oily matters found in plants,—especially Ceylon plants,—their character and composition, refuse substances useful as fertilizers of the soil, cultivation of manioc, and further instalments of indigenous food products of Ceylon, and agricultural literature among the ancient Indians. Another interesting letter in the condition of agriculture in the north of the island is contributed by Mr. R.. Muttiah; and occasional and general notes fill up the rest of the number.

CEYLON AND INDIAN TEA COMPANIES from the subject of some comparative criticism in the *H. and C. Mail* which we reproduce on our last page today. The critic wants fuller information in the Reports and Accounts of Ceylon Companies; but he cannot get over the splendid results in the case of the C. T. Plantations Company. We are glad to see how entirely this Company has adopted the rule, as far as possible, of buying up tea land to work through their existing factories. As a foil to this very prosperous concern, there comes the old Hunasgiriya Company under its new tea dress. It is uphill work with such old coffee plantations; but the prospects now are certainly very satisfactory for the Hunasgiriya Company.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.—At the meeting of the above society, held on Thursday, March 5, Prof. Stewart President, in the Chair, Captain T. Keene was admitted; and Messrs. T. B. Cato and E. Norman Langham were elected Fellows of the Society. Mr. D. Morris exhibited a dwarf species of Thrinax, which he found growing plentifully in the Island of Anguilla, West Indies, and which was apparently undescribed. Mr. T. Christy exhibited the fruit of some undetermined species of tree, which had been introduced into commerce by the name of Monchana, but the origin of which had not been ascertained. On behalf of Miss E. Barton, Dr. D. H. Scott gave the substance of a paper communicated by that lady, and entitled "A Morphological and Systematic Account of the Fucaceous Genous, Turbinaria."—*Gardeners Chornicle.*

THE NORTH-EAST MONSOON GOING OUT LIKE A LION: TORNADO, HAIL AND RAIN.

The distinctions of cyclonic storm, true cyclone and tornado demand attention in noticing meteorological phenomena. Cyclonic storms are common enough in Ceylon, especially during the South-West monsoon. Cyclones, which are rare, occur generally in the North-East monsoon and are almost confined to the North and East of the island. Tornados, which are cyclonic in their character, of extreme violence, but of limited extent and short duration, occur more or less frequently all over the island, but they have so rarely visited the Nanuoya division of Dimbula, that special interest attaches to the short but sharp experience to which the upper division of Abbotsford (elevation of factory 5,700 feet and bungalow 50 feet higher), was subjected on the 7th instant. The accounts which have reached us of this forcible phenomenon are as follows:—

Abbotsford, Nanuoya, May 8th.

Yesterday afternoon at about 2,30 it got very dark, and suddenly there was a bright flash and a crash immediately accompanied by hail and a high wind which blew a big wattle right on to the ladies' bathroom, bending and breaking the pipe, smashing the fence all to pieces, and wrenching 20 sheets of roofing from our factory, and blowing them clean over the whole building into the deep ravine below the cart road: six sheets attached to a reeper all went in one piece. Fortunately no further damage was done and no one was injured: the whole storm only lasted about 40 minutes.

Another account:—

We have had very peculiar weather since you left and have not yet seen the last of the N.-East monsoon. Tuesday was a lovely day with a pleasant N.-E. breeze, but no rain. On Wednesday it poured at the Lower Division where the rainfall measured 1·84, but at the Upper Division where it would be far more welcome there was only a fall of 90 cents

Yesterday (May 7th) there was a terrific squal about 2·30 p.m. which blew down several trees and carried away some 30 sheets of roofing iron from the S.-W. corner of the large withering house. The whole roof would have gone had the wind continued, but fortunately it was all over in a few minutes. The three-inch reeper to which the iron is fixed was smashed to atoms and the iron carried right over the factory and landed on the hillside towards Nanuoya. The reeper had held on some half-dozen sheets which would weigh fully a cwt., and yet they went clean over everything like the single sheets; so you may imagine what force the wind had.

I was of course one of those whirlwinds which we t occasionally get towards the latter part of the N. East monsoon.

The rainfall at the Upper Division was only 41 cents but at the Lower, when it was accompanied by some, hail, 1·10 fell within 20 minutes; and has no doubt done some damage to roads and drains. I hope this may be the last of the N.-East.

The occurrence of hail, the formation and deposit of which was, no doubt, due to the action of electricity, was a marked feature in this tornado; but it must have been confined to the vortex, as no mention is made of damage to the tea. Another curious circumstance is, that the rainfall should have been so much less at the centre of force than in the river valley 1½ mile distant and 1,000 feet lower in elevation. A memorandum furnished to us is as follows:—

Upper division	May 6th	·60 in.	Lower division		1·83 in.
"	" 7th	·42 "	"		1.10 "
		1·02 in.			2·93in.

nearly 2 inches difference, in favour of the lower division.

Why all the whirling wind should concentrate at the higher altitude, and the rainfall, due, no doubt to its disturbing effect on the atmosphere, should, in such large proportion, sweep down the distant and much lower river valley, is a curious problem. The significance of the remark that the rain would have been more welcome above is due to the fact that the factory and dam were constructed there, (unfortunately, we now feel), as a time when tea grown on the upper fields, was deemed merely a subsidiary product to coffee of which there were 320 acres. Like so many others, those interested in the estate refused to believe that coffee was fatally stricken until conviction was forced on them by crops and bushes dwindling away. The position of the factory has the advantage of being only two miles from the Nanuoya station, but had it been realized that tea would entirely supersede coffee, a site lower down would have been chosen where copious streams pour down in waterfalls. Statements like this may qualify criticism regarding not only the particular case, but other similar ones. It is hard that the aid of a powerful steam engine should be required on a place where water is so abundant, (at 5,000 feet and under,) that the Tamil name is *Aruvi totam*, "the Waterfall estate." It may be added that this experience of a tornado at the high elevation is unique. By all the laws of meteorology, it ought rather to have rushed through and revolved in the river valley. But who can understand and direct the course of clouds surcharged with electricity or calm the raging wind awakened into abnormal energy by the effects of the subtle and often deadly power or influence which we popularly call lightning? Happily, in this tropic island, though exposed to both monsoons, we know but little of the fiercely cruel and frightfully destructive storms, before which life and property are alike swept off the earth, in the river valleys and on the level prairies of "the Far West."

Since the above was written, the following special telegram from Nanuoya has come to hand:—

THUNDERBOLTS FROM A BLUE SKY.

(*Special Telegram*)

NANUOYA, May 9, 9 a.m.

Yesterday afternoon at 2·30 p.m., two balls of lightning fell apparently in a garden here, accompanied instantaneously by a fearful crash of thunder out of a perfectly quiet sky. There was a slight flash about 4 p.m., but no rain fell all day.

NOTES ON PRODUCE AND FINANCE.

THE ADULTERATION OF PRODUCE.—At a meeting of Metropolitan grocers held on Monday at the Cannon Street Hotel to discuss the question of trade organisation, Mr. D. R. Harvest, in the course of a speech, proposing a resolution for appointing a committee to carry out the objects of the association, said that an association was sadly wanted to protect the trade as much from the practice of dishonest methods within their own ranks as from outsiders. Prosecutions, he said, were enforced for the adulteration of food stuffs and drugs, and the retail dealers were often entirely without the means or knowledge of ascertaining whether what they bought to sell to the public was pure or otherwise. It was known that an article called pepper had been offered in the market which did not contain one per cent of pepper. On another occasion, a whole cargo of pepper which had lain for some time in a wreck at the bottom of the Thames washed with London sewage, and which stank abominably, and should have been destroyed, was put up and sold to the trade. They knew, too, that the Chinese made little clay balls exactly resembling pepper pods, and these were plentifully intermixed with pepper coming from that sunny land. An association would help them to

guard against these and other rascally practices and enable them to keep dishonest men out of their trade, for retail and wholesale dealers' best interests lay in that direction.

More Tea Drinkers.—The growth of temperance and the increasing consumption of tea are facts which must be taken together. When the labouring classes renounce beer they usually take kindly to tea. The two last reports issued by the Registrar of Friendly Societies show that the Independent Order of Rechabites—the well-known temperance friendly society—is also rapidly increasing. The recent rate of increase is no less than 10,000 adult and 5,000 juvenile members per year, a degree of accession probably unprecedented. The total membership is now over 100,000 adults and 52,000 juvenile members.—*H. and C. Mail*, April 17th.

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT TO ABERDEEN MEN.

We understand that the Peruvian Corporation (Limited), of which Sir Alfred Dent, K. C. M. G. of Messrs Dent, Brothers, & Co., merchants and commission agents, Old Broad Street, London, is chairman, have just arranged with Mr. Arthur Sinclair, Meadowbank, Cults, with whom is associated Mr. Alexander Ross, to undertake a piece of very important survey work for them in Peru. To the general reader it may be necessary to explain that, in consequence of grave financial difficulties into which it had got, the Government of Peru ceased to pay interest on its public debts (amounting to about £56,000,000) several years ago. And after protracted negotiations, a powerful British-Peruvian Corporation came to the rescue, headed by Sir Alfred Dent, who had done excellent work in connection with the British North Borneo Company of which he is still a director. Amongst the many concessions made to this company by the Peruvian Government, one was the right to select and utilise some 10,000,000 acres of land in the valley of the majestic Amazon river. The commission that has now been entrusted to Messrs Sinclair and Ross, on very handsome terms as to remuneration and otherwise, we understand, is to fix generally the locality for this very large selection, with a view specially to the adaptation of the land to tropical agriculture. For this purpose situation, climate, and the general capabilities of the prevailing soils will all have to be carefully noted and reported upon to the directorate of the Peruvian Corporation; and the work, including the passage to and fro, is expected to occupy not less, we believe, than five months. While it is not a little gratifying to find two local men selected, and appointed practically on their own terms, for such an important mission, no one who knows the career of either will doubt the wisdom of the choice made by Sir Alfred Dent and his co-directors of the Peruvian Corporation. Both have had ample experience of tropical agriculture as planters in Ceylon. In the case of Mr Sinclair, the fact of his having been bred to the occupation of gardener, with a good knowledge of practical botany, enabled him at once to take to the work in which he was engaged for a score of years, or thereby, in the "spicy isle" with the greatest advantage; and for a good many years he acted as general superintendent of a large number of coffee plantations with the highest efficiency, his duties in that way giving him an acquaintance with the conditions of tropical agriculture, generally, as well as with a large part of the area of Ceylon, such as few men have had opportunity of acquiring. And in addition to this Mr Sinclair spent over a couple of years in Australasia, chiefly in Tasmania, where he had further opportunities of observing sub-tropical agriculture. Mr Ross, whose Ceylon experience as a successful planter also extended over a long series of years, and who goes to Peru on the same terms as Mr Sinclair, is a native of Stonehaven.—*Aberdeen Free Press.*

BARK AND DRUG REPORT.

(From the *Chemist and Druggist.*)

London, April 16th.

Areca Nut.—For 5 bags good quality the very high price of 30s per cwt. was paid today. This drug is exceedingly scarce.

Coca Leaves.—Seven packages of Ceylon and Java leaves, both equally badly harvested, dark mould and dull, offered without reserve, no higher bid than ¼d per lb. being obtained; this was refused, as it was stated to be insufficient to cover the charges. In New York holders of Huanoco leaves (of which an arrival of 5,000 lb. took place towards the end of March) are very firm, and quote 1s 6¾d per lb. c.i.f. for fine dark green. Light green Truxillo (Maranon) leaves may be had at 11d per lb. c.i.f.

Kola.—Of about 35 packages, only 2 bags mouldy grey dried West Iudian sold at the high price of 6d per lb.

Quinine.—No business is reported on the spot this week, second-hand German bulk being quoted at 10d sellers, and 10¼d buyers. At today's auctions, however, 4,000 oz. of Whiffen's brand, warehoused in March 1885. sold ¾d 11 to 1 ⅞d; and 12,000 oz. of Zimmer's quinine, warehoused in 18-8, realised 9⅞d per oz.; this beating the previous lowest quotation on record. Howard's quinine is quoted by the makers at 1s 2d to 1s 3d in bulk, and 1s 4d to 1s 5d for bottles. The quotation for New York comes at 20 cents per oz. A sale of 10,000 oz. German bulk was reported on Tuesday at 10⅛d per oz. The arrivals of quinine in New York are falling off somewhat as compared with last year. From January 1st to March 31st they were:—In 1891, 870,520 oz.; 1890, 1,078,400 oz.

MANA GRASS EXPERIMENTS—OPIUM, MALARIA AND QUININE—THEAFOAM—ZAMBESI COMPANY AND MR. H. S. SAUNDERS—CROCODILE, IGUANA, SNAKE AND BUFFALO SKINS.

London, April 24.

Twenty-two hundredweight of mana grass has just reached the Wrightson-Stanley Syndicate from Ceylon. A letter by Dr. Norman Evans has been shown to me wherein that gentleman strongly recommends that laboratory investigation should first be conducted with samples of this fresh shipment before the expenditure of factory treatment be incurred; for, Dr. Norman Evans has written "if it is as harsh as the last large delivery, it would be a waste of money to try and boil it with water alone." Some delay may therefore occur before it will be possible for me to write you as to whether our hopes of the ultimate utilization of mana grass for coarse papermaking are to be fulfilled or not. It is unfortunate that in the interval which has passed since I reported the experiments conducted at the Poyle Mills, the proprietor of those mills, has had to wind up its concerns. The experience Mr. Ibotson had gained on that occasion would have otherwise been of great value in the further sets of experiment we hope to be tried; although no doubt other mills exist at which these can be satisfactorily carried out.

The following extract from the *Echo* contains prominent reference to the letter which Mr. John Ferguson addressed to the Anti Opium Society on the question which has lately received such disagreeable prominence in the House of Commons. We are wondering if the initials signed to this communication, W. W. G., can be a misprint for W. H. G., and if it can be due to the pen of Sir William Gregory. You may, however, recognize the individuality of the writer under the initials given.

(13,003) Opium.—"Chesham Jacko" will find a genuine blend of quinine taken in place of the opium will remove in a short time the depressed, weak feel-

ings, and ultimately remove entirely the craving for opium. Moreover, the strong tonic principles of quinine will soon rebuild his constitution, and restore life and vitality to his system, which has no doubt been somewhat undermined. There is a splendid blend of quinine known in the trade as "Quinine Pick-up." I cannot give him the name of the makers, but no doubt any respectable firm of medicine agents would direct him. It is reported that 1,500,000 deaths take place annually throughout India from fever alone, causing a heavy demand for some drug to allay the feverish sufferings, and opium is freely resorted to in numberless cases, the use of the article being thus commenced. The fact of so many lives being lost each year by fever is a disgrace to civilisation, when it is well known that quinine is the finest antidote and almost invariable cure for fever and ague. A missionary recently home from India informed me that it is fearful to see the sufferings and fatal results from fever, and that he had found his religious work considerably assisted by alleviating the Indians' sufferings from a supply of quinine forwarded to his mission. Some time since Mr. Fergnson, in a letter to the Anti-Opium Society, described the prevalence of opium-craving in many parts of the world being due to a low type of fever, especially in China. He considered the main cause of the craving arose from people living in low malarial localities, and suggested that quinine removes the craving and acts as a substitute. Touching the opium question, an authority writing in the year 1880 made the following statement:—"From the vast tracts of country in China where rice is cultivated fever is never absent, opium, being employed as the medicine easiest to be had, and cheapest. He hoped if quinine became cheap enough to compete with opium, that it would produce a revolution in the Chinese consumption of the two drugs. By this process a solution would be round for the dangers, and uncertainties of the large opium revenues of India, and for the perplexing moral questions connected with it." At a time the above was written (in 1880) the price of quinine was practically prohibitive—viz., 11s to 11s 6d per oz., but today it can be freely purchased at 10d or 10½d per oz for foreign brands, and 1s 4d or 1s 5d per oz. for English, being almost the very lowest prices ever known in the history of the article.—*W. W. G.*

My reference to the foregoing matter suggest me to allude here to the course which has followed Sir John Pease's snatched division in the House of Commons on his motion for abolishing the Indian Opium Traffic. Doubtless the complete surrender of that gentleman—which was in accord with my own prediction—will have been wired to you by Reuter, and you will have made your own comments upon it in advance of your receipt of my former remarks on the subject. It will, however, interest you to have some details as to what passed in the House on the occasion of this surrender, to which we here attach much importance on account of the bearing it may possess on the somewhat similar case of the demand for the surrender of your paddy tax.

Some short time back you were told by me of the new drink manufactured from tea and called "Theafoam." A company for the manufacture and sale of this has been just registered with a capital of £10,000 in £1 shares, the declared object of "Theafoam, Limited" being to "manufacture and sell preparations of tea and coffee, ærated tea and coffee, ærated waters, &c." With this letter is sent a copy of the prospectus of the new company, and you will find with it copies of many testimonials received which include one by Cardinal Manning, another by the well-known Dr. Richardson, and by many other persons associated prominently with the Temperance cause. The list also includes an extract from the *Tropical Agriculturist* giving the opinion expressed by myself after testing the new beverage. All tea growers must wish the new company a success.

After receiving the *Observer* containing my letter referring to this processes for preserving crocodile leather and that containing your editorial on the same subject, I paid a second visit to Messrs. Toulmain & Gale. In the course of conversation the question was put by me whether the skin of the cabnragoya would make good leather. Mr. Toulmain replied that he very much doubted it, as they had tried iguana and chameleon skins and found them to be worthless. He said that many of these larger lizard skins had really two layers, the upper one of these having quite a steely character, so much so, indeed, that it would spring away from the under layer when touched by the paring knife. He told me also, that, as with the hides of commerce, the quality of crocodile skins varies considerably. Some skins in the same shipment have a very fine quality, while others prove to be so coarse as to be unfit for their—the finest—uses. He further said that all the Russia leather his firm so largely works up is prepared from the hide of the Russian buffalo, and that the skins of that creature are often worth four times as much as those of the buffalo in any other part of the world. I told Mr. Toulmain that I saw the Ceylon buffalo hides scarcely ever fetched the price that Italian and Mexican hides obtained, and he replied that he thought it very possible that the coarseness of the skin might be due to climate or to character of feed; but he could not say what peculiarity caused the hide of the Russian buffalo to have such an exceptional value. He observed, however, that the Russian hides are the finest, softest, and most pliable that reach the London market. On my asking whether snake skins were readily saleable, he remarked that the contrary was the case, that people had a "creepy" feeling about snakes and did not buy ornaments made from their skins freely. "The consequence is," he went on, "we can now buy any quantity of ready tanned snake skins in London at a less price that is demanded for them hy shippers abroad. The market is quite glutted with them."

NOTES ON PRODUCE AND FINANCE.

Aerated Tea and Coffee.—The prospectus is issued of a new company called "Theafoam," Limited. The capital of the company is £10,000 of £1 shares, and the object, according to the prospectus, is to acquire and develop the patent rights for "improvements in the manufacture of concentrated preparations of tea and coffee and of aerated tea and coffee," the provisional specification for which, dated June 6th, 1890, lodged by Messrs. Leonard Butler Wrightson and James Arthur Philips, and numbered 8770, has been accepted; and also to acquire the registered title and trade mark "Theafoam." The prospectus goes on to say;—Messrs. Wrightson and Philips have for some considerable time past given their attention to the production of pure tea and coffee in an aerated form, as being heverages most likely to fulfil these requirements. After repeated trials extending over several years, and involving considerable expense, they have at length succeeded in perfecting a product which they have named "Theafoam," and which they believe amply fulfils the above conditions, and therefore the requirements essential to success. "Theafoam" can be offered at a price within the reach of all. It is a genuine tea preparation (aerated), unmistakably retaining the peculiarly pleasant and well defined flavour of the finest teas. The difficulties of keeping tea in solution with aerating gas, whilst preserving the freshness and fragrance so desirable, have until now been insurmountable. No injurious flavouring or essences are used in the manufacture. "Theafoam" is prepared from the leaf itself by a novel process, the form it

first takes being that of a "Tea Extract" from which the aerated tea is subsequently made. To many persons ordinary cold tea, although its supporting qualities are admittedly great, is considered unpalatable. "Thea-foam" is, on the other hand, a fragrant, palatable, sparkling, refreshing and non-intoxicating drink. The "Tea Extract" is also patented, and will doubtless be recognised in this country and abroad as a ready and valuable time-saving agent for making tea at hotels, railway stations, buffets, &c.

COFFEE CULTIVATION IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—The *Fiji Times* is advocating the revival of the coffee enterprise in Fiji. It says coffee was almost abruptly abandoned before it had received a fair trial on anything like a comprehensive scale, and might well come to the fore. Notwithstanding the effects of the disease to which it is subject, there can be no doubt that it can be made a highly profitable production. Fiji need not look far for assurance in this respect. Her near neighbour, New Caledonia, is making a success of it.

TEA COMPANIES REPORTS, 1890.

There is food for what we may perhaps be allowed to call "comparative reflection" in the reports issued by our London tea companies (whether Indian or Ceylon). There are both the question of the result obtained and that of the form and amount of the information furnished to shareholders which deserve attention, and it may perhaps be permitted to us in this place to make a few remarks, which at any rate may be the means of directing notice—more has been done hitherto—to these points. In doing this we shall allude *seriatim* to the companies' reports as they reach us.

The Ceylon Tea Plantations Company issues this year a handy little report, and as results are good, shareholders, will probably take it as read and give a vote of confidence to the directors and managers.

There is, however, a painful absence of the detail to which we are accustomed in most India tea companies reports in a profit and loss account, with a single item at its credit:—Net profit on sale of produce, £30,284 2s. 11d.; and, as pointed out by our market correspondent, we would feign ask for some information as to the gross figures, of which this large sum is the resultant, as well as what actual cost of production per lb. of produce, amounts to. There is also no clue as to what amount of the company's acreage is mature and immature.

From this rather meagre report (good though results are) we turn with some degree of pleasure to the two reports issued respectively by the Lungla and Shumshernugger Companies, both young Sylhet concerns, working on progressive lines. These reports, as pointed out by our Share Market correspondent, leave nothing to be desired in point of clearness and detail. We find clear statements in the report itself of:—

Comparative produce out-turn and estimate.

Yield per mature acre of cultivation.

Average price realised.

Particulars of mature and young planted area.

Comparative cost of production (showing also the effect of exchange on the company's cost.)

Statement of labour force.

Detailed estimates for 1891 and estimated cost per lb. of production.

The accounts show firstly on the credit side the gross realisations of the produce, while on the debit all expenditure is given in detail, classified under the three headings of Garden, Calcutta, and London, distinguishing in this last the charges as tea sales from other expenses.

Of office expenses and directorial and other central charges, these companies appear to live in that happy ignorance which is characterised as "bliss!" The profit and loss account is stated in a sensible way, the undivided balance not being carried to any special reserve account, but merely carried on in revenue account, so that it can be availed of in future years for equalisation of dividends, and used meantime for working capital.

An excellent account sale of the produce is appended, while the last page contains a list of the shareholders, which is, though a novel, a very excellent feature, especially as in neither case do they need to be ashamed in any way of their holding.

We must defer till our next issue remarks and reports upon the following, which are also in our hands:—

Chubwa and Nonoi.

Borokai and Indian of Cachar.

—*H. and C. Mail.*

CEYLON TEA PLANTATIONS COMPANY, LIMITED.

CEYLON.—I.

Offices, 21, Mincing Lane, London, E. C. Directors: David Reid, Esq., Thomanean, Kinross-shire, chairman; Henry Tod, Esq., 21, Mincing Lane; David Reid Esq., 7, Mincing Lane; H. K. Rutherford, Esq., managing director. Secretary: Sir W. Johnston, Bart. Manager in Ceylon: G. A. Talbot, Esq.

The following is from the report of the directors to be submitted at the fourth annual general meeting of shareholders, to be held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C., on Wednesday next. The directors have the pleasure to submit the general balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended Dec. 31st 1890, duly audited. The net amount at credit of profit and loss account, including balance brought forward at Dec. 31st 1889, and after providing for general expenses, directors' fees, income tax, &c., is £31,216 0s 1d; which has been apportioned as follows:—An interim dividend of 7 per cent was paid on Oct. 27th 1890, £9,223 18s; it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 8 per cent making 15 per cent in all, free of income-tax) which will absorb £10,541 12s; it is proposed to pay a dividend of 15 per cent on the new issue of ordinary shares (free of income-tax), which will absorb £984 9s 3d; a dividend on the issue of 7 per cent preference shares was paid on Dec. 31st, 1890, £524 5s 7d; to write off for depreciation on office furniture, £10 15s 9d; to write off for depreciation on buildings and machinery, £4,000; to add to reserve fund, £5,725; and to carry forward to next year a balance of £205 19s 6d; total, £31,216 0s 1d. The directors are pleased to be in a position for the fourth consecutive year to declare a total dividend of 15 per cent on the ordinary shares of the company. After writing off £4,000 for depreciation on buildings and machinery, and providing for a furlough account, to the extent of £1,750, and carrying forward a balance of £205 19s 6d., a sum of £5,725 has been added to the reserve, bringing that fund up to a total of £9,000. The above result may be considered satisfactory, as the rate of exchange was 12 per cent less favourable for the company's business during the year than in 1889. The gross average realised for company's teas sold in London was 11d per lb. being the same as for the previous year, and the yield from mature and immature plants averaged 387 lb. per acre over a plucking area of 3,947 acres. The tea crop compared with that of last year, was as under:—

Year.	Company's Estate Teas. Lb.	Tea made from leaf purchased Lb.	Tea manufactured for others. Lb.	Total. Lb.
1890...	1,528,491	598,427	838,237	2,965,155
1889...	937,407	799,779	277,149	2,014,335

The Board has steadily had in view the acquisition of good properties at high elevations, the tea crops of which can be economically manufactured in the company's existing factories, and with this object has since the close of the year, acquired the West Holyrood, Ardallie, and Rathnillokelly Estates, all situated in the Dimbula District. In order to provide for the purchase of the abovenamed estates, the directors contemplate, with the approval of the shareholders, making a further issue of share capital, at a premium to be afterwards deter-

mined. The company's properties with these recent purchases consist of the following:—Tea planted, 6,307 acres; tea proposed to be planted this year, 688 acres; coffee, 93 acres; jungle and planted timber, 1,693 acres; patena and waste land, 357 acres; total 9,138 acres. It is gratifying to the directors to be able to inform the shareholders that the chairman's visit to Ceylon has given them increased assurance, not only of the value of the company's properties, but also of the thoroughly satisfactory manner in which the estates and business of the company are managed by the Ceylon manager and his staff. Under clause No. 69 of the articles of association, Mr. David Reid, of 7, Mincing Lane, retires on this occasion from the board, but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. Mr. R. H. Miller, of Messrs. Harper Brothers, auditor, also retires from office, but offers himself for re-election

HUNASGERIA TEA COMPANY LIMITED.

CEYLON.—II.

Directors: John Brown, Esq., managing director; Edward Conder, Esq.; Henry Hart Potts, Esq.

The following is from the report presented to the meeting of the Company on Wednesday last:—

The following accounts are now presented to shareholders, viz.:—Balance-sheet showing the financial position of the company on Dec 31, 1890; profit and loss account for crop 1889-90. In the circular issued on Oct. 31, 1890, shareholders were informed that the date for closing the crop year had been altered from June 30 to Dec. 31. The present profit and loss account, therefore, comprises the period of eighteen months, from June 30, 1889, to Dec. 31, 1890. It will be seen from this account that the weight of tea sold during the time named amounted to 251,537 lb., the average selling price being 10d. per lb., and the proceeds £10,372 5s. 2d. The crop of Cardamoms amounted to 3,372lb., and realised £231 4s., or an average of 1s 5d per lb. Cocoa, weighing 37 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lb., was sold for £195 19s 2d, the average price being 104s 6d per cwt. The total receipts from sales of produce thus amounted to £10,799 8s 4d. The total expenditure for the eighteen months in Ceylon and London was £10,014 12s 11d, which, deducted from the value of produce, leaves a profit on crop 1889-90 of £784 15s 5d. A debit balance was brought into profit and loss account, from the previous year, of £774 5s 11d, and after writing off this sum from the above profit there remains a credit balance of £10 9s 6d to be carried forward. Looking at the tea crop figures, the yield is satisfactory. The estimate in the directors' last report for the year ending June 30th, 1890, was 150,000 lb. of tea, and the actual weight secured 150,679 lb. This weight of tea was sold at an average price of 9½d per lb., the result being that the twelve months' working did not do much more than cover expenses. The crop the following six months, however, showed a material increase, the yield for the half year being 100,948 lb., which sold at an average of nearly 10½d. per lb. It was during this half-year that nearly the whole of the above profit was made. A considerably larger profit would have resulted from crop 1889-90 had it not been that during the last half of the past year a sharp rise took place in silver, owing to speculation consequent on American legislation; the rise in exchange, while it lasted, added about 20 per cent. to the cost of working the property. The price of silver has now relapsed to about its former value, and the directors have no anxiety as to exchange with regard to the present crop. Mr. Brown, the managing director, has recently visited the estate, and writes that the tea promises well, and especially so when increased crops allow manuring operations to be more freely undertaken. The estimates for the current year, 1891, are tea 225,000 lb., cocoa 30 cwt., and cardamoms 1,250 lb. The area of tea planted on the company's estate remains as follows:—Over 5 years old, 510 acres; planted July-Oct., 1886, 86 acres; 1887, 124 acres; 1888, 40 acres; total under tea, 760 acres. Mr. H. H. Potts, a member of the Board, retires from office on this occasion, and being eligible, offers himself for re-election. The directors have decided to forego their fees for the past 18 months.

At the meeting of the Company on Wednesday Mr. E. Conder presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that when the prospectus was issued the liquidator of the old company took £18,600 in shares, so that the public had applied for about 4,100 shares, of which number one of the directors took one-third. The total area under cultivation was 730 acres, and by the addition of buildings and appliances they were now able to manufacture a very large quantity of tea. They had thought it wise to buy an engine and a boiler, as they could not always depend on waterpower to drive the machinery. For the first time the balance-sheet showed a profit, which would have been larger had it not been for the sharp rise that took place in silver. For the year 1889-90 their produce had been 150,679 lb. of tea; but in the last half of the last year their improvement was still better, and they went up to 100,948 lb. They were also getting 10½d. a lb., as against 9½d in the former year. Mr. H. H. Potts seconded the motion. In answer to questions, the Chairman said they did not want to issue debentures. The total cost of the engine and boiler would be about £300, which was proposed to be paid out of the revenue for the year. They had thought it better to go in for quantity rather than quality, and were to present making a profit at the rate of about £200 a month.

The motion was carried, and the retiring director and auditor were re-elected.—*H. and C. Mail*, April 24th.

SALE OF ESTATE PROPERTY.

Arslena estate, in Lower Dikoya, or Kelani Valley, has been purchased by Mr. C J. Backhouse of Dikoya from Mr. T. C. Anderson for £6,500 stg. The estate consists of 220 acres of tea in full bearing, and 30 acres lately planted, with about 80 acres forest. A fully equipped factory is on the property, which yields 100,000 lb. of tea per annum. So the price may be considered a bargain for the purchaser.

A half share of St. Leys estate, in Dikoya, has been purchased by Mr. J. W. Holt, the proprietor of the other half, from Mr. T. C. Anderson for about £3,000 stg. The estate consists of 130 acres tea in full bearing.

TEA PROSPECTS AND "WHAT TO DO WITH OUR BOYS?"

"Paterfamilias" writes:—

"I have no less than *five* boys at ——— school; now two of whom are just finishing and the question is what should they do? It I could only have bought estates for them even a year ago I think a little would have gone a long way in giving them a good start in life. I fear the time is rapidly passing away when tea land can be had cheap: we are fast getting to the real value of tea property in Dimbula. It is only beginning to dawn on people here, how very valuable an acre of tea land is in a district where ten years' purchase cannot be looked upon as too high! It is really hardly ascertained yet by experience what the best land will yield; the best soil held longest and in coffee and has but recently been planted in tea hence it is, at all events not generally known what the yield will be on such places. I say nearer 600 lb. per acre THOUSAND lb."

"WALKER, SONS & CO., LIMITED."

It was to many in Ceylon a matter of regret that the old name of "John Walker & Co.," should have disappeared when the business so long associated with the name had to be formed into a

Limited Company. But there was no help for it; because in registering in London, there was no room to register as a Company, a name already on the roll. Various other forms of the name were attempted, but without success; and at last it had to be "the Colombo Ironworks, Limited" in order not to delay business. But no one cared for a name without any personality and few of the old customers ever used it—"John Walker & Co." or "Walker & Co." was the address on nearly every letter, or every reference! Fortunately therefore—as we learn from a circular issued in London by Mr. Frank Walker as Secretary to the Company —another and satisfactory, because expressive, title has been found and registered, namely Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co., Limited, under which title, we wish all success to the old Firm and new Company.

NOTES ON POPULAR SCIENCE.

By Dr. J. E. Taylor, F.L.S., F.G.S., &c.

Editor of "Science Gossip."

Two French botanists have discovered that the stems of potatoes from various parts of France are attacked by *gangrenes*, and that the latter appear to be caused by the presence of enormous numbers of bacteria in the diseased cells. Similar *gangrene* diseases produced by the same group of micro-organisms have been found in hyacinths, pelargoniums, and other highly educated and abnormally developed horticultural plants. The animal and vegetable kingdoms are growing nearer every day, not farther apart by virtue of their suffering from the epidemical and destructive effects of the same lowly organised and innumerable class of parasitic plants.

All vine-growers are interested in the natural history of the phylloxera, that underground mite which attacks the vine in its most succulent part, the root and rootlets. Its ravages are increasing in the vine-growing regions of the old world, especially in the Italian vineyards. A new fact in its natural history, however, has just come to light. It is stated that the mere perforation of the rootlets by the phylloxera is not the direct cause of the destruction of the vines, but that the latter is due to parasitic fungi which take advantage of the lesions produced by the insects. If this be the case, the top-dressing of veneyard soils with iron sulphate ought to be more resorted to than ever.

The cross-fertilisation of flowers has assumed a new interest since the publication of the two famous books by Darwin and Hermann Muler. Mr. Scott-Elliot has recently shown that in Natal the sun-birds (which in South Africa take the place of the humming-birds * of America) are the usual fertilisers of the banana. These brilliant birds are great flower-frequenters, and they generally visit only one species of flower at a time.

Australia possesses many species of arum. One of them goes by a very opprobrious name, which I may freely translate as "stinkplant." All the arums smell vilely, in whatever part of the world we find them. It has been just discovered here that the fertilisation of arums is mainly effected by carrion-loving coleoptora (or beetles), which are attracted by the nasty odours. In this work, however, they are joined by blue-bottle and other flies.

When in Australia I noticed and wrote about the influence which gall-insects had upon the leaves of the blackwood (Acacia melanoxylon), and attributed the change of their shape to their reversion to an ancestral state (atavism). Two distinguished German botanists have just demonstrated that the heteromorphism of the leaves of oak and beech, when injured unduly by cold or insects, assumes ancestral or atavic forms and shapes.

A German chemist has once more analysed the diamond. The process is a costly one, and therefore must be a careful one. The result confirmed the experiments made before (they are extraordinarily few), that the diamond is chemically identical with carbon, since not only is the atomic weight the same, but on oxidation, both yield exactly the same product.—*Australasian.*

* As they do in Ceylon.—Ed. T. A.

ANALYSIS OF THE ORANGE.

The Boston Journal of Chemistry publishes the following result of the analysis of a medium size orange, purchased in Faneuil Hall Market:

The skin weighed 97.5 grams. which is 23.33 per cent.
The seeds weighed 7 grams, which is 2.84 per cent.
The pulp weighed 182 grams, which is 83.83 per cent.

The skin contained in 100 parts: Water and volatile oil, 78.00; organic matter, 21.36; ash .64.

The seeds contained in 100 parts; Water, 50.00; organic matter, 48.64; ash, 1.36.

The pulp contained in 100 parts; Water, 90.90; organic matter 8 68; ash, .33.

The pulp contained in 100 parts: Grape sugar, 4.3; cane sugar, 4.2; in free acid, 1.0.

The free acid consisted of about equal parts of malic and citric acid.

The ash constituents of the orange were as follows: Potash, 38.7; soda, 7.6; lime, 23.0; magnesia, 6.5; ferric phosphate, 1.7; sulphur, 2.9; silica, 6.2; phosphoric acid, 14.1

It will be seen from the analysis that lime and potash are the principal elements of the ash, and hence that any fertilizer to be a complete orange tree food must contain a large percentage of these elements mentioned and also the other chemicals mentionod in the analysis in the relative proportions.—*Florida Agriculturist.*

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

According to the Russian traveller, M. Grum-Grzimailo, the oasis of Turfan, in Tian-Shan, Central Asia, is a desert, once the bed of a great lake, which has been reclaimed by man with extraordinary labour. It has no water, and the inhabitants have excavated a system of underground canals and wells, some 300ft. deep, to irrigate the soil. These canals collect the underground water and convey it to the surface in the lower lands. The works are so colossal that the members of the exploring party could only compare them with those of ancient Egypt.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Mr. A. E. Pratt described a journey of his in Ta-tsien-lu, South-West China, during which he ascended the sacred mountain of Omei. It is 11,100 feet high, and supports nearly eighty temples. On one side there is an immense precipice, about 11·3 miles in height, from the edge of which Mr. Pratt witnessed the phenomenon called the "Glory of Buddha." Looking down into a sea of mist which filled the valley below, he saw, about 150 feet beneath him, the golden disc of the sum surrounded by rings of rainbow-coloured light. This effect is the great marvel of Mount Omei, and the proof of its peculiar sanctity. Every year many pilgrims commit suicide by throwing themselves over the cliffs.

Lord Howe Island, situated about 300 miles from Port Macquarrie, is marked out as a future sanatorium for the Australian colonies. It is seven miles long, by a mile wide, and contains basaltic mountains 3,000 feet high. The soil is fertile, and covered with vegetation; the scenery is beautiful, and the climate cannot be surpassed. It is likely to become a holiday resort very soon, the sea voyage not being too long, yet long enough to benefit the health. There is a banyan tree on the island covering six or seven acres, and only smaller than the famous one between Poonah and Kolaporo.

The recent bulletin of the American census announces that the ratio of land to water surface in the United States is 98·16 to 1·84. The average number of inhabitants to each square mile of land is 21·08 If, however, the whole teritory were as thickly inhabited

as Rhode Island is now, the population of the Union, instead of being over 62 millions, would be nearly 946 millions or about two-thirds of the entire population of the world. The United States are capable of supporting 1,000 millions or more.

A company has been formed for the construction of a canal between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. It will have a length of 75 miles, and a breadth of 73 feet, with a depth of 13½ feet, increasing to 16 feet at both ends. Six years are allowed for its completion. We may add that the Isthmus of Corinth Canal is expected to be finished in 1883.—*Globe.*

EARLY FLOWERING OF COCONUT TREES.—A few of the coconut palms planted amongst the tea on Eilandhu estate, a few miles south of Henaratgoda, have flowered, although they were only planted out in 1887! But too much must not be made of this fact. The plants were originally of high quality and they were placed in large holes dug in soil which had already undergone considerable tillage and manuring. Then the precocious plants in question are situated near the tea house, and have been forced into premature bearing by liberal applications of ashes from the furnaces of the drier and the steam engine, and other manurial substances. In the case of ordinary plantations, we believe we are safe in saying that although a certain proportion of the trees will bear in the seventh year, and perhaps one half in the fourteenth, the whole plantation will not be in full bearing much under the round score years from date of being put into the field. Then, the popular estimate for bearing is sixty years—,sixty years for the existence of the tree is too low,—and one of our shrewdest and most experienced coconut planters is of opinion that, properly tended and liberally manured, it is not possible to place a limit on the bearing life of the palm.

JUNGLE FOWL AND CACKLING.—We draw attention to another letter from *Nature*, in which Mr. V. Ball, the veteran Anglo-Indian Geologist, expresses opinions, the result partly of personal observation which renders the question still more perplexing. For, only the other day we had the express testimony of an old planter, the result of personal observation, to the effect that the domesticated barn-door-fowl never cackles when it lays an egg in forest, jungle or away from home. The quiet around affords no encouragement to cackle —for only as it lays at home, does it indulge in cackling! These facts may be of some use to Mr. Romanes; he may be able to experiment with the domestic hen in the woods of the old country. Here is the letter from the latest number of *Nature*:—

CACKLING OF HENS.

It is often difficult to recall an actual instance of what may be a matter of very common occurrence. Such is to a certain extent the case with the subject to which Prof. Romanes's query in *Nature* of April 2 (p. 516) refers.

In a general way it is my impression that the cackling of jungle fowl is not very commonly heard in India, but I feel certain that I have heard it occasionally, and that I once did hear it upon a somewhat considerable scale is impressed very distinctly upon my memory by certain and special circumstances. My tent for a few days in April 1876 was pitched close to a perfectly impenetrable patch of thorny jungle in Orissa. This cover was full of jungle fowl, and I remember hearing the cackling of the hens, which reminded me of the familiar farmyard sounds of home. It is possible that in this case the safety of their retreat may have had something to do with their not fearing to cackle with unusual vigour.

V. BALL.

Science and Art Museum, April 18th.
—*Nature*, April 23rd.

INDIAN PEKOE SOUCHONGS.—"Peripatetic Planter" writes to *Indian Planters' Gazette* from London as follows:—As regards Indian Type (pekoe souchongs) it is openly proclaimed by some, that those will pass the shilling before long! More's the pity, again—a short life and a merry one is not the ideal of those with a permanent stake in the industry. All kinds of sensational rumours are afloat about these pekoe souchongs—one of the baneful effects of their adoption by the Clearing House, or Commercial Monte Carlo. It is said, that very large transactions in this class have been privately effected, within the past few days, (10,000 chests and 20,000 chests are variously mentioned in the rumours referred to) and *arge* catalogues of the past fortnight's auctions (on Garden or Company Account) are pointed out with scarcely a single line of pekoe souchongs in them by way of partial corroboration of the statements. This looks like the commencement of a corner, but that I know large importers who have not yet been approached with any private offers for this special class of tea; and to establish a corner successfully, would almost demand a *very rapid* grabbing of the greater proportion of the class. Hence, the opinion is reasonable, that the transactions are (1) either mythical, or (2) the sporting act of private speculators, and not of a really heavily capitalised group of speculative financiers. In any case, we are having the first taste of those baneful results which I predicted when the adoption of an Indian Type by the Clearing House was first talked of.

CEYLON EXPORTS AND DISTRIBUTION, 1891.

COUNTRIES.	Coffee cwt. Plantation	Coffee cwt. N'tive	Coffee cwt. Total.	Cinchona. 1891 B'nch & Trunk lb.	Tea. 1891 lb.	Cocoa. cwt.	C'moms. lb.	Cinnamon. Bales lb.	Cinnamon. Chips lb.	Coconut Oil. 1891 cwt.	Coconut Oil. 1890 cwt.	Pl'bago. 1891 cwt.
To United Kingdom ...	23960	...	23960	1807449	24795526	9973	58641	397893	32129	32150	...	55260
" Austria ...	4121	16	4137	..	230	...	...	2100	3370	6943	1200	...
" Belgium ...	18	.	18	53704	85	...	...	10000	...	804	...	3094
" France ...	...	33	33	3362	9091	39	...	61900	...	2300	...	...
" Germany ...	2	...	2	...	14969	77	1141	112975	43120	5338	501	9574
" Holland ...	...	...	...	21438	...	...	...	...	..	...	10	...
" Italy ...	35	...	.35	...	124	...	...	46200	42000	203	696	...
" Russia ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1001	99	...
" Spain ...	...	...	...	.	3800	...	...	36000	...	...	...	...
" Sweden ...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" India ...	972	1820	2792	...	58635	...	66462	20912	...	41050	18464	10
" Australia ...	2482	347	2829	...	904259	...	40	2700	4480	603	1029	..
" America ...	154	...	154	141545	46390	1215	..	12000	...	34349	14026	70764
" Africa ...	35	...	35	...	20698	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" China ...	21	...	21	...	29832	...	...	20368	...	1033	121	...
" Singapore ...	15	...	15	...	1136	84	...	...	...	58	1703	...
" Mauritius ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24340	...
Total Exports from 1st Jan. to 18th May 1891	31815	2216	34031	2027498	25885075	11388	126284	723046	125099	125832		138702
Do 1890	46134	1351	47485	3150777	16191050	8495	151332	579564	131584	62189		150677
Do 1889	29037	2796	31833	4017254	12456721	7535	138325	1050283	232765	114916		155969
Do 1888	70886	1795	72781	4647379	7116209	7641	146904	403149	351385	147512		91490

MARKET RATES FOR OLD AND NEW PRODUCTS.

(From S. Figgis & Co.'s Fortnightly Price Current London, April 23rd, 1891.)

EAST INDIA. Bombay, Ceylon, Madras Coast and Zanzibar.	QUALITY.	QUOTATIONS
ALOES, Socotrine	Good and fine dry ...	£4 a £7
Zanzibar & Hepatic	Common and good ...	40s a £5 5s
BARK, CINCHONA Crown	Renewed	3d a 1s
	Medium to fine Quill ...	4d a 9d
	Spoke shavings	2d a 4d
	Branch	1d a 3d
Red...	Renewed	2d a 1s
	Medium to good Quill...	4d a 6d
	Spoke shavings	2d a 3d
	Branch	1d a 2d
	Twig	1d a $1\frac{1}{2}$d
BEES' WAX, E.I., White	Good to fine	£6 10s a £8 10s
Yellow ...	,, ,, ...	£6 a £7
Mauritius & Madagascar...	Fair to good	£6 10s a £7
CARDAMOMS—		
Allepee	Fair to fine clipped ...	1s a 2s 2d
Mangalore	Bold, bright, fair to fine...	1s 6d a 3s
Malabar	Good to fine plump, cliped	2s a 2s 6d
Ceylon. Malabar sort	Fair to good bold bleached	2s 6d a 3s
	,, ,, medium ,,	1s 6d a 2s
	,, ,, small	1s a 1s 6d
	Small to bold brown ...	1s a 1s 6d
Alleppee and	Fair to fine bold ...	2s 6d a 3s 11d
Mysore sort	,, ,, medium ...	1s 6d a 1s 10d
	,, ,, small ...	1s a 1s 4d
Long wild Ceylon...	Common to good ...	6d a 2s 2d
CASTOR OIL, 1sts	White	$4\frac{1}{2}$d a $4\frac{7}{8}$d
2nds	Fair and good pale ...	3d a $3\frac{1}{2}$d
3rds	Brown and brownish ...	$2\frac{3}{4}$d a 3d
CHILLIES, Zanzibar ...	Fair to fine bright ...	65s a 70s
	Ord'y. and middling ..	55s a 62s 6d
CINNAMON, 1sts	Ord'y. to fine pale quill...	$7\frac{1}{2}$d a 1s 2d
2nds	,, ,, ,, ,, ...	7d a 1s
3rds	,, ,, ,, ,, ...	$6\frac{1}{2}$d a 10d
4ths	,, ,, ,, ,, ...	$5\frac{3}{4}$d a 7d
Chips	Fair to fine plant ...	2d a $6\frac{1}{2}$d
CLOVES, Zanzibar and Pemba.	Fair to fine bright	$3\frac{3}{4}$d a 4d
	Common dull and mixed	$3\frac{1}{4}$d a $3\frac{1}{2}$d
,, STEMS	Common to good ...	$\frac{7}{8}$d a 1d
COCULUS INDICUS ...	Fair sifted	12s a 13s
COLOMBO ROOT... ...	Good to fine bright sound	22s 6d a 28s 6d
	Ordinary & middling ..	16s a 20s
CROTON SEEDS, sifted...	Fair to fine fresh ...	10s a 15s
CUTCH	Fair to fine dry ...	24s a 32s 6d
DRAGONS BLOOD, Zanzibar ...	Ordinary to good drop ...	50s a 90s
GALLS, Bussorah & Turkey ...	Fair to find dark bluo ...	52s 6d a 57s 6d
	Good white and green ...	40s a 50s
GINGER, Cochin, Cut ...	Good to fine bold ...	70s a 75s
,, ...	Small and medium ...	41s a 52s
Rough...	Fair to fine bold ...	32s 6d a 40s
,, ...	Small and medium ...	25s a 30s
Bengal, Rough	Fair to good	19s
GUM AMMONIACUM ...	Blocky to fine clean ...	50s a 90s
ANIMI, washed ...	Picked fine pale in sorts,	£11 a £13
	Part yellow & mixed do.	£10 a £11
	Bean & Pea size ditto ...	£5 a £7 10s
	Amber and red bold ...	£10 a £12
scraped...	Medium & bold sorts ...	£6 10s a £11
ARABIC E.I. & Aden ..	Good to fine pale frosted sifted	60s a 80s
	Sorts, dull red to fair ...	35s a 55s
Ghatti ...	Good to fine pale selected	45s a 55s
	Sorts middling to good...	23s a 33s
Amrad cha.	Good and fine pale ...	65s a 107s 6d
	Reddish to pale brown ...	25s a 50s
Madras ...	Dark to fine pale ...	15s a 50s
ASSAFŒTIDA	Fair to fine pinky block and drop	35s a 80s
	Ordinary stony to midling	20s a 28s
KINO	Fair to fine bright ...	40s a 43s
MYRRH, picked	Fair to fine pale ...	£6 a £8
Aden sorts	Middling to good ...	70s a 80s
OLIBANUM, drop...	Fair to fine white ...	35s a 56s
,,	Reddish to middling ...	22s 6d a 32s 6
pickings...	Middling to good pale ...	12s a 18s
siftings ...	Slightly foul to fine ...	10s a 15s
INDIARUBBER ... ... East African Ports, Zanzibar and Mozambique Coast	Red hard clean ball ...	2s 4d a 2s 6d
	White softish ditto ...	1s 8d a 2s 3d
	Unripe root	1s 3d a 1s 11d
	Liver	1s 6d a 2s 2d
	Sausage, fair to fine ...	2s a 2s 2d
Assam,	Good to fine ...	2s a 2s 8d
	Common foul & middling	1s a 1s 10d
Rangoon	Fair to good clean ...	2s a 2s 3d
Madagascar, Tamatave, Majunga and Nossibe	Good to fine pinky & white	2s 4d a 2s 8d
	Fair to good black ...	1s 10 a 2s 2d
ISINGLASS or FISH MAWS Tongue..	good to fine pale ...	3s a 3s 10d
	dark to fair ...	1s a 2s 6d
Bladder Pipe...	Clean thin to fino bold...	1s 6d a 3s 7d
Purse ...	Dark mixed to fino palo	$6\frac{1}{2}$d a 1s 6d
Kurrachee Leaf ...	Common to good pale ...	1s 9d a 3s 10d

EAST INDIA Continued East Coast Africa, Malabar and Madras Coast, Bengal.	QUALITY.	QUOTATIONS
INDIGO, Bengal ...	Middling to fine violet ..	4s 6d a 5s 10d
	Ordinary to middling ...	3s 6d a 4s 3d
Kurpah	Fair to good reddish violt	3s 3d a 3s 8d
	Ordinary and middling...	2s 3d a 3s 1d
Madras (Dry Leaf).	Middling to good ...	2s 6d a 3s
	Low to ordinary ...	1s 8d a 2s 3d
IVORY—Elephants' Teeth—		
60 lb. & upwards ...	Soft slightly def. to sound	£69 a £76 10
over 30 & under 60 lb.	,, ,,	£64 a £72
40 a 100 lb. ...	Hard ,, ,,	£49 10s a £58
Scrivelloes	Soft ,, ,,	£30 10s a £48
,, ...	Hard ,, ,,	£25 a £33 10s
Billiard Ball Pieces $2\frac{1}{4}$ a $3\frac{1}{4}$ in	Sound	£78 10s a £88 10s
Bagatelle Points ...	Sli. def. to fine sound ...	£66 a £75
Cut Points for Balls	Shaky to fine solid sd....	£55 a £73
Mixed Points & Tips...	Defective, part hard ...	£31 a £53 10s
Cut Hollows ...	Thin to thick sli, def to sound	£30 10s a £57
Sea Horse Teeth— $\frac{2}{3}$ a $4\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Crvd. crkd & close strght	1s 1d a 4s 4d
MYRABOLANES, Bombay	Bhimlies I, good & fine pale	13s a 14s 6d
	,, II, fair pickings	9s 6d a 11s
	Jubblepore I, good & fine pale	12s 6d a 14s
	,, II, fair rejections ...	9s 6d a 11s
	Vingorlas, good and fine	9s 6d a 12s
Madras, Upper Godavery	Good to fine picked ...	11s 6d a 13s
,, ,, ...	Common to middling ...	9s 6d a 11s
Coast	Fair	10s 6d a 11s 6d
Pickings ...	Burnt and defective ...	8s 6d a 10s
MACE, Bombay ...	Dark to good bold pale...	2s a 3s 2d
	W'd com. dark to fine bold	3d a 1s 2d
NUTMEGS, ,, ...	61's a 80's	2s 8d a 3s 1d
	83's a 160's	1s 6d a 2s 7d
NUX VOMICA Cochin, Madras and Bombay	Fair to fine bold fresh	11s a 14s
	Small ordinary and fair	6s a 8s 6d
OIL, CINNAMON ...	Fair to fine heavy ...	1s a 2s 6d
CITRONELLE ...	Bright & good flavour	$\frac{5}{8}$d a $\frac{3}{4}$d
LEMONGRASS ...	,, ,, ,, ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$d a $1\frac{3}{4}$d
ORCHELLA WEED Ceylon ...	Mid. to fine, not wood	20s a 25s
Zanzibar ...	Picked clean flat leaf ...	10s a 20s
Mozambique	,, wiry	25s a 35s
PEPPER—		
Malabar, Black sifted ...	Fair to bold heavy ...	$4\frac{1}{2}$d a $4\frac{7}{8}$d
Alleppee & Tellicherry	,, good ,, ...	
Tellicherry, White ...	,, ,, ,, ...	1s a 1s 1d
PLUMBAGO, Lump ...	Fair to fine bright bold	15s a 21s
	Middling to good small...	11s a 14s
Chips ...	Sli'tly foul to fine bright	9s a 12s
Dust ...	Ordinary to fine bright...	4s 6d a 7s 6d
RED WOOD	Fair and fine bold	£3 a £3 10s
SAFFLOWER, Bengal	Good to fine pinky nominal	50s a 60s
	Ordinary to fair ...	25s a 45s
	Inferior and pickings ..	15s a 25s
SALTPETRE, Bengal ...	Ordinary to good ...	16s 6d a 17s
SANDAL WOOD, Logs	Fair to fine flavour ...	£35 a £60
,, ,, Chips..	Inferior to fine ...	£9 a £30
SAPAN WOOD	Lean to good bold ...	£4 a £7
SEEDLAC	Ordinary to fine bright	23s a 70s
SENNA, Tinnevelly ...	Good to fine bold green..	6d a 8d
	Medium to bold green..	4d a 6d
	Small and medium green	2d a 3d
	Common dark and small	1d a $1\frac{1}{2}$d
Bombay ...	Ordinary to good ..	1d a 2d
SHELLS, M.-o'-P. ...	EGYPTIAN—med. to large	88s a 100s
	small and medium	90s a 100s
	oyster and chicken	85s a 100s
large	BOMBAY—fine thick ..	80s a 85s
medium stout ...	bright fairly clean	95s a 102s 6d
chicken part stout	,, ,, ,,	85s a 95s
oyster part thin	,, ,, ,,	70s a 82s 6d
Mussel ...	medium to fine bold	45s a 60s
	small and medium sorts	36s a 40s 6d
Lingah Ceylon ...	Sorts...	3s a 10s
TAMARINDS	Mid. to fine blk not stony	12s 6d a 15s
	Stony and inferior ...	4s 6s
TORTOISESHELL ...	Fair & fine clean heavy	16s a 25s
Zanzibar and Bombay	Low thin to mid. clean	5s a 15s
TURMERIC, Bengal ...	Leanish to fine plump finger ...	15s a 16s
Madras ...	Fin. fair to fine bold brgt	16s 6d a 18s 6d
,, ...	Mixed middling... ...	15s a 16s
,, ...	Bulbs	10s a 12s
Cochin ...	Finger	13s a 14s
VANILLOES,		
Bourbon, 1sts ...	Fine, cryst'ed 5 to 9 in.	12s a 20s
Mauritius, 2nds...	Foxy & reddish 5 to 8 in.	9s a 14s
Seychelles, 3rds...	Lean & dry to mid. under 6 in. ...	6s a 8s 6d
Madagascar, 4ths...	Low, foxy, inferior and pickings... ...	3s a 5s

THE MAGAZINE

OF

THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE,

COLOMBO.

Added as a Supplement monthly to the "TROPICAL AGRICULTURIST."

The following pages include the contents of the *Magazine of the School of Agriculture* for June :—

GUMMY AND RESINOUS MATTERS IN PLANTS.

GUMS may be defined as vegetable products, more or less soluble in cold water, but insoluble in ether, alcohol, and oils. They are generally obtained amorphous and most of them exude spontaneously, or on puncturing the bark. The most perfect type of this class of substances is gum arabic or acacia, which is compound of a base or bases, generally lime magnesia and potash with arabic acid. Most gums are similarly constituted to gum arabic which is an excretion from various species of acacia, especially A. arabica and A. vera. The substances known as Barbary or Morocco gum, gum Senegal' and East India gum are inferior commercial varieties of the same substance from other species of acacia.

Resins may be described as vegetable substances which are solid at the ordinary temperature, more or less transparent, inflammble, readily fusible, which do not volatilize without decomposing, are insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, and easily mixed with fatty substances by fusion. Liebeg described them as "oxidised essential oils."

As a common example of a resin may be mentioned rosin, the residuo left on distilling turpentine for the oil. Gum-resins combine the properties of both gums and resins—they are partly soluble in water, and partly in alcohol. A common gum resin is assafoetida got from the root of certain Umbelliferæ. Balsams, about which there has been much difference of opinion, may be simply described as solutions of resins in an essential oil.

Turpentine may be defined as an oleo-resin, generally got from pines.

Lac is a resinous substance combined with much colouring matter, produced by the puncture of the female of a small insect called the *coccus lacca* or *ficus*, upon the young branches of several tropical trees, especially the Ficus Indica, F. Religiosa, and Croton lacciferum.

Now most plants contain what are known as intercellular spaces, that is small spaces approximately tringular in shape between the cells of tissue, occuring where the walls of cells meet. These spaces are formed by the unequal development of the common cell wall in endeavouring to become round, the shape which the ordinary cell wall inclines to in thickening. As a result of this a spliting occurs along the middle of the common wall, and thus the intercellular space is formed. These spaces generally contain air, but in some cases they are filled with an exeretion, it may be mucillage as in cactus, oil as in orange and citron, or gum, resin, gum-resin and turpentine.

Among the gum producing plants of Ceylon may be mentioned Kaju (Cashew nut), Divul (Wood-apple), Hik, Imbul (Tree cotton), Kinihiriya, Welan, and Na (Ironwood); gum-resins are produced by Kekuna, Del (Breadfruit), Kos (Jak), Amba (Mango), Domba, Pol (Coconut) and Goraka; resin by Hal; lac on Keppytiya.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

We omitted to make mention in our notice of the Grama Rakshaka Samagama's Show at Dalugama, of a locally made plough exhibited by Mr. Lobus Dharmaratne, Notary. It attracted much attention from the fact that it was of an improved type, was made in the district, and had been long used without showing signs of deterioration. On enquiry we found that the gentleman above-mentioned had some years ago seen one of the improved ploughs introduced by Mr. Green at work and being struck with the efficient manner in which it turned over the soil, was led to believe that it would be an advantage to have an implement of that kind to work up his paddy-land. In fact there is little difference between the Dalugama plough and Howard's "Cingalee," except that the share in the latter is about two inches broader than that in the former. The arrangement for the regulation of the depth of furrow is simple and convenient. There was some mistake about the cost of the plough as stated at the show, the price named there being that which was paid to the workman who was supplied with the materials. The true cost is twelve rupees, and it is marvellously cheap at the price. One of these implements has just been sent to the school of agriculture at our request for trial, and we hope to fully test its work shortly. Considering that the implement is the work of a village-smith it is a most creditable piece of workmanship.

The latest volume of "Proceedings of the Royal Physical Society" includes a paper on the classification and distribution of earthworms by Frank E. Beddard, M.A. F.R.S.E. F.L.S. Of the species allotted to the Oriental region, the following are given as occurring in Ceylon, and as having been identified in a trustworthy manner:—Perichaeta cærulea, P. affinis, P. Houlleti, P. Ceylonica, and Deodrilus Jacksoni. The insufficiently-known species found in Ceylon are given as Perichæta leucocycla, P. Viridis, P. Brachycycla, and P. Cingulata.

The *Saturday Review* is convinced that the three best oriental fruits are the Mango, the coconut, and the Durian. The Mango is lauded as a "divine" fruit—the 'real ambrosia.' Few in Ceylon will be inclinded to agree with the *Saturday Review* in its opinion as to the three best fruits of the east.

Dr. Bonavia, in his work on the oranges and lemons of India and Ceylon, recognises two distinct types of "Sweet-oranges":—The Malta or Portugal orange which is close-skinned, and the Suntara orange of India, a loose-skinned fruit. Both these he thinks came into India originally from China or Cochin China. The Seville orange which was the first to reach Europe is found wild in Cochin China, and, in only one place, in India; but Dr. Bonavia does not believe it could have been the progenitor of the other two. The pummelo, which De Candolle ranked as a distinct species, is considered by the author to be a giant variety, developed under tropical and subtropical conditions of luxuriance from the Portugal orange, and to have acquired its modern characters in the Malayan Archipelago. The original wild pummelo has never been discovered. The Keoula orange is placed in a distinct group, in which Dr. Bonavia includes the mandarin. This latter says the *Indian Agriculturist* is grown with some difficulty in India. It is mentioned as growing well in the Peradeniya Gardens in Ceylon. Besides the above varieties there is the "Khatta" or "Karya" orange, the pulp of which is very sour though free from bitterness. Of this it is said that it is very distinct from the others, and that it is not certain whether it should be classed as an orange or a lemon. "I am informed," says Dr. Bonavia, "that this Khatta orange makes a good sweet jelly, and also a good marmalade. I know the decoction of its fruit is a good febrifuge, and also a good splenifuge."

Dr. Wagner is reported to have said in a lecture recently delivered at Darmstadt, that "our experiments show clearly that green manure enables us to make cheap atmosphere nitrogen accessible even to those plants which are not capable of taking it up directly. The only condition is that we employ as green manure plants which are really "nitrogen increasers," viz. lupins, peas, clovers, horsebeans, serradella, vetches &c. Dr. Wagner is evidently an upholder of Hellriegell's theory, regarding the source of nitrogen in leguminous plants, which, however, English experiments have negatived. That the leguminosæ have peculiar facilities for collecting nitrogen is admitted on all hands, but that they do so from a source other than the soil still remains to be proved. The results of foreign and British experiments have differed before now. In the early days of agricultural chemstry. French experiments tended to prove that plants absorbed free nitrogen from the air through their leaves, but this idea is now quite exploded.

THE CULTIVATION OF MANIOC.

(Concluded.)

II. *(Jatropha Utilisima)*

BY W. A. DE SILVA.

The use of the Manioc yam as food is restricted to certain districts of the Island especially the Western and the North-Western In other provinces the cultivation is only sparsedly carried on, probably as the demand is so small, as well as because people are naturally afraid of being poisoned by eating the yam. Cases of poisoning by manioc are very rare and they very seldom occur in the districts where it is largely consumed. One possible reason of this is, that by repeated cultivation the manioc in these districts may have lost to some degree its poisonous properties, for by cultivation plants are improved to a great extent. Even in places where the yam is largely grown it sometimes proves to be poisonous and occasionally causes death. The disastrous results often occur by using the yam without proper preparation, either by means of drying or boiling.

The poisonous principle in the manioc is believed to be hydrocyanic acid, a nitro-carbon compound, and in proof of the presence of this acid it may be mentioned that the leaves and yams

give out the characteristic smell of cyanogen and the cyanides. The process of drying or boiling always removes the traces of this acid and with it the poisonous properties. There is a popular belief among the villagers that this poisonous property is contained in the rind and core of the yams. With this idea many take the precaution of remove the core before preparing the yam for food. There is, however, no reason to believe that the poisonous property is contained in this particular portion of the yam only. There is another popular idea, that the cases which prove fatal by the use of this root are due to eating such yams as have been bitten by poisonous serpents. Any danger from manioc-poison is easily averted by taking some simple remedy, such as salt and water.

The bitterest and the most piosonous varieties of manioc, the like of which we do not find in this Island, are largely consumed by the West Indians without the least danger. Waterton in his "Wanderings in South America" says. This most useful plant is to the Guiana natives what corn is to us. It is a tall unbranched plant growing irregularly and knotted at intervals, and having leaves with a purple gloss. The root is the portion that is eaten and it is scraped down on a board stuck full of sharp flint or other stones and called by the name of Tumarrie. In order to extract the poisonous juice, the scraped cassava is forced into a long narrow basket called a Matappi, made exactly on the principle of the "Siamese links.' When the matappi is full it is scarcely half its length when empty, but is more than double its thickness; it is then tied to a branch of a tree' or to a beam of a house, and an earthen pot is placed under it and a heavy weight is tied to the lower end. The weight of the stone causes the matappi to increase in length but to diminish in thickness, thus exerting a powerful pressure on the cassava, and squeezing out the juice, which runs through the interstices and so down the matappi into the pot. The dry cassava is then removed, rubbed through a basket work sieve, formed into flat circular cakes about two feet in diameter and a quarter of an inch in thickness, and baked upon a flat heated stone or plate of iron. Meanwhile the poisonous juice has been kept out of reach of children, poultry &c., and on being boiled and flavoured with red-pepper or Cassiana, becomes the well known cassereep or pepper pot of the West Indies. When the cassava bread is eaten it is generally dipped in the cassareep."

The prepared manioc is known in commerce as manioc arrowroot or cassava flour and in another form as tapioca. The manioc arrowroot is prepared much in the same way as the real arrowroot. Ther oot is well rinsed in water, and the outer bark having been first removed, the inner white mass is scraped into water, well squeezed, washed several times and the particles taken out and carefully dried. The other form of cassava is largely consumed and is prepared as follows. After the cleaned roots have been well smashed the starch which is obtained is placed on heated iron plates when it forms into granular masses. Thus prepared and packed the substance keeps well for a long time and forms a desirable article of food. Both these prepared varieties of manioc when manufactured on a large scale are made in factories where the different processes are carried on with the aid of various appliances.

The extension of the cultivation of this product in Ceylon is very desirable as it is found to grow well in most parts of the Island. It yields a large quantity of food materials which could be advantageously used locally for both man and beast, and a large and profitable trade could be opened with great advantage, if the product is cultivated to any extent. Sir Samuel Baker in his work on Ceylon mentions, that this plant was at one time grown in Colombo at Mr. Thurstan's Industrial School and that the flour was prepared and sold largely.

A REPORT ON COTTON.

The Agricultural Department of Madras has issued a bulletin, consisting of a report on the results of an inquiry as to the growth of cotton in Tinnevelly by Mr. S. T. Iyer one of its Agricultural Inspectors. The enquiry was mainly directed to the method of cultivating, and the yield of, Tinnevelly cotton, with the object of enabling the Department to devise such experiments as might best improve the staple and increase the out-turn. In the inquiries into the subject of weather and seasons, it was found that dews and sea-breeze were beneficial to cotton, but fogs, especially after rainfall, proved highly injurious by withering up the fine bolls and flowers, while the strong N. E. wind dissipated moisture from the soil and plants, causing the leaves of the latter to wither and droop. Observations tended to prove that cotton requires somewhat dry weather for its growth, and that heavy rainfall is disadvantageous.

As a rule cotton is cultivated on various sorts of black soil in Tinnevelly, and rarely on red soils. The various kinds of black soils are distinguished by particular native names, and they are generally divided into (1) superior friable black soil, (2) inferior ditto, (3) stiff black soil, and (4) saltish black soil. The first, which is considered to be by far the best, has a substratum of limestone, and the second a substratum of gneiss: both soils being mixed with particles of the underlying rocks. The red soils are divided into red loam and red sand; the grey sandy loams and gravelly soils are very rarely used for cotton cultivation.

The different kinds of manures applied to cotton soils are (1) cattle manure by itself or mixed with earthy matter, (2) some form of earthy, matter, (3) sheep manure, and (4) green leaves and twigs. The earthy matter referred to is generally silt taken from the beds of tanks, pools, and from the sides and beds of streams. It appears to be the practice to fold together all the flocks of sheep of one or more villages in each man's field successively, though each man tends his own flock. The manure is not generally applied to the cotton crop itself, (1) because it is found that in the year of application the crop has unequal growth, while in the second year the crop is more uniform, and (2) because the ryots find by experience that crops to which manure is applied suffer more than unmanured crops from protracted drought.

On the different kinds of black soil cotton is raised generally once in two years, and ryots generally arrange to cultivate some one particular crop, cotton or another, extensively in the village

Though co-operation is seen among the Goiyas of Ceylon in paddy cultivation—so far as labour of men and animals is considered—still it is a system which might be more extensively adopted. The plan of manuring the land by folding all the animals of a village for a time on each man's land is well worthy of imitation, but the Ceylon Goiya has first to learn the value of cattle manure as well as the advisability of keeping his cattle together instead of allowing them to stray about. Again the system of a number of village cultivators who individually own but a few acres combining for the cultivation of a particular crop—and especially cotton—is greatly to be commended.

For thoroughly clean land, there ploughings are ordinarily sufficient for cotton; but if it is very foul it is ploughed as many times as possible. The soil is ploughed in a dry condition, and to more than the ordinary depth, so that it may be thoroughly cleaned, as cotton particularly needs a clean soil. Under ordinary circumstances the cotton plants are cleared in August-September, about 10 months after sowing. If rainy weather prevails, picking is carried over a longer period. In 1888-9 cotton picking was continued in some cases on to the middle of November. In fact cotton is picked till the yield becomes too poor to necessitate further delay in cleaning the land. The plants are generally fed off by sheep before they are cleared. They are pulled up after rain, tied into bundles and stacked, to be carted off later. The stalks are generally used for fuel, and when thin, are also used for thatching: but when the stalks are long and branchless they are used for weaving into tats or manure baskets or large baskets for preserving grain. In Ceylon there would be further use for cotton stalks in the manufacture of tea baskets. It is recommended that cotton should be sown in lines (as is done in some parts of India), so that the land would admit of being ploughed while still under crop, when the first rains in May occur. Cotton is sometimes sown in lines with Horse gram or other kinds of gram, or sown mixed with coriander, Hibiscus Cannabinus &c. Two varieties of cotton (G. Herbaceum) are grown: the one variety has white coloured and round seeds, easily removeable white lint, a woody stem spherical bolls and white stamens; the other has dark coloured elongated seeds, less white lint removable with difficulty, a fibrous stem, conical bolls, and red stamens. The former is generally preferred for the better classes of lands. Cotton is said to grow better when a rotation (ordinarily two-course) is adoqted—the other crop of the rotation being generally Varagu (Sin: Amu) and Cumbu; both of which are cultivated in Ceylon to some extent. Good cotton seed for sowing, which the ryot generally purchases from dealers who clean cotton, sells at R5 to 5½ per 240 lb. It is stated that the second picking appears to furnish seed of the best quality. The quality of cotton-seed is roughly tested by a small quantity being chewed. If the mass of chewed seed is yellowish, the seed is considered good; otherwise it is rejected. The seed is ginned a very short time before it is required for sowing, lest the seed should damp and spoil. Before sowing, the seed is freed of all adhering lint, formed into a heap over which a thick solution of buffalo dung in water is poured, and rubbed on the ground to fully coat the seed with dung; then it is spread to dry. Six standard measures of seed, weighing about 10 lb. 5 oz., are sown per acre. The usual time of sowing is October but sometimes it is delayed, owing to want of rain, till the middle of November.

Cotton is scarcely ever irrigated in Tinnevelly, though it is stated that irrigation stimulates it to better growth and production. The Hon. Mr. Mitchell was very sanguine of cotton being cultivated witb success under irrigation in Ceylon, and was exceedingly anxious that the experiment should be tried. A passed student of the School of Agriculture might be told off to lay a few acres under cotton and cultivate the crop with the aid of irrigation. Further particulars are given with regard to the cotton plant as grown in Tinnevelly as follows:—

The first bloom appears about the 8 or 9 weeks after sowing; the first bolls begin to open about 90 days after sowing; the first picking commences about 105 days after sowing.

The cost of raising cotton is given R9¼ per acre: the value of outturn at R34½; the profits at R25¼ per acre. It is admitted however, that the price of cotton at the time this estimate was made, was rather higher than usual. In fertile soils and under good treatment. 1,000 lb. of seed-cotton per acre is no unusual out-turn; an ordinary good yield may be taken to vary from 750 to 900 lb. of seed-cotton; while 500 lb. may be taken as a fair averages. It is assumed by dealers that 6 pods (of about 328 lb. each) of seed-cotton are required to produce 500 lb. of lint, and therefore the average out-turn of an acre is 125 lb. lint. Not only has the area under cotton is Tinnevelly extended of late, but the out-turn has also been increased, owing to the stimulus given by the rise in price, which, at one time as low as R7 a podi, has risen to 3 and 4 times that value. The following pests, to which cotton plants are subject are mentioned:—beetle, grasshopper, borers, bollworms, cotton worms, plantlice, rot of boll, mildew, and rust; but no remedies are suggested.

An appended statement shows that ⅔ of a ryot's holding is on the average allotted to cotton. About ¾ of the cultivated area of dry land in the district is ordinarily bought under cotton, and the author of the report gives it as his opinion that there is hardly any scope for extension of cultivation though there is some prospect of increasing the production by better cultivation, for which suggestion are thrown out, such as more careful selection of seed, improvement of mechanical and chemical condition of soil, sowing in lines, alteration of time of sowing &c. It would appear that no fair trial has been given to foreign varieties of seed, and but for a few stray Bourbon bushes, there is no evidence of new varieties of seed being used or tried by the ryots.

Altogether the report under review (forming Bulletin No. 19 of the Agricultural Department of Madras) is a most exhaustive one, and reflects the greatest credit on its author. It is in reports such as this that one sees the good results to be expected from the establishment of Agricultural Departmets, and how very necessoary it is that Agricultural Inspectors or Itinerary agricultural officers should be appointed in connection with any body that is concerned with the improvement of agriculture, so that useful and valuable reports on

matters into which enquiry is called for, may be drawn up. But it is still more necessary that these reports should be entrusted to competent hands. It is an anomaly to depend for agricultural reports on those who have little knowledge of the subject and less judgement to exercise in agricultural affairs; and that these reports should be submitted to men who have made no study of the science and practice of agriculture, who have no sympathy with any movement for the improvement of agriculture, and whose opinions and recommendation are therefore of no value. So far as Ceylon is concerned the sooner a competent board of agriculture is appointed, the better for all concerned in the improvement of native agriculture. It has already been stated through the press that the establishment of a veterinary department is in prospect, surely on agricultural department should have precedence. In fact, veterinary work might with advantage be made a branch of the agricultural department, and double duty be done by the officers of the department, who will be both agricultural and veterinary inspectors in the rural districts. There is of course no radical reform to be brought about in native agriculture, but yet there are scores of ways in which an organized body of qualified and experienced men can encourage and help native agriculturists, and further their interests. The material is available, but it is for the Government to bring about the organization and to stamp it with its imprimatur.

SILICIOUS SOILS.

The reply which the enquiry of a correspondent to the *Ceylon Observer* anent the silica question has elicited from Professor Geikie—we suppose Professor James Geikie—has naturally caused a good deal of consternation to some of our tropical agriculturists. It is to be noted however that Professor Geikie who has no pretension to be an agriculturist, does not give his own opinion as to the value of silica in plant economy, but that of Professor Johnstone. Now as there is more than one professor of this latter name, we are naturally anxious to know who and what Professor Johnstone is; while we do not hesitate to say that the statement attributed to him is a very misleading one. The import of Professor Johnstone's opinion is evidently intended to be that silica is "injurious" to the generality of plants inasmuch as the fertility of land (as generally reckoned) is in the inverse ratio to the amount of silica in the soil; but as it is expressed, the statement would naturally convey a wider and less correct meaning to the ordinary reader. There is no doubt, as Professor Wallace remarks in his work on India, that plants draw a much larger supply of their nitrogenous food from the atmosphere, in the tropics, than they do in temperate regions, owing to the fact that there is so much electricity in the atmosphere of the tropics. Electricity is admitted to be the only original source of combined nitrogen, producing by its action nitrous acid which is oxidized into nitric acid by ozone or proxide of hydrogen. Thus it is that the almost pure silicious soils of the tropics are not barren wastes, and are enabled to support their own peculiar natural growth of vegetation, which cultivation has in particular cases raised to economic importance. Nitrogen is the only incumbustible (or organic, as it is sometimes less satisfactorily named) element of plant food which there is difficulty to account for a sufficient supply of. Silicious soils generally contain fragments of more complex minerals than quartz which slowly increase the ash or mineral constituents available for the plant. It is also very probable that from the more general, more complete, and more rapid rate of decomposition in tropical climes, the proportion of ammonia (very variable in quantity) in the atmosphere is much higher than that in temperate regions. If however a sandy soil is composed of pure silica it cannot supply any plant food: and though the difficulty as to the supply of the chief incumbustible elements of plant food may be got over, the lack of the essential mineral ingredients will render such soils sterile whether in temperate or tropical regions.

THE GRAPE VINE.

(Vitis Vinifera.)

6. *Preparation of the land.*—The land selected for a vineyard should be dry and sufficiently elevated to prevent any water stagnating on it during heavy rains. If it slightly slopes so much the better. Open drains should be cut in order to prevent 'wash'; and under drains must be constructed if the subsoil is not sufficiently porous to drain away all superfluous water. Stones broken to the size of the "metal" generally used for roads, or a little bigger, may be used for the subsoil drains.

It is very important that the tillage of the land should be thorough and efficient. In Jaffna Batticaloa and other parts of Ceylon where grapes are grown, we seldom find more than a couple of vines growing in a garden. No proper system of tillage has therefore been practised as yet in viticulture here. It is customary to dig a hole, say, about 4 feet square and 3 feet deep and to fill it up with half-rotten cowdung and soil, and then to plant the vine in the centre of the hole. So long as it is young the plant thus treated seems to thrive as well as can be expected, but as it grows older it will be seen that there is a twofold disadvantage by this pit-method of planting: viz,—(1) The roots of the vine instead of freely spreading out laterally will be confined to the pit, crowding and coiling up in the loose rich soil in it as they would do in a flower pot.

(2). The lower roots are encouraged to go too deep regardless of the nature of the soil below,—whether it be sweet or sour, cold or warm &c.

To give some idea of the tillage adopted on the famous and extensive vineyards of Australia, I shall quote a few lines from the annual report for 1889 of the Agricultural Department of Queensland, as reprinted in the *Tropical Agriculturist* of February 1890. In the course of some remarks about Mr. Searle's vineyard, the report says:—"Although as Mr. Searle admits, he is but an amateur viticulturist, he appears to be possessed of a good deal of common-sense, and is quite aware that it is not sufficient for the growth of vines to dig a hole and stick a vine into it, or to

plough the land shallow and then lay out the vineyard and plant the cuttings. All the ground in this vineyard is trenched to a full depth of two feet, the soil well turned up to the weather, and by these means a good crop of fruit has been secured even in dry weather." It is such thorough tillage that we ought to adopt here in Ceylon in the culture of grapes as well as that of many other crops.

Haputale, E. T. HOOLE.

22nd May 1891.

(To be continued.)

GENERAL ITEMS.

Mr. J. P. Manchanayake writes from Kuala Lumpur, Strait Settlement:—The climate here is rather warmer than that of Ceylon, and the rainfall excessive—June and July being the wettest months. The frequent showers mitigate the heat to a great extent, and the place is rendered of a fairly healthy nature. Kuala Lumpur which is the seat of Government of Selangor, is situated in a valley about 22 miles away from Klang where the steamers touch at, and which is connected by a railway with the Capital. Wild animals are numerous in these parts, and are a cause of much danger in clearing forest lands. Tin is mined to a considerable extent, and gold is also found in some parts. There are splendid timber-trees to be found here, and most of them straight-grown and rising to a great height. The Chinese section of the inhabitants go in for cultivation on a large scale, and work with great skill. I have seen no plough used here, work being done by the mammoty which is handed more dexterously than I have seen it done in Ceylon. The cultivators besides using cattle and pig manure, also use human excreta very largely. especially for vegetable cultivation. Paddy is not grown to any great extent, and rice is imported from Siam and other parts. Coconuts grow well, but are not cultivated on a very large scale—such plantations as I have seen being small in extent, though the trees in them are fine specimens. Coffee and tea are also cultivated, and the former is doing well.

The *North British Agriculturist* has a long and interesting article on agricultural education, the great importance of it, and the best means of imparting it. Among other considerations it notices the importance of specimens and drawings as a means of instruction. It is with this idea that the school of agriculture museum was stated, which, while it is illustrative of agriculture in so far as it contains a fair number of specimens of agricultural products or models of them, also represents the allied sciences of Botany, Geology and Chemistry and Zoology to some degree. The museum is yet in its infancy and is growing very slowly, inasmuch as it depends almost altogether for supplies on what the students of the school could find in their foraging expedition during the holidays.

The oldest cotton mill in India, says the *Indian Textile Journal*, is the Savana Spinning and Weaving Mills in Pondicherry; this concern was established in the year 1830. In Bombay the first cotton mill was established in 1851. In Calcutta the oldest mill dates from 1864. At Madras the first mill dates from 1874.

To this we may modestly add that the first (and only) mill in Colombo (and in Ceylon) was established in 1889.

The Half-yearly examinations at the School of Agriculture commenced on the Monday, the 25th of May, and continued throughout the week. The School will remain closed during the whole of June for the Summer vacation.

Received for the School Museum, some samples of paddy and two coconuts of abnormal size from the Secretary Grama Rakshaka Samagama, and a mass of fossil resin, dug out of a marsh in the Narampitiya fields, from Dr. Drieberg.

The Australian Irrigation Colonies, which were commenced three years ago on the river Murray, in Victoria and South Australia, by the wellknown firm of Chaffey Bros, Limited, continue to make remarkably rapid progress, the number of settlers from Great Britain already amounting to several thousands, a large proportion of whom belong to the weal their classes. From the last report of the Directors of the Company engaged in the construction of the gigantic irrigation works, it appears that the steady influx of population previously reported has been fully maintained. The sale of land for the past six months has been substantially in advance of any previous like period. The area disposed of now exceeds 11,000 acres, and is for the most part being rapidly brought into a state of productiveness. Heavy crops of grapes have been gathered from vines planted but two seasons. The currants and raisins have been declared superior to those imported, and the apricots have been pronounced equal to the finest French. As anticipated a great advance in the value of land has followed these demonstrations of the productiveness of the soil, offers of £75 and £100 per acre having been refused for lots planted but twelve months ago.

The life of the agricultural labourer in Italy does not appear to be a happy one. He can rarely earn more than 6 to 7 pence a day, which often has to support also a wife and family. The consequence is that many labourers can only afford to have one meal of polenta (Indian corn) a day, and this has to be eaten without a sufficient allowance of salt owing to the costlines of that commodity which is a government monopoly. As a result thousands are suffering from a disease known as pellagra, produced by bad food and want of salt. The poor Goiyas of Kolonne Korle, Walpane and other unfortunate districts in Ceylon have thus their co-sufferers in the more enlightened West.

John Bechmann in his "History of Inventions, Discoveries and Origins," says that the real Tourmaline was first brought from Ceylon, and made known by the Dutch, about the end of the 17th or beginning of the 18th century. Dr.

Dunmuis averred that in 1703 the Dutch first brought from Ceylon "a precious stone named Tourmaline, Turmale or Trip. " In the catalogue of the collection of Natural Curiosities belonging to Paul Hermann who was in Ceylon from 1670 to 1677, sold at Leyden in 1711 was a stone named *Chrysolethus Turmale, Zeylon.* This was evidently meant to be Tourmaline, and the circumstance is considered to prove that both the stone and name had their origin in Ceylon. In 1719 the Academy of Sciences at Paris announced in their Memoirs for 1717, that in the latter year Mr. Lemery had laid before them a stone found in a river in Ceylon, nswering to the description of Tourmaline. In the Dictionary of Natural History, which is often printed with Hübner's preface, under the article *Trip* the following passage occurs:—" This stone was brought to Holland by some persons who had travelled in India, from the Island of Ceylon, where it is found pretty frequently among the fine sand near Colombo, and sold to the German Jews. These caused it to be cut thinner, and the price of it soon rose to 8 and 10 Dutch florins. It has been since much dearer; but at present it is cheaper." The first person who thought of explaining the property of the Tourmaline by electricity was Linneus, who in his preface to his Flora Zeylanica, calls it the electric stone.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR 1889.

CONTENTS.

1.—Péradeniya Gardens.
2.—Hakgala Garden.
3.—Henaratgoda Garden.
4.—Anurádhapura Garden.
5.—Badulla Garden.
6.—Interchange of Plants and Seeds.
7.—Principal Additions to the Collections.
8.—Notes on Economic Plants and Products.
9.—Herbarium, Museum, and Library.
10.—Receipts from Sales.
11.—Expenditure.

1.—*Péradeniya Gardens.*

THE cumulative work of the past ten years has at length resulted in the whole extent of these grounds being in fairly satisfactory order and well in hand, all that is now necessary being to keep them up at the improved standard they have reached. For this purpose our labour force is sufficient, and the increase made during the past year to the vote for Garden requisites has raised that also to an amount more adequate to meet the various demands of a large botanical establishment.

Lawns.—The fine stretches of turf have had much attention devoted to them during the year, and are very greatly improved. A large staff of boys has been constantly at work digging out the *Elephantopus* and other disfiguring weeds, levelling, removing anthills, stones, &c., working the meadow-mower and smaller machine, and sweeping up leaves. The large meadow-mower was thoroughly repaired in the early part of the year. The extraordinary rains of April brought on the annual attack of beetle-grubs earlier than usual, and by June the lawns were almost bare, but as usual they quickly recovered themselves.

Though not connected with the Botanic Gardens, this seems also the right place to put on record the successful establishment at Colombo of the great Brazilian water-lily, *Victoria regia.* Two plants of this, from the Agri-Horticultural Society's Garden at Madras, were brought by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Thurston, to Colombo in October, and having been planted in a new tank in the Fort Public Gardens produced flowers in January, 1890.

Labelling.—The majority of the trees and shrubs of interest are now provided with clear and conspicuous labels, this work having been vigorously carried on during the year, two or three men being kept constantly employed. The interest and usefulness of the Garden to visitors have been very greatly increased by the information thus given. The labels now used are made of brick, and are beyond the attacks of white ants, and very permanent. This is the cheapest material that can be obtained, and the only defect is a liability to break across near the ground, owing to imperfect baking. The lettering is in white paint on a black ground, and this is the principal cost. I am also experimenting with another label, in which printed tickets can be employed (thus much reducing cost); these are made of cement, in which a piece of glass is inserted over the name, and if these are found to be watertight they will probably be the best and cheapest form.

Large labels bearing the names of the Natural Families have been set up in their respective places in the Herbaceous Ground.

Visitors.—No less than 1,534 persons (not resident in Ceylon) signed their names in the visitors' book, a considerable increase over last year. The opening of the new station at Péradeniya, which took place on December 1, has rendered it easy to visit the Gardens by train, the station being no more than about a quarter of a mile away.

Weather.—Though the rainfall for 1889 was about the average in quantity, its distribution was very unusual. As a rule, our two wettest months are October and June, but their places were

occupied in the past year by April and July, months with usually but a moderate fall. The rains of the north-east monsoon, in the three last months of the year, were also remarkably slight in amount, only 18·42 in., against an average of 31·10 in. for the previous six years, and the deficiency here was made up (so far as the whole yearly amount is concerned) by the extraordinary fall in April—nearly double its average for the previous five years—and in July. The unusual distribution has considerably affected the averages of past years.

This comparative failure of the north-east monsoon has not injuriously affected the vegetation of the Gardens in any way, but the premature and excessive fall in April stimulated the giant bamboos to send up their culms a month or more before the usual time; they grew, too, with great rapidity—one which Mr. Clark measured lengthening at the rate of $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. in twenty-four hours. The fine mass of this species, which I mentioned in my last report as having suffered from the flood of 1888, appears to be still further weakened by this excessive growth, and one side of it has died. The whole clump will have to be removed.

2.—*Hakgala Garden.*

Many improvements have been carried out here during the year, details of which are given in the Superintendent's report printed below. The most important are the continuation of the retaining wall along the high road, the remaking and metalling of the old carriage drive, the repairs to the Conservatory, and the clearing and transformation of an abandoned tea and coffee plot below the nurseries. So many new roads and paths and other alterations have been made in the Gardens during the last eight years, that it is now very desirable that they should be re-surveyed, and an accurate plan made.

I again wish to urge the necessity of an examination and report by an expert on the best mode and probable cost of a constant supply of water to the Garden. Its want was not experienced to any serious extent during the past year owing to the even distribution of the rainfall, but severe droughts may at any time occur again.

The number of species in cultivation in this Garden is now over 2,500, and is constantly increasing; it is in contemplation shortly to affix labels to the more interesting and attractive plants.

During my absence in Europe on leave Mr. Nock acted as Director of my Department, and carried out his duties in a very satisfactory manner.

Hares and Porcupines.—These animals have been very troublesome during the year. The former do great damage to the Herbaceous Garden and Nursery, as well as in the little experimental plots of grass. The porcupines destroy such plants as iris, lilies, cannas, dahlias, and others with roots of a bulbous or succulent nature. We have tried to catch them with snares and traps, but have, as yet, failed.

Visitors.—The number of visitors during the year was 1,185, being an increase of 69 over that of last year. The largest number in any month was 194, in January, and the smallest 31, in June.

Weather.—The weather was remarkable for an excessive rainfall during the first nine months of the year, for the late and very light north-east monsoon, and for the strength and continuance of the wind of the south-west monsoon till quite late in the year. It did not really settle down and come steady from the north-east quarter till the end of November. During the south-west monsoon the wind continued at a higher rate of speed for a much longer period than has yet been recorded from this station, and in consequence much more damage was done to the trees and plants than usual. I may state that the anemometer shows the true direction of the wind that passes over this Garden during the south-west monsoon to be N.N.W., and that during the north-east monsoon is E.S.E.

The total rainfall for the year was 88·34 inches, which fell on one hundred and eighty days. This is a little less than last year, but still about 1 inch higher than the average for the previous five years, which was 87·36 inches.

The average mean temperature of the air for the last six years is 63·1.

The highest temperature in the sun's rays during the year was 154 on March 10, and the lowest on grass was 37 on December 31.

The mean amount of cloud for the year was 6·8, the cloudiest month being November, with a mean of 8·2, and the brightest month was, again, February, with a mean of 3·9.

3.—*Henaratgoda Garden.*

The Muhandiram in charge reports that the very wet season from April to September caused much wash and necessitated a good deal of work in renewing the paths. No record of rainfall is kept here except of the days on which it falls, which were 163 in the past year.

The Garden is in excellent order, and its contents generally in a flourishing state. A few improvements have been made during the year. New gates have been put up at the entrance, the plant house has been improved by the erection of brick stages and a roof of coir matting, and the Conductor's house painted and his office enlarged; this building requires tiling. About half an acre of the remaining jungle has been cleared and a plantation of black pepper, grown on *Erythrina* sticks, formed. Two hundred brick labels from Péradeniya have been painted with the names of some of the most interesting trees and set up in their places.

Very few persons now visit this charming little tropical Garden; there were but twenty-nine in the course of the year. As I have remarked before, this is due to the fact that the quick trains

no longer stop at Henaratgoda station, and that the nearest resthouse is at Mirisweti, three miles from the Garden. By leaving Colombo, however, by the slow train at 6 A.M., it is possible to spend some three hours at the Garden and get back to Colombo before midday.

4.—*Anurádhapura Garden.*

We have had much difficulty this year in obtaining water for the Garden, the supply from Tissa tank being only occasionally available for us. Moreover, the small pond in the Garden is so nearly on a level with the point in the ẹla from which our open channel is supplied, that, even when allowed to enter, water will scarcely flow. After consultation with the Public Works Officer, it has now been decided to deepen the pond, and to supply it from a point in the ẹla much closer to it, by a short sluice through the bank. It is hoped that this alteration—the cost of which can be met from the small Provincial vote annually placed at my disposal—will be effected early in the year, and that thus, being able to fill the pond periodically, we shall be able to tide over times of scarcity. The rainfall for 1889, however, 49·76 in., though rather below the average, was fairly well distributed, falling on no less than eighty-eight days. As elsewhere in the Island, April was an extraordinarily wet month, 10·73 in., falling on fifteen days, being registered.

A portion of the Garden which was very rough has been levelled, the Arachchi's bungalow thatched and repaired, and cooly lines partly built. No prison labour has been available for work in the Garden during the year, owing to all being engaged on the clearing and excavation of the ruins. I was able to purchase 200 loads of manure for the Garden this year, which was much needed.

5.—*Badulla Garden.*

Progress here is but slow ; want of labour, a very irregular supply of water, and the trespass of cattle are some of our principal hindrances. With regard to the first, it has been a subject of some surprise and disappointment to me that my frequent requests for the use of some of the large number of prisoners employed on public works in Badulla have been met to the extent of only ten men for five days during the whole of the past year. I hope, however, that now certain large improvements in the town have been completed, more assistance in this way will be provided for the Garden. The conductor would be enabled to make considerably more progress if a small number of prisoners were regularly told off for work here, and the practice steadily continued for some time.

As regards the water supply, it is expected that this will be provided for by means of a channel which is to be carried across the Garden for the supply of an artificial lake in the centre of the adjoining racecourse. In connection with this channel, it is intended to make a tank in the Garden, and I have the assurance that for this work prisoners will be allowed.

A fairly good supply of manure is regularly received from the town. By its use many of the trees and shrubs are making good growth and beginning to give some shade to this very exposed piece of land.

8.—*Notes on Economic Plants and Products.*

Tea.—It has been my custom in these annual reports to place on record the exports of the leading plantation products of the Colony, and make some comment upon them. The story, however, from year to year is now of much the same character, the tea enterprise having so greatly overshadowed all others and engrossed so much attention, that there is less and less to report on other products.

The export for the commercial year ending September, 1889, reached over 32½ million pounds (32,516,682 lb.), nearly 12 million lb. more than in the previous twelve months. For the calendar year 1889 it amounted to 33,383,035 lb. The Australian Colonies took of this somewhat over 1¼ million pound (1,134,156 lb.), a considerable increase over the year before, but still a very small proportion of the 24 million pounds annually consumed in those Colonies.

The price of our tea in the London market has been subject to remarkable fluctuations during the year, being very low in the middle, but more than recovering towards the end ; and the average for the whole year may be put at somewhat over 11*d.* per lb., which is very little less than that of the year before. Bearing in mind the greatly increased quantity, this must be considered a decidedly satisfactory position.

Encouraging, too, is the general absence at present of any serious drawbacks to cultivation in the way of insect or fungus enemies. Green bug is troublesome in a few places, and at least one attack of *Helopeltis* ("Mosquito Blight") has been recorded, but these are of little account. It is, however, most earnestly to be hoped that this present general immunity from any serious pests will not blind planters to the necessity of providing against future possibilities by paying attention to other cultivations.

Cinchona.—The export for Ceylon for the commercial year has been 10,498,487 lb., a further fall of over a million pounds in the gradual lessening which has been going on since 1886. The

diminution is further exhibited if we take the figures for the calendar year 1889, which are only 9,179,280 lb., and the process must now continue at a rapidly increasing progression. As a consequence, the price of bark may be confidently expected to rise, though it must be remembered that our place as dominating the market is being taken by Java. The question, however, arises whether a revival of cultivation here should be recommended, and it is well worthy of consideration. Speaking generally, I consider it has been sufficiently proved by experience that neither the soil nor the climate of Ceylon are well suited for cinchona trees, which have shown themselves here to be, as a rule, short-lived and unhealthy. I refer especially to the wet and windy localities so frequent in the planting districts ; the mortality here is indeed so great among young trees as to render it almost impossible to cultivate cinchona with success. But in the drier districts the case is different, and in places where *C. officinalis* and *C. robusta* hybrid do well the cultivation is likely to again prove very profitable. But with the large consignments of bark of high quality from Java to compete with, it will be more than ever useless to grow inferior varieties.

Coffee.—An export of 86,440 cwt. for the commercial year—84,749 for the year 1889, a decrease of over 50,000 cwt.—shows coffee to have at length come down to the position of a quite secondary product. Nor—in spite of the encouragement of high prices—are there any signs of a general attempt at a revival of this cultivation. Reports, however, of the great improvement of coffee under shade in Coorg and Mysore have led to the planting up of some estates with trees, especially with the native *Ficus glomerata*, which is considered in India to be peculiarly suitable. The effects of shade on the appearance of coffee are undoubtedly striking, and in very dry climates (as the districts of India mentioned) particularly so ; diseased and exhausted bushes are doubtless kept living and retain their leaves longer when shaded, but the quantity of blossom and crop is, I should suppose, not likely to be increased. Moreover, it should be remembered that the shade-trees themselves are an additional burden on the land (an important matter on a poor soil). On the other hand, they undoubtedly afford some protection against continual and excessive infections by the spores of *Hemileia ;* and their general absence in Ceylon in the past doubtless helped on the very rapid spread of leaf-disease through the Island.

Cacao.—There has been a considerable increase in the export of this for the commercial year 1888–89, 14,461 cwt.; and that for the year 1889, 17,164 cwt., is the largest yet recorded. It is much to be regretted that so small an area of the country appears suited to this cultivation. Even in suitable localities cacao still suffers somewhat from the attacks of *Helopeltis ;* and larger enemies that have to be kept down are squirrels and wild cats.

Caoutchouc Trees.—With reference to the remarks I offered in my last report as to the great desirability of Government taking up the cultivation of *Hevea* (Para rubber) on a large scale, I have now the satisfaction of being able to record that the Forest Department has made a commencement by the selection of land near Námbápana, in Sabaragamuwa, a portion of which is to be cleared and planted during the ensuing season. This decision was not come to till too late in the year to enable the seed of 1889 to be used for the purpose. We had a large crop at Henaratgoda, and a smaller one at Péradeniya. As I have often had occasion to point out, these seeds quickly lose their vitality and have to be sown immediately. About 8,000 were sold, a considerable number sent properly packed to Queensland, and the remainder sown at Henaratgoda, where there are now several thousand seedlings, which, when "stumped," can be rendered available for planting out.

I have supplied the Forest Department with such information as our experience of this tree at Henaratgoda has afforded us. It may be useful, as showing the rate of growth, to bring together the records taken at the end of each year of one tree at Henaratgoda for the past ten years. The tree was four years old in 1880; the circumference is taken at 3 ft. from the ground.

	ft.	in.		ft.	in.
1880	1	4	1885	3	7
1881	1	9	1886	4	1
1882	2	1½	1887	4	5½
1883	2	6	1888	5	0
1884	3	0	1889	5	5

The Panama rubber trees (*Castilloa*) do not now grow rapidly ; the best tree at Henaratgoda has increased during the year half an inch only, being now 3 ft. 5 in. in circumference. At Péradeniya the trees of this species are not looking healthy or thriving well.

In March last the conductor at Henaratgoda experimented on the rapidity of the flow of rubber from a Para, a Castilloa, and a Ceara tree respectively, and reports that to obtain 4 oz. rubber it took, from a Para tree 3½ hours, from a Castilloa 2 hours, and from a Ceara 5 hours.

To illustrate the importance of the caoutchouc trade, I may quote some figures of the imports from Brazil into the United Kingdom. In 1887 no less than 113,955 cwt. were imported, valued at £1,605,115, or about £14 per cwt.; the greater part of this was Para rubber, the price of which during the past three years has varied between 2*s.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb. This enormous quantity is wholly

obtained from wild trees, and additions to the sources of supply are urgently needed; indeed, there is every probability that in the long run, as with cinchona so with caoutchouc, it is upon systematic plantations in the Old World that we shall have to depend for our supply.*

Guttapercha.—The increase in these slow-growing trees is but slight. *Payena Leerii* is 23 ft. high and 10 in. in circumference, and *Dichopsis pustulata* 14 ft. 9 in. high, with a circumference of stem of 9 in.

Cotton.—The mills of the Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Company at Colombo being now in working order, the company is prepared to purchase at certain rates any quantity of Ceylon-grown cotton; and a considerable quantity of the Tinnevelly sort and smaller quantities of Egyptian and New Orleans has come in from the Jaffna, Batticaloa, and Anurádhapura districts.

In continuation of previous consignments (see my last report), Mr. Mitchell sent, in January, seed of the Bourbon variety. This was tried at Henaratgoda, Badulla, and Anurádhapura, and in the latter Garden afforded a small but fairly good crop of pods. At Badulla it suffered much from red bugs, and at Henaratgoda it failed completely.

A very successful experiment with Sea Island cotton on an estate in the Dumbara district requires some notice, as showing what may be done by careful cultivation in a favourable season. A very fine crop is now (February, 1890) being harvested off 90 acres sown at the end of August in good soil, after experiencing an eminently favourable north-east monsoon.

By the kindness of the proprietors I have been provided with the record of rainfall for the last three months of the past year, the critical time when the pods were ripening, and of the two previous years; and as the result so strongly confirms the remarks made in my last report as to influence of dry weather on this cultivation, the record is here given:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
October	8·82	10·55	7·47
November	11·51	6·31	4·68
December	17·21	9·64	3·03
Total ...	37·54	26·50	15·18

The contrast of the past season, as compared with 1887 and 1888, is very marked, especially in December, and the failure of the rains of the north-east monsoon, however injurious to some cultivation, proved most beneficial to the cotton crop. The only insect enemy which proved serious in this locality was *Helopeltis*, which almost destroyed a patch of a few acres; but its ravages were stopped completely by a systematic catching by hand.

Tobacco.—A large quantity of tobacco, chiefly of the Sumatra sort, has been grown and cured in the Mátalé and Dumbara districts, and at the present time (February, 1890) as much as 62 tons of cured leaf is being sorted and stacked on one estate in the latter district, where most of the curing is carried on. It remains to be seen how Ceylon high-class tobacco will fare in the home market.

Cubebs.—My efforts to obtain this plant for the Gardens have been continued. On June 5, we received from our correspondent at Soerabaya, Java, a Wardian case containing twelve plants and six cuttings, with the assurance that the greatest care had been taken to insure the acquisition of the right plant. The cuttings were dead, but nine of the plants were in good order, and these were at once planted out, and are doing well both at Péradeniya and Henaratgoda. None have yet flowered, but from the foliage alone I fear that again we have failed to obtain the true *P. Cubeba.* I still, however, hope to get from Java ripe seed (as to which there could scarcely be any doubt) sown in a Wardian case and allowed to germinate before leaving.

Gambier.—This product has been suggested as a desirable cultivation for the natives in the wet districts of the south of Ceylon, and an application from the Government Agent of Ratnapura for a large supply of seed has been forwarded to the Singapore Government. I made a few remarks on the plant affording this substance in my Report for 1887 (p. 14), and on the difficulty I had found in getting either plants or seeds here alive. In August last we again received a small supply of

* The only plantation of *Hevea* in the East at present is that under the Indian Forest Department at Mergui, Lower Burma. According to the last Report (1888–89) there are here 49 large trees—probably the survivors of the 500 sent from Ceylon in 1878—6,358 put out in 1887 and 1888, and 15,607 in nurseries.

seed, but none germinated, and in November two plants arrived in a Wardian case, but soon died. I am now informed by Mr. Ridley, Superintendent of the Singapore Botanic Gardens, that these seeds do not retain their vitality after gathering for more than twenty-four hours. But the plant grows like a weed at Singapore, and if once successfully introduced here would probably flourish equally well.

Sarsaparilla.—The "Jamaica Sarsaparilla" of commerce is the produce of *Smilax officinalis*, and comes chiefly from the Cordillera of Chiriqui in the Isthmus of Panama. It derived its name "Jamaica" from being formerly brought from Central America to that island, whence it was exported to Europe. Of this plant next to nothing is known, but a *Smilax* has been cultivated in Jamaica itself for many years, and affords a sarsaparilla which is exported to a small extent. A local nurseryman having recently forwarded a sample grown in Ceylon from plants of this kind imported from Jamaica, attention has been again called to the plant, of which several specimens from Kew are in cultivation at Péradeniya. I gave a woodcut illustration of the base of the stem and roots of this *Smilax* in "Medicinal Plants" (sub t. 289), in an account of *S. officinalis*, to which species the late D. Hanbury considered it to belong: but as I there pointed out, the specimens do not well agree with De Candolle's description of the type-specimens of that species. Quite recently also Sir J. Hooker has expressed his opinion (Bot. Mag., sub t. 7054) that the cultivated Jamaica sarsaparilla and *S. officinalis* will prove, when their flowers are known, to be different species.

Disease in Cocoanut Leaves.—Some alarm was caused in the early part of the year on a cocoanut estate at Véyangoda by an affection of the leaves of this palm. The disease was seen to commence as small yellow roundish spots, which gradually die in the centre, and by spreading and coalescing finally result in the death of considerable portions of the leaf. A parasitic fungus at once suggested itself as the cause, but a careful microscopical examination has not revealed to me the presence of any species likely to cause the damage. Mr. M. C. Potter, of Cambridge, however, who investigated some material which he took home with him from Ceylon, informs me that he finds a fungus in the patches allied to *Helminthosporium*, which he thinks may do some damage. This I did not detect in the specimens examined by me, and I have arrived at the conclusion, from an inspection of the trees and from the history and local character of the affection, that the malady is due to some cause affecting the general nutrition of the trees attacked. The disease does not show any decided tendency to spread even in the neighbourhood of the worst cases.

Oranges from Queensland.—The loss of a consignment of grafted oranges from the Queensland Acclimatization Society in 1886 was recorded in my report for that year (p. 10); and I am now glad to report the arrival of a second assortment in September in excellent order, from the same source. There are twenty-four selected named varieties, and a plantation has been formed at Péradeniya, where they are doing well.

Kei Apple (*Aberia caffra*).—Bushes of this at Hakgala of some age, but of the origin of which we have no record, fruited during the year. This large spiny shrub is a native of Natal and Kaffraria, and grows well in South Europe and other warm temperate regions; in Natal it is much used for fences. The fruit has a very agreeable acid flavour, and is well adapted for preserves. The plant is a near ally of our native "Kétembilla" (*Aberia Gardneri*), the smaller fruit of which is also edible.

Fruit Garden at Hakgala.—Mr. Nock reports:—

The beds for the fruit trees were completed in January, and the plants set out 6 ft. apart. They commenced to grow at once, and the cherries and raspberries bore a good many fruit. The apples, pears, plums, cherries, and peaches made very fair growth, and the wood ripened well. They began to rest in June. The strong winds at this time blew off nearly all the leaves, and they had a very rough time of it. Early in November all were pruned that required it, and it was hoped that they would then start into active growth, and to induce them to do so they were lightly syringed night and morning. Nearly all the apples and a few of the pears and plums started into growth in December, but I regret to have to report that none of them look really healthy, and I am afraid that very few are likely to do much good.

Trial of Potatoes at Hakgala.—Mr. Nock, having received from England tubers of twenty varieties of potatoes, has been able to make a trial of them, and gives the results as follows:—

They were planted, in good soil, on February 6 in a plot of ground facing the east. They began to show on the 15th; by the 20th were all above ground, and by the end of the month most of them were earthed up.

During the first three or four weeks they suffered a good bit from grub, especially Nos. 2, 8, 10, 15, 18, and 19. They grew very fast, and looked remarkably well till the heavy rains at the end of March, and immediately after the rains some of them began to show signs of disease in the tops, the worst being the Kidney varieties, Nos. 5, 9, 13, 15, and 19.

The weather continuing wet they were all lifted on April 22, having been in the ground only seventy-five days. If the weather had been fine they would have been allowed to stay in the ground a fortnight or three weeks

longer. The sets were all carefully counted and weighed before they were planted, and the tubers produced were counted and weighed as they were lifted. The following table will show the result :—

No.	Names.	Number of Sets.	Weight in Ounces.	Number bitten off by Grubs.	Number of Tubers produced.	Weight in Ounces.	Remarks.
1	Magnum Bonum ...	15	28	1	250	336	Stood the rains well
2	Vicar of Laleham ...	16	28	6	36	146	Do. and tubers all large
3	White Roses ...	15	22	1	170	336	Do. and tops not much diseased
4	White Elephant ...	15	28	1	86	216	Do. do.
5	Ashleaf ...	8	7	2	30	11	Very badly diseased, and very small
6	Adirondack ...	13	29	—	140	336	In every way satisfactory
7	Weber's Early White Beauty	17	21	1	130	352	Do.
8	Mona's Pride ...	8	8	6	36	32	Suffered from grub, otherwise good
9	Racehorse ...	4	3	—	22	15	Badly diseased
10	Tom Price's Black Prince	9	9	6	24	16	A capital potato, no disease, but badly cut off by grub
11	Reece's Kidney ...	4	4	3	4	1	Suffered from grub
12	Chiswick Favourite.	4	7	—	32	64	Stood the rain the best, and in every way satisfactory
13	Bowyer's Kidney ...	5	6	3	16	16	Badly diseased
14	Imperator ...	10	18	3	80	208	Stood the rains well, a capital potato
15	Premier ...	6	7	6	—	—	Came up weakly, and all were taken by grub
16	Beauty of Hebron...	4	5	—	21	64	Suffered badly in the tops, but a fine potato and of large size
17	Cosmopolitan ...	6	9	2	26	48	Suffered badly in the tops, but fairly good crop
18	Yorkshire Hero ...	5	6	5	6	3	Did no good
19	Myatt's Prolific Ashleaf	14	21	10	36	24	Suffered most from grub, and produce very small
20	Sutton's Seedling ...	19	25	3	145	240	Suffered badly in the tops, but gave a good round crop

It will be seen from the above that ten or twelve sorts gave capital returns, Weber's Early White Beauty being the best,—producing 22 lb. from 22 oz. There is no doubt that potatoes can be grown very profitably at elevations from 4,000 to 5,500 ft. if they are planted in the dry months, but a week's heavy rain, or even a soaking of 2 or 3 in. of rain, generally brings on disease and puts an end to their growth, and when this occurs the sooner they are lifted the better.

Shantung Cabbage.—Seeds of this Chinese vegetable, the "Pé-tsai," were received from Kew early in the year. A good account of this cabbage will be found in the Kew Bulletin for May, 1888 (p. 137). It is the *Brassica chinensis*, L., and is considerably different in appearance from the ordinary varieties of cabbage. The seeds were sent to Hakgala, and the following report is now forwarded by Mr. Nock :—

It grows, I find, remarkably well here. In appearance and habit of growth it is like a gigantic Cos lettuce, bright pea green in colour, and when cooked possesses a very agreeable and delicate cabbage flavour. It also has the great advantage of standing the rains well, and growing quickly to a size ready for use. The stalks of the leaves being thick and succulent, can be dressed and eaten like seakale, and taken altogether it may be considered a valuable addition to the kitchen garden.

In China it is also eaten uncooked as a salad, and said to have a very delicate flavour.

Stachys tuberifera, Naud. (*Stachys affinis*, Bunge).—In continuation of last year's report Mr. Nock writes :—

The crop of this vegetable was taken up in September, and weighed 20 lb. This was the produce of a small patch of land 9 ft. long by 4 ft. broad. The soil was literally full of the small edible roots. They are, however, I fear, too small and insipid to meet with much favour among Europeans. The roots were stored in dry sand, but they did not keep well, and a good many very soon decayed. All the sound roots were again planted in December, and commenced to grow at once. We have now a good stock of plants, and can supply any one who wishes to try them.

This vegetable seems to be very popular in France, and at Amiens a preserve is made from it. The English name for it in some catalogues is "Vegetable Whitebait."

Ullucus tuberosus.—The following further information on this vegetable is sent by Mr. Nock :—

The crop of these tubers was lifted early in the year, and the produce from 30 square feet was 15 pounds, and from another little patch was gathered 9 lb. Reckoning 15 lb. from 30 square feet. they cropped at the rate of 9 tons to the acre. But the whole crop of 24 lb. was taken from a space of 100 square feet, which gave a yield of, say, 5 tons to the acre. This shows a variation, of, say, 4½ tons an acre for a bad crop up to 9 tons for a good crop. Fifty of the largest tubers weighed exactly 20 oz. The 12 largest weighed 6 oz., and the largest single tuber exactly ¾ of an oz.

They have very much improved in strength of growth and size of tuber since last year, and I think by selection and careful cultivation there is no reason why they should be produced in a few years as large as ordinary potatoes. And if the flavour can only be improved in a corresponding degree, it would become a valuable vegetable, as it grows well, and so far has not been subject to any disease.

The above anticipations of Mr. Nock have been since confirmed by the results of lifting, on February 26, the crop yielded by 50 selected tubers planted on June 10, and weighing only 17 oz. He writes :—

I found the yield to be 52 lb., and the largest tuber was a little over 2 oz. One root gave 636 tubers, weighing 6 lb.. These were grown in a bed only 32 ft. long by 3 ft. wide ; the yield per acre would be enormous.

Mr. Nock sent me twelve of the best tubers for trial as a vegetable, and boiled in well salted water until quite tender, and served with white sauce, they are excellent. They are a little " waxy," but I think that in this tuber, if we have not exactly a substitute for the potato, we have a very good addition to our vegetables.

Conifers at Hakgala.—The yield of timber of two trees at Hakgala cut down this year is worth nothing—one, *Cryptomeria japonica*, about sixteen years old, produced 90 ft. of 1-in. boards, measuring in width 16 in. at bottom to 6 in. at top. The other, *Cupressus torulosa*, about twenty years old, gave 176 ft. of 1-in. boards, much like white pine in appearance, and easy to work.

Library.—The MS. catalogue of the contents of the Library, which I prepared several years ago, and have since kept up, has now been printed, forming a little pamphlet of 28 pages, which was issued in February. The titles are systematically arranged under thirteen classes of subjects.

The Library contains a good working collection of Botanical books, but their careful collation showed that a good many were imperfect. The most serious gaps were in that most necessary constituent of a Botanic Garden library, the " Botanical Magazine," and these, I am glad to say, we have been able almost to fill up by means of a special vote. This was sufficient to purchase the whole of the first series (53 volumes), and seven volumes of the third series, leaving only eight volumes needed to complete this valuable work, which has now reached its 116th annual volume.

Museum.—During the coming year I hope to make a good commencement with a Museum of Economic Botany at Péradeniya, a small vote for the purpose, long promised, having at length been granted. This will all be expended on glass-fronted cases and glass-stoppered jars, experience having shown that all dried vegetable specimens must be protected from the air. Four rooms of the house formerly occupied by the Director are available for the Museum, of which two are now occupied by timbers, and I purpose, at all events for the present, to restrict the collection to the wild and cultivated productions of Ceylon only. And I may take this opportunity of appealing to all who have the means of obtaining specimens and samples suitable for exhibition to assist me in making an adequate display of raw and manufactured vegetable products of all kinds, and from all parts of the Island, by forwarding such to Péradeniya.

No. 12.] COLOMBO, JUNE 19, 1890. { PRICE:—12½ cents each; 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies ½ rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

Messrs. A. H. THOMPSON & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 28th May, the undermentioned lots of Tea (8,891 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark.	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	N G	1	4 hf-ch	bro peo	200	37
2	O K O	2	2 do	dust	170	24
3	Esperanza	3	5 do	bro or pek	280	58 bid
4	Do	4	15 do	or pek	690	72
5	Do	6	54 do	pekoe	2268	46
6	Do	8	1 do	dust	80	22
7	Handro-kande	9	3 do	bro pek	165	
8	Do	10	15 do	pekoe	750	47
9	Do	12	1 do	congou	43	36 bid
10	Do	13	1 do	bor pek dust	44	34
11	F	22	21 do	bro mix	1680	34

Messrs. FORBES & WALKER put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 28th May, the undermentioned lots of Tea (80,284 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Duckwari	492	3 hf-ch	congou	150	29
2	Do	494	5 do	red leaf	275	25
3	Halpautenne	496	5 ch	bro pek	520	46
4	Do	498	5 do	pekoe	510	37
5	Do	500	5 do	pek sou	500	33
6	Do	502	5 do	sou	500	30
7	Do	504	2 do	unassorted	180	31
8	Do	506	1 do	dust	150	18
9	Do	508	1 do	congou	90	27
10	Citrus	510	6 hf-ch	bro pek	360 }	57
11	Do	512	1 do	do	26 }	
12	Do	514	9 do	pek sou	450	38
13	Do	516	1 do	do	48	38
14	Do	518	3 do	sou	150 }	
15	Do	520	1 do	sou	31 }	
16	Do	522	10 do	pekoe	550 }	41
17	Do	524	1 do	do	49 }	
18	Richlands	526	38 ch	bro pek	4332	51
19	Do	528	21 do	pek sou	2184	35
20	Columbia	530	23 hf-ch	bro pek	1150	71
21	Do	532	23 do	pekoe	1035	53
22	Do	534	3 do	pek sou	132	37
23	Do	536	1 do	dust	65	27
24	Court Lodge	538	52 do	bro pek	2600	73
25	Do	540	37 do	pekoe	1739	57
26	Do	542	60 do	pek sou	2400	50
27	Do	544	30 box	do	600	46
28	Do	546	5 hf-ch	sou	200	35
29	Do	548	3 ch	dust	432	26
30	D	550	6 do	bro pek	600	40
31	D	552	7 do	pekoe	630	54
32	D	554	5 do	pek sou	400	32
33	D	556	4 do	bro pek sou	320	38
34	L G E	558	5 hf-ch	or pek	300	42
35	Do	560	4 do	pekoe	220	32
36	Do	562	7 do	dust	630	23
37	H E P	564	10 hf-ch	bro pek	650	55
38	Do	566	11 do	pekoe	550	40
39	Do	568	15 do	pek sou	750	31
	(The Yatiyantote Tea Co., Limited.)					
40	Polatagama	570	33 hf-ch	bro pek	1650	62
41	Do	572	49 do	pekoe	2450	46
42	Do	574	68 do	pek sou	3740	40
43	Abamala	576	26 do	bro mix	1300	30
44	Do	578	5 do	dust	450	26
45	R	580	2 do	pek dust	124	32
46	R	582	1 do	bro tea	44	22
47	R	584	6 do	pek fans	346	34
48	R	586	3 do	congou	150	30
49	R	588	8 do	sou	320	33
50	R	590	2 do	pekoe	90	35
51	Midlothian	592	25 do	bro pek	1400	74
52	Do	594	13 ch	pekoe	1300	53
53	B & D	596	3 do	red leaf	300	18
54	Sutton	598	31 ch	bro pek	3410	60 bid
55	Do	600	19 do	pekoe	1900	42 bid
56	Craighead	2	30 hf-ch	bro or pek	1500	60
57	Do	4	20 ch	pekoe	1800	42
58	Do	6	18 do	pek sou	1530	34 bid
59	Do	8	6 do	sou	510	29
60	Bandarapolla	10	28 hf-ch	bro pek	1400	55
61	Do	12	27 do	pek sou	1215	36
62	Andangodde	14	15 ch	sou	1275	29
63	N P	16	14 do	red leaf	1120	27
64	M W	18	2 do	dust	260	25
65	Do	20	2 do	sou	165	29
66	Do	22	1 do	red leaf	80	21
67	L H	24	1 ch	sou	85	26
68	Do	26	1 do	red leaf	80	23
72	Koloova	34	27 do	pekoe	1340	44
73	D	36	1 do	pekoe	50	33
74	D	38	1 ch	pek sou	60	27
75	D	40	1 do	dust	156	18
76	D	42	1 do	red leaf	75	12
77	Horagoda	44	23 hf-ch	bro pek	1150	57
78	Do	46	45 do	pekoe	2025	44
79	Do	48	26 do	pek sou	1170	41
80	Do	50	1 do	dust	85	26
81	Ancoombra	52	7 ch	bro pek	784	47
82	Do	54	6 do	pekoe	672	37
83	Do	56	7 do	pek sou	784	35
84	Do	58	1 do	sou	150	30
85	Yellangowry	60	41 ch	or pek	2255	53 bid
86	Do	62	18 do	pekoe	1530	39 bid
87	Do	64	24 do	pek sou	1920	39
88	Do	66	14 do	bro mix	1190	30 bid
89	Do	68	2 do	or dust	280	30
90	Y D	70	14 ch	fans	1400	26
91	Kirimettia L M	72	8 hf-ch	bro pek	400	52
92	Do	74	29 do	pekoe	1450	40
93	Do	76	15 do	pekoe S S	750	34
94	Do	78	4 do	dust	284	25
95	Peru	80	9 do	bro pek	450	65
96	Do	82	27 do	pekoe	1215	45
97	Do	84	2 do	sou	90	33
98	Mukeloya	86	5 do	bro pek	300	55
99	Do	88	6 do	pekoe	300	42
100	Do	90	8 do	peks sou	400	40
101	Do	92	1 do	bro mix	32	28
102	Do	94	2 do	dust	110	30

☞ "Not arrived" lots are omitted.

Messrs. E. BENHAM & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 4th June, the undermentioned lots of Tea (6,756 lb.), wich sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	St. Leys	51	12 ch	pek sou	1200	38 bid
2	Do	52	2 do	bro mix	220	27
3	Do	53	2 do	pek dust	280	29
4	Kintyre	54	66 box	new season green tea glossy (uncolrd.) No. 1	660	81
5	Do	55	54 box	new season green tea (uncolrd.) No. 2	1080	68 bid
6	Do	56	14 hf-ch	new season green tea glossy (uncolrd. No. 3	784	59
7	Do	57	28 box	new season green tea fans No. 4	532	49

Messrs. A. H. THOMPSON & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 4th June, the undermentioned lots of Tea (12,982 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
1	A K A C	24	31 hf-ch	bro pek sou	1550	40
2	Do	26	3 do	congou	155	33
3	Do	27	2 do	fans	120	34
4	Do	28	1 do	dust	70	27
5	St. Catherine	29	9 ch	bro pek	810	64
6	Do	31	9 do	pekoe	810	46
7	Do	33	7 do	pek sou	630	36
8	Do	35	1 do	pek fans	60	28

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
9	Handro-kande	36	3 hf-ch	bro pek	165	54
10	Do	37	15 do	pekoe	750	37
11	Do	39	1 do	congou	43	29
12	Do	40	1 do	bro pek dust	44	26
13	Yahalakelle	41	8 do	or pek	400	52
14	Do	43	14 do	pekoe	672	38
15	Do	45	9 do	pek sou	432	34
16	Do	47	16 do	unassorted	800	31 bid
17	Do	49	2 do	red leaf	100	23
18	Do	50	1 do	dust	75	25
19	Agraoya	51	8 ch			
			7 hf-ch	bro pek	1150	57
20	Do	53	20 ch	pekoe	2000	39
21	Do	55	1 hf-ch	dust	70	25
22	O H N	56	5 do	dust	375	24 bid
23	L H	57	2 ch	pek fans	225	20
24	Do	58	1 do			
			1 hf-ch	dust	221	20
23	Kotte	62	20 do	pekoe	900	45

Messrs. SOMERVILLE & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 4th June, the undermentioned lots of Tea (19,958 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	P	78	2 hf-ch	bro pek	124	79
2	P	79	3 do	pekoe	182	48
3	P	80	15 do	pek sou	855	40
4	P	81	1 do	congou	55	30
5	P	82	1 do	red leaf	27	32
6	P	83	2 do	dust	153	29
7	Roseneath	84	18 do	pekoe	990	47
8	Do	85	19 do	peks sou	1102	39
9	Yarrow	86	49 do	pek sou	2450	40
10	Talpe	89	25 do	pekoe	1125	46
16	Lyndhurst	92	15 do	bro pek	1350	57
17	Do	93	25 do	pekoe	2250	41
18	Do	94	27 do	pek sou	2430	38
19	T	95	1 do	bro pek	100	54
20	T	96	3 do	pekoe	300	38
21	W	97	3 hf-ch	pek sou	120	33
22	C W	98	3 do	bro mix	150	31
23	S S	100	2 ch	pekoe	200	35
24	T. Galla	1	50 hf-ch	or pek	2700	48 bid

Mr. E. JOHN put up for Sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 4th June, the undermentioned lots of Tea (63,757 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	N	278	3 ch	bro mix	240	19
2	Haugran	279	7 do	dust	1050	27
3	Do	280	5 do	congou	450	33
4	B T	281	9 do	pek sou	680	45
5	Do	283	23 do	unassorted	1725	35
6	Do	285	1 do	dust	75	28
7	Brownlow	286	14 do	bro pek	1400	70
8	Do	288	19 do	pekoe	1710	53
9	Mahanilu	290	60 hf-ch	or pek	3600	73
10	Do	11	54 ch	pekoe	4860	53
11	Do	13	17 do	pek sou	1615	42
12	Do	15	2 do	dust	160	28
13	Do	16	1 do	bro mix	70	29
14	Great Val-ley	17	51 hf-ch	bro pek	2550	62
15	Do	19	31 ch	pekoe	2945	47
16	Do	21	18 do	pek sou	1620	40
17	E W	23	6 hf-ch	congou	300	32
18	Do	24	3 do	fans	165	43
19	Do	25	9 do	dust	630	27
20	Mocha	26	59 do	bro pek	2950	71
21	Do	28	14 do	bro pek	770	55
22	Do	30	44 ch	pekoe	4180	51
23	Do	32	30 do	pek sou	2700	43
27	S G	40	13 do	pek sou	1274	37
28	K T	42	8 ch	unassorted		
	containing 800-1 lb. lead packets				800	30 bid
29	Do	42	8 ch	unassorted		
	containing 1,568-½ lb. lead packets				784 }	out
30	Do	42	53 ch	unassorted		
	containing 19,200-½ lb. lead packets				4800 }	out
31	Killaloo	44	28 ch	unassorted	2240	19
32	P G K	46	6 do	sou	378	31
33	Do	47	2 do	dust	282	26
34	Ayr	48	14 hf-ch	bro pek	700	67
35	Do	50	18 do	pekoe	792	46
36	Do	52	19 do	pek sou	798	39
37	Do	54	3 do	congou	129	34
38	Do	55	2 do	fans	100	33
39	Do	56	1 do	pk dust	70	26
48	W	69	5 do	sou	250	34
49	W	70	8 do	bro mix	400	29
50	W	71	3 do	unassorted	150	33

Messrs. FORBES & WALKER put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 4th June, the undermentioned lots of Tea (66,620 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark.	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Bogahagoda-watte	93	2 hf-ch	bro pek	87	43
2	Do	98	2 do	pekoe	78	33
3	Do	100	7 do	bro mix	298	30
4	E G	102	1 ch	red leaf	110	22
5	F M	104	2 hf-ch	bro mix	130	22
6	F D	106	4 do	dust	290	27
7	Lethenty	108	4 ch	sou	400	34
8	Do	110	3 do	dust	435	28
9	B T N	112	1 do	sou	62	31
10	Do	114	1 do	dust	112	26
11	Kosgaha-hena	116	4 hf-ch	bro pek	200	35
12	Do	118	4 do	pekoe	200	30
13	Do	120	10 do	pek sou	500	26
14	Do	122	6 do	sou	300	26
15	Do	124	1 do	congou	45	20
16	C	126	5 do	dust	375	27
17	C	128	6 do	red leaf	300	20
18	C	130	7 do	congou	350	29
19	Clunes	132	22 do	bro pek	1100	60
20	Do	134	41 do	pekoe	1845	45
21	Do	136	18 do	pek sou	900	37
22	N E	138	14 do	congou	700	30
23	Do	140	9 do	bro mix	459	25
24	H	142	34 do	bro pek	2210	67
25	H	144	37 do	pekoe	2035	51
26	H	146	67 do	pek sou	3350	42
27	H	148	3 do	dust	160	30
28	Meddetenne	150	6 do	bro pek	330	57
29	Do	152	4 ch	pekoe	380	41
30	Do	154	4 do	pek sou	360	33
31	Do	156	1 hf-ch	dust	80	29
32	Dunlow	158	12 ch	bro pek	1260	71
33	Do	160	2 do	pekoe	180 }	49
34	Do	162	1 hf-ch	do	55 }	
35	Do	164	5 ch	pek sou	475	41
36	Do	166	5 do	bro pk sou	450 }	38
37	Do	168	1 hf-ch	do do	50 }	
38	Radella	170	26 ch	bro pek	2600	67
93	Do	172	24 do	pekoe	1920	51
40	Do	174	29 do	pek sou	2320	43
41	Mousakelle	176	31 hf-ch	bro pek	1860	66
42	Do	178	24 do	pekoe	1200	52
43	Do	180	16 ch	do	1600	49
44	Do	182	1 do	congou	100	45
45	Do	184	1 hf-ch	dust	90	22
46	Bowlana	186	10 do	bro pek	1000	64
47	Do	188	12 ch	pekoe	1145	47
48	Do	190	15 do	pek sou	1350	41
49	Monaco	192	2 do	dust	340	26
50	I G	194	7 do	bro tea	630	36
51	Kirimettia	196	1 ch	bro tea	103	withd'n.
52	Do	198	1 do	red leaf	75	25
53	Do	200	1 do	dust	143	27
54	S S S	202	1 do	dust	112	23
55	Doonevale	204	3 hf-ch	bro or pek	150	53
56	Do	206	4 ch	pek sou	360	36
57	Do	208	7 do	bro mix	700	34
58	Do	210	1 do	congou	100	30
59	Do	212	1 hf-ch	dust	78	25
60	N	214	9 ch	fans	1350	32
61	Bandara-polla	216	32 hf-ch	pekoe	1600	43
62	Do	218	34 do	pek sou	1530	38
63	Do	220	2 do	dust	130	30
64	A D	222	11 do	bro pek	550	26
65	Do	224	2 do	pekoe	104	35
66	Do	226	5 do	bro mix	250	22
67	Thornfield	228	36 do	bro pek	2160	70
68	Do	230	45 ch	pekoe	4500	50
69	Do	232	4 hf-ch	pk dust	320	30
70	Horana	234	4 do	bro pek	164	39
71	Do	236	5 do	pekoe	203	50
72	Do	238	7 do	bro tea	280	39
73	A	240	1 do	pekoe No. 1	48	39
74	A	242	2 do	do „ 2	100	37
75	A	244	1 do			
			1 box	pek sou	58	27

Lot No	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
76	A	246	1 hf-ch	pek fans	54	52
77	A	248	1 box	fans	12	30
78	A	250	2 ch			
			1 hf-ch	red leaf	222	22
79	A	252	2 ch			
			1 hf-ch	dust	369	25
80	Becherton	254	12 ch	bro pek	1200	62
81	Do	256	24 do	pekoe	2280	40
82	Atherfield	258	2 hf-ch	dust	160	29
83	Do	260	4 do	bro tea	200	32
84	Lyegrova	262	6 do	bro pek	300	46
85	Do	264	7 do	pekoe	350	38
86	Do	266	5 do	do No. 2	250	36
87	Rambodde	268	21 do	bro pek	1155	66
88	Do	270	23 do	pekoa	1150	50
89	Do	272	3 do	congou	150	38
90	Do	274	1 do	dust	68	28
91	C R D	276	2 do	fans	160	28
92	Do	278	2 do	red leaf	110	21
93	B	280	18 do	bro pek sou	920	38
95	Horagas-kelle	284	5 hf-ch	bro pek	250	54
96	Do	286	5 do	pekoe	217	39
97	Do	288	13 do	pek sou	622	34
98	Do	290	2 do	bro mix	112	25
99	V	292	10 do	pekoe	500	43
100	Angroo-wella	294	19 do	bro or pek	950	68
101	Do	296	36 do	pekoe	1800	51
102	Do	298	2 do	pek sou	100	38
103	Do	300	2 do	dust	164	31

☞ "Not arrived" parcels are omitted.

Messrs. A. H. Thompson & Co. up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room, today, 11th June, the undermentioned lots of Tea (20,466 lb.), which sold at under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	A & F L	64	4 hf-ch	pekoe	220	38 bid
2	Do	65	1 do	sou	55	31
3	Do	66	1 do	pek fans	80	29
4	Harrow	67	9 do	bro pek	540	62
5	Do	69	18 do	pekoe	990	46
6	Do	71	2 do	pek sou	110	35
7	Do	72	1 do	bro pek sou	47	29
8	Do	73	2 do	bro tea	135	27
9	Ossington	74	7 do	bro pek	350	38
10	Do	76	11 do	pekoe	550	35
11	Do	78	8 do	pek sou	400	35
12	Do	80	7 do	red leaf	315	21
13	Keenagaha-ella	81	10 do	bro pek	654	59 bid
14	Do	83	9 do	or pek	540	54
15	Do	85	13 ch	pekoe	1300	45
16	Do	87	23 do	pek sou	2185	37
17	Do	89	1 hf-ch	sou	55	27
18	Do	90	1 do	fans	65	30
19	O K O	1	1 do	dust	80	27
23	Engura-kanda	98	18 hf-ch	bro pek	1188	66 bid
25	A G C	2	1 hf-ch	bro pek	56	30
26	Do	3	2 ch	congou	200	20
27	Do	4	1 hf-ch	fans	55	26
28	Do	5	15 do	dust	1050	28
29	Nahalma	7	25 do	bro or pek	1375	54
30	Do	9	22 ch	pekoe	2200	40 bid
31	Do	11	9 hf-ch	pek sou	495	35
32	Do	13	2 do	dust	150	27

Mr. E. John put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 11th June, the undermentioned lots of Tea (64,567 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb	c.
1	B	72	1 hf-ch	red leaf	50	27
2	B	73	2 ch	dust	160	27
3	B	74	3 hf-ch	congou	180	33
4	S	75	1 ch	congou	95	32
6	Bittacy	77	12 hf-ch	bro pek	720	68
7	Do	79	15 do	pekoe	900	49
8	B T	81	16 ch	unassorted	1200	34
9	Killaloo	83	80 ch	unassorted	6400	23
10	D E	85	27 hf-ch	unassorted	1350	51
11	Do	87	11 do	dust	693	53
12	Albion	88	23 ch	bro pek	2070	62
13	Do	90	19 do	pekoe	1520	47
14	Do	102	12 do	pek sou	960	37
15	Maria	104	14 do	bro pek	1540	61
16	Bollagalla	106	12 ch	bro pek	1200	61
17	Do	108	12 do	pekoa	1080	49
18	Do	110	24 do	pek sou	2160	40
19	Kanaugama	112	27 do	bro pek	2835	49
20	Do	114	16 do	pekoa	1600	38
21	Do	116	27 do	pek sou	2430	36
22	Gonavy	118	30 do	bro pk	3000	71
23	Do	120	7 do	pekoe	630	57
24	Do	122	8 do	pek sou	720	46
25	Do	124	1 do	dust	150	38
26	Comar	125	13 do	bro pek	1430	54
27	Do	127	19 do	pekoe	1900	40
28	Do	129	13 do	pek sou	1300	36
29	Do	131	4 do	bro mix	400	28
30	Do	132	5 do	dust	300	30
31	Great Valley	133	23 hf-ch	bro pek	1150	64 bid
32	Do	135	18 ch	pekoe	1710	47 bid
33	Do	137	03 do	pek sou	3870	42
34	Ancher (in estate mark)	139	15 do	bro pek	1725	60
35	Do	141	33 do	pekoo	3300	48 bid
36	Do	143	26 do	pek sou	2600	37 bid
37	P	145	4 ch	dust No. 2	665	28
38	Ceylon	146	24 hf-ch	bro pek	1200	45
39	B B	148	18 ch	bro pek	990	50
40	Do	150	15 do	pekoe Nos. 19-33	1350	37 bid
41	Do	152	13 do	pekoe Nos. 41-53	1170	36
42	Do	154	5 do	sou	500	31
43	Do	155	2 do	dust	280	27
44	Brownlow	156	13 ch	bro pek	1196	68
45	Do	158	21 hf-ch	pekoe	945	52
46	Do	160	17 do	pek sou	765	45
47	Do	162	1 do	sou	47	35
48	Do	163	1 ch	dust	107	28
49	W K	164	3 hf-ch	unassorted	156	31
50	Do	165	2 do	red leaf	85	21
51	N B	166	2 ch	bro mix	183	27
52	Do	167	1 do	or pek dust	120	41
53	A N	168	4 hf-ch	bro pek	160	61
54	Do	170	9 do	pekoe	360	47
55	Do	172	7 do	pek sou	280	40
56	Do	174	7 do	congou	280	34
57	Do	176	1 do	dust	50	34

Messrs. Somerville & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 11th June, the undermentioned lots of Tea (83,050 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	P M	2	1 ch	pekoe	75	32
2	Do	3	5 do	red leaf	503	20
3	Relugas	4	27 hf-ch	bro pek	1485	60
4	Do	5	14 ch	pekoe	1540	48
5	Do	6	17 do	pek sou	1700	41
6	Do	7	2 hf-ch	dust	163	21
7	St. Andrew's	8	21 do	or pek	1260	69
8	Do	9	24 do	bro pek	1344	50
9	Do	10	49 do	pekoe	2644	47
10	Wereagalla	11	13 ch	bro pek	1365	62
11	Do	12	5 box	bro pek	125	53
12	Do	13	18 ch	pekoe	1710	45
13	Do	14	16 do	pek sou	1440	40
14	Do	15	4 do	bro tea	440	36
15	Do	16	3 do	dust	450	30
16	Do	17	4 do	congou	340	34
17	Brae	18	12 ch	pekoe	1200	42
18	Do	19	20 hf-ch	pek sou	1100	41
19	Do	20	15 ch	do	1500	39
20	Do	21	8 do	sou	720	34
21	Do	22	3 do	dust	210	27
22	Do	23	1 do	red leaf	90	21
23	Malgolla	24	22 hf-ch	bro pek	1320	60
24	Do	25	26 do	pekoe	1430	47
25	Do	26	113 do	pek sou No. 1	5650	42
26	Do	27	9 do	pek sou No. 2	450	40
27	Do	28	14 do	bro tea	840	35
28	Do	29	3 do	sou	150	31
29	Do	30	3 do	dust	210	27
30	Ederapolla	31	21 do	bro pek	1155	55
31	Do	32	33 do	pekoe	1650	41
32	Do	33	16 do	pekoe No. 2	800	38
33	Do	34	8 do	pek sou	400	34
34	Do	35	3 do	bro mix	195	31

Lot No:	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description	Weight per lb.	c.
35	S	36	4	do	sou	200	34
36	S	37	1	do	dust	70	25
43	Dalguise	44	13	ch	or pek	1170	54
44	Do	45	26	do	pekoe	2080	41
45	Do	46	12	do	pek sou	1080	36 bid
46	Do	47	6	do	unassorted	540	25
47	Do	48	1	do	dust	140	28
48	C C	49	4	hf-ch	unassorted	160	27
49	P G	50	5	ch	pekoe	475	39 bid
50	Do	51	1	do	dust	160	26
51	Roseneath	52	18	hf-ch	bro pek	1080	53
52	Mausa	53	12	ch	bro pek	1320	56
53	Do	54	16	do	pekoe	1600	44
54	Kuruwitte	55	9	hf-ch	bro pek	450	72
55	Do	56	12	do	pekoe	600	46
56	Do	57	8	do	unassorted	400	36
57	Do	58	11	do	pek sou	550	37
58	Do	59	1	do	dust	77	28
59	Blairavon	60	21	ch	bro pek	2100	62
60	Do	61	23	do	pekoe	2070	46
61	Do	62	16	do	pek sou	1440	40
62	B F	63	2	do			
			1	hf-ch	pek fans	260	37
63	Do	64	1	ch			
			1	hf-ch	dust	200	29
64	C T M	65	11	ch	bro mix	990	28
65	Do	66	10	hf-ch	dust	700	28
66	Crurie	67	13	ch	bro pek	1300	65
67	Do	68	30	do	pekoe	2730	46
68	Do	69	14	do	pek sou	1274	39
69	E C	70	1	hf-ch	congou	52	29
70	Do	71	1	do	bro pek dust	80	30
71	Do	72	1	do	pek sou dust	76	27
72	R	73	1	ch	bro tea	120	38
73	R	74	1	do	bro mix	120	25
74	R	75	2	do	pek dust	280	29
75	R	76	1	do	dust	140	26
76	X	77	3	do	bro tea	360	27
77	X	78	1	do	dust	140	29
78	Salawe	79	3	hf-ch	bro pek	168	77
79	Do	80	4	do	pekoe	204	46
80	Do	81	10	do	pek sou	500	41
81	Do	82	1	do	dust	74	28
82	Do	83	7	do	unassorted	350	36
83	T	84	4	do	do	216	35
91	Heatherton	92	1	do	bro tea	45	28
92	Do	93	1	do	pek dust	80	31
93	S	94	4	do	bro tea	180	27
94	S	95	8	do	pek dust	640	32
95	Kitool Patna	96	6	ch	bro mix	600	28
96	Do	97	3	do	souchong	270	30
97	Do	98	1	do	congou	80	22
98	L D E	99	3	do	dust	360	25
99	Do	100	2	do	fannings	220	34
100	Paruscella	101	22	hf-ch	bro pek	1320	54 bid
101	Do	102	20	ch	pek sou	1700	36 bid
102	G E	103	5	do	unassorted	475	26
103	G E	104	2	hf-ch			
			1	box	bro tea	148	25
104	G E	105	2	ch	fannings	206	20
105	P E	106	1	do	pek sou	100	30
106	P E	107	1	do			
			1	hf-ch	souchong	150	26

☞ "Not arrived" parcels are omitted.

CEYLON COFFEE SALES IN LONDON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane, up to 16th May:—

Ex "Liguria"—Powysland, 1t 101s; 1t 99s; 1b 104s; 1t 91s 6d.

Ex "Dacca"—Wannerajah, 5 bags 97s 6d; 2 bags 103s.

Ex "Glenlyon"—(BG)O, 1b 102s; 1t 100s. PB, 1b 110s.

CEYLON CINCHONA SALES IN LONDON.

(From Wilson Smithett & Co.'s)

MINCING LANE, May 23rd, 1890.

SUCCIRUBRA.

Mark.	Natural Stem.	Renewed.	Root.
Stockholm	1¾d to 2d	—	—
Cranley	2½d	—	—
KTK	2½d	3½d to 4d	—
Ellagalla	3d	2½d to 4d	2½d
,, Hybrid	3½d	4½d	3d
Wiharagalla	2d to 2½d	—	—
Wariagalla	2d to 2½d	—	—
Mattakelle Hybrid	—	5d	4½d
Mahakanda	2¾d	4d	—
CHL, A in diamond	2d	3d to 3½d	—
BL, A ,,	2d to 3d	—	—
J, A ,,	3d	—	—
Angroowelle	2½d	3d	2½d to 3d
Meeriabedde	2½	3d	—
MCCCo. in diamond	2d	—	—
Keenagashena	2d to 2½d	—	—
Park BFF	2d	2¾d to 3d	—
OFFICINALIS.			
Cranley	3d	4½d	5d
Lemagastenne, Ledger	8d to 8½d	—	—
Mattakelle ,,	3½d to 7d	5½d	—
Mahakanda	3½d	6d	—
CHL, A in diamond	3½d	—	—
Meeriabedde, Ledger	3d to 3½d	—	—
MCCCo. in diamond	—	7d to 7½d	—
ST & LC, B ,,	½d to 3½d	—	6d
St. Leonards	3d	—	—

CEYLON CACAO SALES IN LONDON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

MINCING LANE, May 16th, 1890.

Ex "Glenlyon"—Dynevor, 13 bags 107s 6d; 1 bag 66s

MINCING LANE, May 23rd, 1890.

Ex "Parramatta"—Wiharagama, 2 bags 59s.

Ex "Legislator"—Delgolla, 22 bags 107s; 5 70s 6d.

Ex "Nepaul"—(F), 15 bags 115s 6d, 27 104s 6d 3 77s.

Ex "Capella"—Kondesalle (OBEC(, 17 bags 103s; 9 104s; 5 46s.

Ex "Orion"—Mahaberia (OBEC), 29 bags 115s; 13 103s; 5 46s 6d. Kondesalle, 1 bag 46s.

CEYLON CARDAMOM SALES IN LONDON

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

MINCING LANE, May 16th, 1890.

Ex "Capella"—Gallantenne, 5 cases 3s 4d; 5 2s; 4 1s 6d. Lower Haloya AA, 1 case 1s 7d; 1 1s 4d; 1 1s 2d Old Madagama, 5 cases 1s 6d; 2 11d; 3 11d; 5 1s 5d; 1 1s 4d.

Ex "Legislator"—Kandanewera, 5 cases 1s 10d; 4 1s 11d; 8 1s 4d; 3 10d; 2 11d; 1 1s 6d.

Ex "Arabia"—Kobonilla, 2 cases 1s 9d.

Ex "Shanghai"—Havilland (OBEC), 7 cases 1s 7d; 6 1s 3d; 3 1s 1d; 5 1s 6d; 1 box 2d.

Ex "Cardiganshire"—AW(St.M)BS&Co., 14 cases 1s 10d; 6 1s 9d.

Ex "India"—Laxapanagalla, 1 case 1s 5d; 4 1s 4d; 1 10d; 1 1s 6d.

No. 13.] COLOMBO, JULY 1, 1890. { PRICE:—12½ cents each; 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies ½ rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

Messrs. FORBES & WALKER put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 11th June, the undermentioned lots of Tea (125,330 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	B	304	5	ch	pek sou	250	36
2	B	306	1	do	bro mix	50	28
3	B	308	1	do	congou	50	23
4	B	310	1	do	dust	50	21
5	Wallahan-duwa	312	7	bf-ch	bro pek	420	61
6	Do	314	13	do	pekoe	650	42
7	Do	316	7	do	pek sou	350	36
8	Do	318	3	do	sou	150	30
10	Do	322	1	do	bro tea	56	26
11	S P A	324	2	do	bro pek	140	39
16	Wevegoda	334	3	do	bro pek	180	58
17	Do	336	6	do	pekoe	330	41
18	Do	338	6	do	pek sou	330	34
19	Do	340	4	do	sou	200	31
22	Do	346	1	do	bro tea	40	26
23	K V	348	2	ch	congou	180	29
24	Nugagalla	350	24	hf-ch	bro pek	1200	72
25	Do	352	36	do	pekoe	1800	54
26	Do	354	2	do	pek sou	112	37
27	Do	356	6	do	dust	480	33
28	Inchstelly	358	7	do	bro pek	420	58
29	Do	360	8	do	pekoe	440	43
30	Do	362	16	do	pek sou	800	37
31	Do	364	2	do	sou	100	30
32	Do	366	1	do	bro pek dust	75	29
33	Hataie	368	37	ch	bro pek	4218	56 bid
34	Do	370	39	do	pekoe	3900	40 bid
35	Do	372	25	do	pek sou	2600	34 bid
36	Do	374	2	do	bro mix	192	25
40	T	382	7	ch	bro mix	770	32
41	T	384	4	do	pek fans	240	34
42	T	386	2	do	pek dust	180	29
43	T	388	1	do	dust	80	27
44	Begahagoda-watte	390	4	do	bro pek	261	42
45	Do	392	2	do	pekoe	118	32
46	Do	394	5	do	bro mix	280	25
47	Do	396	1	do	dust	60	21
	(The Yatiyautota Tea Co., Limited.)						
48	Polatagama	398	30	hf-ch	bro pek	1500	67
49	Do	400	50	do	pekoe	2500	50
50	Do	402	60	do	pk sou	3300	41
51	Uvawatte	404	12	do	bro pek	480	45 bid
52	Do	406	20	do	pekoe	800	39 bid
53	Do	408	15	do	pek sou	600	36
54	Do	410	3	do	dust	195	28
55	Deyanella	412	12	ch	bro pek	1320	65
56	Do	414	19	do	pekoe	1900	50
57	Do	416	1	do	sou	96	36
58	N	418	9	hf-ch	sou	450	36
59	N	420	3	do	bro mix	135	29
60	N	422	6	do	dust	447	32
61	N	424	2	ch	dust	305	21
62	G	426	3	hf-ch	dust	240	32
63	G	428	1	ch	red leaf	100	33
64	G	430	2	hf-ch	bro pek	116	64
65	H	432	12	ch	sou	1020	32
66	Avisawella	434	4	do	unassorted	429	33
67	Do	436	1	do	dust	150	38
68	Do	438	3	do	sou	315	31
69	Ambla-kande	440	2	ch	bro toa	180	32
73	A & D T	448	8	hf-ch	bro pek	440	63
74	Do	450	14	do	pekoe	1400	50
75	Palmerston	452	9	hf-ch	bro pek	495	74
76	Do	454	12	ch	pekoe	1192	55
77	Do	456	6	do	pek sou	598	40
78	Theberton	458	56	hf-ch	bro pek	2800	57
79	Do	460	35	do	pekoe	1750	47
80	Do	462	4	ch	dust	200	27
81	Farnham	464	21	hf-ch	or pek	840	68
82	Do	466	42	do	pekoe	1890	49
83	Do	468	37	do	pek sou	1665	37
84	Do	470	4	do	fans	260	30
85	B & D	472	4	ch	dust	640	28
86	Gikiyana-kanda	474	7	ch	bro pek sou	770	33
87	Do	476	3	hf-ch	bro mix	150	27
88	Do	478	5	ch	dust	600	31
89	L	480	2	hf-ch	pekoe	68	39
90	L	482	2	do	pek sou	86	34
91	L	484	1	do	dust	33	30
92	Sutton	486	24	ch	bro pek	2640	65
93	Do	488	16	do	pekoe	1600	50
94	S	490	3	ch	fans	354	29
95	Bearwell	492	27	do	bro pek	2700	70
96	Do	494	34	do	pekoe No. 1	3060	52
97	Do	496	7	do	pek sou	630	42
98	Do	498	2	do	dust	305	27
99	Horagoda	500	14	hf-ch	bro pek	700	63
100	Do	502	11	do	pekoe	495	46
101	Do	504	10	do	pek sou	450	36
102	Do	506	2	do	congou	100	28
103	Do	508	1	do	dust	81	25
104	H	510	3	do	red leaf	174	24
	(Tolgaswela Tea Co., of Ceylon Limited.)						
105	Talgas-wela	512	2	ch	or pek	200	71
106	Do	514	9	do	pekoe No. 1	900	52
107	Do	516	1	do	bro pek ,, 2	100	52
108	Do	518	6	do	pekoe ,, 1	600	43
109	Do	520	1	do	do ,, 2	100	
110	Do	522	11	do	pek sou ,, 1	920	37
111	Do	524	1	do	do ,, 2	100	
112	Do	526	1	do	congou	80	33
113	Horana	528	1	hf-ch	bro pek	52	40
114	Do	530	1	ch	pek sou	92	31
115	Do	532	2	do	bro mix	180	23
116	Do	534	3	do	bro tea	270	26
117	Do	536	3	do	pek dust	225	22
118	Do	538	3	do	dust	388	22
119	Do	540	1	do	pek fau	60	22
120	Amblakande	542	19	do	or pek	1900	58
121	Do	544	31	do	pekoe	2480	43
122	P	546	1	hf-ch	pekoe	57	25
123	P	548	2	ch	congou	196	20
124	P	550	1	do	red leaf	91	17
125	P	552	1	do	red leaf	75	20
126	P	554	4	box	pekoe	20	25
129	Clarendon	560	27	hf-ch	bro pek	1485	75
130	Do	562	50	do	pekoe	2500	58
131	Glenorchy	564	34	do	bro pek	1870	71
132	Do	566	70	do	pekoe	3500	55
133	Court Lodge	568	15	do	bro pek No. 71-85	900	77
134	Do	570	19	do	pekoe No. 7-25	950	56
135	Do	572	26	do	pek sou No. 41-66	1170	46
136	Do	574	21	do	bro pek No. 86-106	1260	7 bid
137	Do	576	15	do	pekoe No. 26-40	750	54
138	Do	578	29	do	pek sou No. 67-95	1305	49
139	Do	580	2	ch	sou	180	41
140	Do	582	2	do	dust	300	25
141	Patiagama	584	13	ch	bro pek	1300	55
142	Do	586	71	do	pekoe	6745	42
143	Mukeloya	588	21	hf-ch	bro pek	1365	61
144	Do	590	14	do	pekoe No. 1	700	56
145	Do	592	11	do	do ,, 2	660	43
146	Do	594	27	do	pek sou	1620	40
147	Lyegrove	596	72	do	pekoe	3600	37
148	St. Helen	598	30	ch	bro pek	2700	59 bid
149	Do	600	26	do	pekoe	2340	45
150	Do	2	26	do	pek sou	2340	37
151	Do	4	2	do	pek fau	180	28
152			62	hf-ch	or pek	3410	58 bid
153			18	do	bro pek sou	920	26

Messrs. A. H. THOMPSON & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today 18th June, the undermentioned lots of Tea (24,496 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Glanrhos	14	10	hf-ch	bro pek	550	61
2	Do	16	20	do	pekoe	900	45
3	Do	18	18	ch	pek sou	1620	40

Lot No:	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight per lb.	c.
4	Torrington	20	59 do	bro pek	6490	59
5	Do	22	38 do	pekoe	3800	48
6	Do	24	54 do	pek sou	4860	40
7	Do	26	10 hf-ch	dust	800	29
8	St. Catherine	27	6 ch	bro pek	540	61
9	Do	29	4 do	pekoe	360	45
10	Do	30	3 do	pek sou	270	39
15	Hopton	38	1 do	dust	141	26
1	A & F L	39	1 hf-ch	bro pek	55	50
17	Do	40	1 do	pekoe	55	40
18	Do	41	1 do	pek fans	80	30
19	H W D	42	1 do	bro mix	45	31
20	Do	43	2 do	or pek dust	100	27
21	F	44	15 ch	pek sou	1200	38

Mr. E. John put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 18th June, the undermentioned lots of Tea (63,759 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Great Valley	177	1 ch	dust	145	28
2	Do	178	9 do	bro mix	855	31
3	Tellisagalla	179	11 do	bro pek	1100	48 bid
4	Do	181	8 do	pekoe	640	41 bid
5	Do	183	9 do	pek sou	765	37 bid
6	Do	185	1 do	dust	134	27
7	T T	186	7 do	pekoe	688	41
8	Do	188	2 do	flowery pek	200	54
9	Do	189	1 hf-ch	dust	65	27
10	Do	190	1 do	congou	30	35
15	Deeside	200	69 hf-ch	bro pek	3795	75
16	Do	202	55 do	pekoe	5500	52 bid
17	Fernands	204	32 do	pekoe No. 1	1600	46 bid
18	Do	206	5 ch	unassorted	500	41
19	Kadienlena	207	34 do	bro pek	3060	60
20	Do	209	40 do	pekoe	3200	43
21	Do	211	22 do	pek sou	1760	39
22	Do	213	1 do	dust	130	28
23	Labugama	214	20 hf-ch	bro pek	800	61
24	Do	216	24 do	pekoe	960	45
25	Do	218	15 do	pek sou	600	40
26	Alliady	220	13 ch	bro pek	1690	55
27	Do	222	12 do	pekoe	1320	40
28	Do	224	14 do	pek sou	1400	36
29	Ivies	226	18 hf-ch	bro pek	900	62
30	Do	228	24 do	pekoe	1200	45
31	Do	230	16 ch	pek sou	1440	40
32	Do	230	2 hf-ch	dust	140	27
33	Brownlow	233	15 ch	bro pek	1725	72
34	Do	235	17 do	pekoe	1615	52
35	B T	237	10 do	pek sou	875	42
36	Do	239	21 do	unassorted	1890	34
37	Do	241	2 hf-ch	congou	90	35
38	Do	242	2 do	dust	120	29
39	Kanda-nuwara	243	43 ch	pek sou	3440	40
40	Do	245	14 do	sou	1190	41
41	K B	247	1 do	sou	100	32
42	Beaumont	248	1 hf-ch	young hyson	59	72
43	Do	249	1 do	hyson	62	48
44	Galkaode-watte	250	22 ch	bro pek	2200	72
45	Do	252	27 do	pekoe	2430	51
46	G K W	254	1 do	bro tea	90	40
47	Do	255	2 do	dust	160	29
50	P G K	260	4 ch	unassorted	316	39
51	Do	261	2 do			
			2 hf-ch	sou	212	36
52	Do	262	5 do	dust	390	29
53	Maddege-dera	263	12 do	youug hyson	690	43 bid
54	Do	265	6 do	hyson	288	39

Messrs. Forbes & Walker put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 18th June the undermentioned lots of Tea (129,700 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Descriptien.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Walahan-duwa	10	3 hf-ch	fans	180	38
	S P A	12	3 do	pek	180	35
	Do	14	2 do	sou	100	33
	Do	16	2 do	bro mix	100	32
5	Do	18	1 do	dust	77	29
6	Wevegoda	20	1 do	fans	60	34
7	Do	22	2 do	bro mix	100	34
8	Harangalla	30	18 ch	bro pek	1800	56
9	Do	32	15 do	pekoe	1425	42
10	Do	34	12 do	pek sou	1080	39
11	Midlothian	36	15 hf-ch	bro pek	825	56
12	Do	38	18 ch	pekoe	1710	45
13	A K	40	8 do	bro tea	800	42
14	Do	42	25 hf-ch	red leaf	1250	29
15	C	44	1 do	dust	75	24
16	C	46	2 do	red leaf	100	25
17	C	48	2 do	congou	100	30
23	Leangapella	60	4 do	or pek	240	50
24	Do	62	5 do	pekoe No. 1	275	41
25	Do	64	5 do	dust	450	29
26	Ancoombra	65	6 ch	bro pek	720	52 bid
27	Do	68	7 do	pekoe	784	40 bid
28	Do	70	6 do	pek sou	672	38
29	Ragalla	72	95 hf-ch	bro pek	5322	77
30	Do	74	93 ch	pekoe	8556	55
31	Do	76	71 do	pek sou	6035	44
32	Do	78	12 do	dust	960	30
33	Do	80	6 do	bro tea	498	36
34	Hatton	82	11 ch	bro pek	1100	62
35	Do	84	10 do	pekoe	900	48
36	Do	86	17 do	pek sou	1445	40
37	Do	88	1 do	sou	85	34
38	Do	90	1 do	dust	130	28
39	H P	92	3 hf-ch	pek dust	225	29
40	N A	94	39 do	bro pek	1950	60
41	Do	96	34 do	pekoe	1700	44
42	Do	98	55 do	pek sou	3025	39
43	Do	100	1 do	congou	58	33
44	Do	102	1 do	bro pek dust	84	33
45	Do	104	1 do	pek sou dust	82	27
46	Queenwood	106	17 ch	bro pek	1700	66
47	Do	108	16 do	pekoe	1600	50
48	Theydon Bois	110	6 do	bro pek	600	63
49	Do	112	12 do	pekoe	1080	50
50	Do	114	18 do	pek sou	1530	39
51	Do	116	4 do	sou	340	34
52	R M	118	3 do	bro pek	300	43
53	Do	120	1 do	pekoe	100	36
54	Dehiowitta	122	4 do	dust	560	23
55	V O	124	6 do	bro tea	660	27
56	I G	126	1 do	bro tea	90	33
57	S S S	128	3 do	pek sou	330	34
58	Yataderia	130	48 do	pek sou	4368	36
59	Do	132	35 do	bro tea	2800	35
60	Do	134	14 do	pek fan	1400	28
61	Theberton	135	43 hf-ch	bro pek	2150	51
62	Do	138	26 do	pekoe	1300	40
63	Do	140	30 do	pek sou	1500	38
64	Do	142	4 do	pek dust	200	28
65	Do	144	7 do	congou	350	33
66	P D M	146	1 do	dust	60	28
67	Do	148	1 ch			
			1 hf-ch	sou	160	39
68	Monrovia	150	4 ch	bro pek	415	59
69	Do	152	4 do	pekoe	400	44
70	Do	154	7 do	pek sou	700	39
71	Do	156	1 hf-ch	unassorted	50	36
72	Do	158	2 ch			
			1 hf-ch	sou	240	34
73	H	160	3 ch	dust	220	23
74	H	162	2 do	dust	306	26
75	H	164	1 hf-ch			
			1 ch	fans	95	33
76	R	166	15 pkg	pekoe	979	32
77	C B	168	3 hf-ch	dust	225	31
78	Avisawella	170	3 ch	unassorted	315	30
79	Meeria-badde	172	1 hf-ch	bro pek	50	34
80	Do	174	1 do	dust	70	27
81	Bismark	176	3 ch	sou	300	35
82	Do	178	3 do	fans	390	40
83	Do	180	3 do	dust	465	28
84	B	182	22 hf-ch	or pek	1100	68 bid
85	O G A	184	3 ch	bro pek	300	54
86	Do	186	4 do	pekoe	380	41
87	Do	188	3 do	pek sou	270	37
88	Deaculla	190	11 hf-ch	or pek	550	69
89	Do	192	11 ch	pekoe	1100	46
90	Do	194	5 do	pek sou	500	39
91	Do	196	1 hf-ch	bro mix	50	32
92	Do	198	1 do	dust	70	24
93	Malvern	200	3 do	or pek	150	61
94	Do	202	3 ch	pekoe	300	46
95	Do	204	1 do	pek sou	100	38
96	Bambrakelley and Dell	206	8 hf-ch	hyson	400	40
97	Do	208	3 do	young hyson	150	55
98	Lyegrove	210	12 ch	bro pek	1200	59
99	Do	212	4 do	or pek	400	55
100	Do	214	29 do	pekoe	2900	45
101	Do	216	15 do	pek sou	1500	29
102	Middleton	218	16 hf-ch	bro pek	896	71
103	Do	220	13 ch	pekoe	1300	56
104	Do	222	2 hf-ch	dust	150	28

Lot No.	Mark	Box No	Packages		Description	Weight per lb	c.
105	M	224	19	do	bro pek	1064	49
106	M	226	12	ch	pekoe	1200	40
107	Debatgama	228	20	hf-ch	or pek	1045	54
108	Do	230	8	do	pekoe	680	41
109	Do	232	23	do	pek sou	1840	40
110	Do	234	7	do	bro mix	595	34
111	Do	236	2	do	or dust	220	39
112	S P S M	238	1	ch	bro pek	107	51
113	Do	240	1	do	pekoe	101	40
114	Do	242	2	do	pek sou	214	38
115	Barra	244	2	hf-cb	or pek	100	44
116	Do	246	1	do	pekoe	45	33
117	Do	248	12	do	pek sou	600	33
118	Do	250	45	do	oolong No. 1	2250	out
119	Do	252	57	do	do ,, 2	2565	out
120	Kenmare	254	27	do	bro pek	1485	72
121	Do	256	30	do	or pek	1500	57
122	Do	258	33	do	pek sou	1485	46
123	Goomera	260	7	ch	pek sou	742	40
124	Do	262	1	do	sou	90	31
125	Do	264	5	do	dust	700	28
126	Do	266	1	do	red leaf	100	25
127	Ingestre	268	16	hf-cb	bro or pek	960	76
128	Do	270	20	do	bro pek	1000	76
129	Do	272	30	ch	pekoe No 1	2700	51
130	Do	274	12	do	do ,, 2	1020	51
131	Do	276	13	do	pek sou	1300	44
132	Barra	278	32	hf-ch	or pek	1600	49 bid
133	Do	280	35	do	pekoe	3150	35 bid

Messrs. SOMERVILLE & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 18th June, the undermentioned lots of Tea (66,365 lb.) which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	W	8	10	hf-ch	sou	550	28
2	W	9	7	do	pek fans	420	26
6	M A H	13	3	ch	bro tea	300	33
7	Do	14	3	do	congou	270	30
8	Do	15	1	do	red leaf	90	25
9	Hiralouvah	16	6	do	sou	575	35
10	Burnside	17	21	hf-ch	bro pek	1260	61
11	Do	18	38	do	pekoe	1900	49
12	Do	19	6	do	pek sou	300	39
13	Hattanwella	20	6	do	pekoe	300	46
14	Do	21	36	do	pek sou	1800	40
15	Do	22	5	do	sou	250	32
16	Do	23	2	do	dust	106	26
17	Ettapolla	24	10	do	bro pek	560	60
18	Do	25	20	do	pek sou	1000	41
22	Depedene	29	16	do	bro pek	800	56
23	Do	30	10	do	pekoe	500	37
24	Do	31	13	do	pek sou	650	35
25	Do	32	17	do	bro tea	850	34
26	H D	33	6	do	bro tea	300	31
27	Do	34	10	do	bro mix	500	30
28	H H	35	4	ch	fans	439	36
29	Do	36	10	do	red leaf	865	30
30	Madde	37	4	do			
			1	bf-ch	dust	403	27
31	Do	38	1	do	red leaf	42	25
32	Allakolla	39	24	do	bro pek	1560	60
33	Do	40	29	do			
			7	ch	pekoe	2365	45
34	Do	41	40	hf-ch			
			13	ch	pek sou	3365	40
35	C A	42	10	hf-cb	unassorted	409	42
36	Do	43	2	do	bro mix	90	35
37	Do	44	1	do	dust	68	28
38	South Wanna Rajah	45	22	do	or pek	1100	77
39	Do	46	25	ch	pekoe	2500	53
40	Do	47	18	do	pek sou	1800	42
41	Marymont	48	7	hf-ch	unassorted	336	35
42	Hattanwella	49	20	do	bro or pek	1000	56
43	Do	50	15	do	pekoe	750	46
44	Do	51	6	do	pek sou	312	40
45	Do	52	2	do	sou	112	33
46	Do	53	1	do	dust	60	25
47	A	54	1	do	pekoe	50	31
48	A	55	2	ch	red leaf	220	26
49	A	56	4	do	dust	385	26
50	Goonambil	57	20	bf-ch	bro pek	1300	64
51	Do	58	24	do	pekoe	1440	48
52	Do	59	30	do	pek sou	1650	40
53	Do	60	4	do	unassorted	220	38
54	Do	61	2	pkg	dust	160	34
55	Do	62	4	do	fans	252	38

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description	Weight lb.	c.
56	H G A	63	14	cb	bro pek	1568	60 bid
57	Do	64	23	do	pekoe	2415	48
58	Do	65	27	do	pek sou	2700	40
59	Do	66	3	do	bro mix	345	38
60	Do	67	5	do	dust	400	28
61	M K	68	18	do	bro pek	1956	55
62	Do	69	13	do	pekoe	1300	42
63	Do	70	30	do	pek sou	3150	38
64	Lauderdale	71	13	do	bro pek	1300	60
65	Do	72	20	do	pekoe	2000	47
66	Do	73	35	do	pek sou	3500	42
67	Morningside	74	9	hf-ch	bro pek	450	53 bid
68	Do	75	8	do	pekoe	400	40 bid
69	Do	76	10	do	pek sou	500	38
70	Do	77	3	do	dust	170	28
71	Do	78	1	do	red leaf	50	25
72	E D P	79	1	do	bro pek	50	47
73	S	80	14	do	bro pek	700	51 bid
74	S	81	15	do	pekoe	750	37 bid
75	S	82	13	do	pek sou	622	35
76	S	83	2	do	bro pek sou	112	27
77	S S	84	1	ch	dust	112	25

Mr. E. JOHN put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 25th June, the undermentioned lots of Tea (60,295 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs,		Description	Weight. lb.	c.
1	Cruden	266	3	ch	bro mix	300	38
2	Do	267	2	do	dust	150	29
3	Albion	268	12	do	bro pek Nos. 1509-1520	1080	64 bid
4	Do	270	12	do	pekoe Nos. 1521-1532	960	45
5	Do	272	23	do	bro pek Nos. 1533-1555	2070	65 bid
6	Do	274	19	do	pekoe Nos. 1556-1574	1520	46 bid
7	Do	276	26	do	pek sou Nos. 1575-1600	2080	40
8	Do	278	4	do	dust	475	32
9	Hangranoya	279	10	do	bro pek	1100	56
10	Do	281	10	do	pekoe	950	46
11	Do	283	16	do	pek sou	1520	39
12	Do	285	3	do	congou	270	35
13	Do	286	3	do	dust	450	29
14	Orange Fild	287	12	hf-cb	bro pek	600	53
15	Do	289	36	do	pekoe	1650	42
16	Do	10	5	do	sou	280	30
17	Eila	11	10	ch	or pek	1000	49
18	Do	13	8	do	pekoe	640	38
19	Do	15	1	do	pek dust	125	30
20	Templestowe	16	52	hf-ch	or pek	2704	64 bid
21	Do	18	21	ch	pekoe	1890	44
22	Do	20	29	do	pek sou	2755	41 bid
23	Do	22	6	hf-ch	bro tea	420	35
24	Do	23	5	do	dust	435	30
25	Mocha	24	43	do	bro pek	1935	72
26	Do	26	22	cb	pekoe	1980	52
27	Do	28	30	do	pek sou	2550	45
28	Do	30	14	do	sou	1215	40
29	Whyddon	32	28	hf-ch	bro or pek	1400	62
30	Do	34	48	do	pekoe	1920	46
31	Great Valley	36	39	do	bro pek	1950	62 bid
32	Do	38	22	ch	pekoe	2090	45 bid
33	Do	40	36	do	pek sou	3240	39 bid
34	Denegama	42	2	do	tea dust	144	29
35	Do	43	2	do	congou	100	36
36	Do	44	1	do	red leaf	50	28
37	Maddegedara	45	22	do	bro pek	1232	52
38	Do	47	23	do	pekoe	1058	40
39	Do	49	2	do	sou	76	36
40	Do	50	2	do	dust	136	28
41	Alnoor	51	3	do	bro pek	120	54 bid
42	Do	52	7	do	pekoe	280	44
43	Do	54	6	do	pek sou	240	40
44	Do	56	2	do	dust	100	30
45	Do	57	2	do	congou	80	35
46	Cruden	58	1	box	young hyson	20	66
47	Do	59	2	do	No. 1 hyson	80	57
48	Do	60	1	do	hyson	20	42
49	Do	61	1	do	bro tea	30	36
50	Lawrence	62	7	ch	sou	700	41
51	Do	64	6	do	bro mix	630	37
52	Do	66	9	hf-ch	dust	630	33

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
53	Nahaketti-ya	67	5	ch	bro pek	500	58
54	Do	69	11	do	pekoe	1100	45
55	Do	71	1	do	sou	100	37
57	Tangapu Tottam	74	12	do	bro pek	1200	55
58	Do	76	13	do	pekoe	1235	42 bid
59	Do	78	7	do	pek sou	700	34 bid
60	Do	80	2	do	dust	280	27
61	M.Tenne	81	3	do			
			3	hf-ch	bro pek	510	53
62	Do	83	1	do			
			3	ch	pek No. 1	255	39
64	Do	85	9	do	pek No. 2	900	38
65	Do	87	3	do	pek sou	300	35
66	Do	88	2	do	sou	200	32
67	Do	89	3	hf-ch	dust	225	27
68	V P		6	do	congou	300	31
69	Do		2	do	red leaf	88	22

☞ "Not arrived" parcels are omitted.

CEYLON COFFEE SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 30th May:—

Ex "Goorkha"—Haputale, 1c 107s; 2c 1t 103s; 1b 95s; 1b 111s; 1 bag 108s; 2 bags 87s 6d.

Ex "Bellerophon"—Balmoral, 2c 98s 6d.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 6th June:—

Ex "Goorkha"—Haputale, 3 bags 98s.

Ex "Titan"—Gonakelle, 1b 1t 99s.

Ex "Orion"—Gowerakellie, 1c 104s; 1c 101s; 1b 96s; 2b 92s; 1b 91s 6d; 1b 100s.

Ex "Ormuz"—Moragalla, 27 bags 96s; 6 87s 6d; 7 70s 6d; 2 83s 6d; 7 93s.

Ex "Bellerophon"—Forres, 1c 94s.

Ex "Parramatta"—Kotiyagalla, 1c 94s.

Ex "Clan Matheson"—Ouvah GH, 1c 94s.

Ex "Dacca"—St. George, 1c 1b 93s.

Ex "Bellerophon"—Killarney, 1t 1b 93s.

Ex "Dorunda"—JJV&Co. PB, 7 bags 96s 6d.

Ex "Orion"—(DN), 3b 95s; 2b 86s 6d; 1c 1t 82s 6d.

CEYLON CINCHONA SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Wilson Smithett & Co.'s Circular.*)

MINCING LANE, June 6th, 1890.

SUCCIRUBRA.

Mark	Natural Stem	Renewed	Root
Eskdale	3d	6d	...
Fetteresso	3d to 3½d	4d	...
O B E C, St. Combs, Hybrid	3½d to 6d	5d to 7½d	...
O B E C, Naranghena	2½d	3d to 3½d	2½d
,, Nilloomalley	3d	4d	...
Ella Oya	2½d to 3d	4d to 4½d	...
Haputale, mixed	3½d		..
Ostumbe	...	3½d	...
Maha Uva	3½d	7d	...

OFFICINALIS.

Mark	Natural Stem	Renewed	Root
Eskdale	3d to 4½d	8½d to 9d	7d
O B E C, Delmar	...	6d to 6½d	5½d
,, St. Combs, Ledger	4½d to 8½d	...	...
,, Naranghena, Ledger	3d to 8½d	...	7½d
,, Loolcondura	2½d to 3d	...	...

CEYLON CACAO SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

MINCING LANE, June 6th, 1890.

Ex "Nepaul"—Eriagastenne, 6 bags 112s 6d. Maria, 6 bags 112s.

Ex "Siren"—Bulawatte, 14 bags 79s.

Ex "Orient"—Anniewatte, 10 bags 85s; 8 bags 75s.

Ex "Port Augusta"—Eriagastenne, 4 bags 95s.

Ex "Ulysses"—Eriagastenne, 1 bag 95s.

Ex "Port Augusta"—Goonambil, 6 bags 95s.

CEYLON CARDAMOM SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

MINCING LANE, May 30th, 1890.

Ex "Oroya"—Wattagalla, 3 cases 2s 5d; 3 1s 6d; 4 1s 4d: 5 1s 5d; 3 1s 1d.

Ex "Clan Grant"—Nawanagalla, 5 cases 1s 6d; 10 1s 2d; 1 10½d; 1 1s 1d.

CINNAMON SALES.

London, 19th May, 1890.

A. S. G. P. Kaderane.—32 bales 1s 5d; 18 bales 1s 4d: 22 bales 1s 3d; 6 bales 1s 2d; 50 bales 1s 1d; 6 bales 11d; 3 bales 10d: 2 bales 9d: 6 bales 8d; 2 bales 7d; 4 bales 6½d; 2 boxes and 10 bags clippings 6d.

F. S. W. S. Kaderane.—1 bale 1s 7d; 6 bales 1s 4d; 13 bales 1s 3d; 6 bales 1s 2d; 49 bales 1s 1d; 5 bales 1s; 6 bales 10d; 2 bags quills 9d; 2 bags clippings 7½d; 1 bale, 2 bags cuttings and 7 bags clippings 7d; 2 bales, 1 box and 4 bags clippings 6½d; 1 bag clippings 5½d.

F S. K. Kaderane.—1 bale 1s 5d; 1 bale 1s 4d; 3 bales 1s 3d; 10 bales 1s 2d; 7 bales 1s 1d; 6 bales 11d; 2 bales 10d; 5 bales 9d; 1 bag cuttings and 2 bags clippings 7½d: 6 bales 7d; 4 bales and 1 box 6½d; 7 bags clippings 6d.

J. D. S. R.—Kadirane.—1 bale and 1 parcel 1s 3d; 6 bales 1s 2d; 5 bales 1s 1d; 2 bales 11d; 1 bale 10d; 1 bale and 1 parcel 8d; 3 bags cuttings 7d; 3 bales and 1 parcel 6½d; 1 bale 6d.

F. B. Franklands.—6 bales 1s 3d; 3 bales and 1 parcel 1s 2d; 3 bales and 1 parcel 1s 1d; 1 bale 11d; 1 bale, 2 bags broken and 2 bags quillings 6½d; 1 bag 6d.

D. B. Ekelle.—2 bales 7½d; 20 bales 7d; 25 bales 6½d; 8 bales 6d; 3 bales 5¾d; 2 bales 5½d.

G. D. C. Ekella.—12 bales 1s; 13 bales and 1 box 7½d; 9 bales 6d.

R. Kaderane.—1 bale 11d; 1 bale 10½d; 6 bales 7½d; 9 bales 7d; 20 bales and 1 bag 6½d; 5 bales and 1 box 6d; 7 bags 5¾d; 1 bale 5½d; 1 parcel 5d.

A. and S. Ekelle.—8 bales 9d; 27 bales 7½d; 49 bales 7d; 27 bales 6½d; 1 box and 1 bag 6d; 4 bales 5½d.

V. B. Ekelle.—53 bales 7½d; 76 bales 7d; 41 bales 6½d; 2 boxes 6¼d; 9 bales 6d; 3 bales 5¾d.

C. P. H. & Co.—11 bales 7½d: 14 bales 7d; 5 bales 6½d: 1 box 6¼d.

S. D. A. R. Kaderane K.—4 bales 1s; 1 bale 11d; 1 box and 10 bags quillings 6½d.

C. H. De S. P. K. W.—23 bales 7½d; 8 bales 7d; 7 bales and 1 box 6¼d; 4 bales 6d.

C. H. De S. Koottariavalle.—6 bales 8d; 16 bales 7½d; 5 bales 7d.

C. H. De S. Salawa.—4 bales 8d; 17 bales 7½d; 15 bales 7d; 6 bales 6½d; 1 box 6¼d; 1 bag 6d.

C. H. De S. Andeamblam.—5 bales 9d; 2 bales 8d; 1 bale 6½d.

C. H. De S. Kaderane.—7 bales 10d; 4 bales 8d; 2 bales and 1 bag 6½d; 2 bags 6¼d.

C. H. De S. Kandevalle.—4 bales 8d: 6 bales 7½d; 3 bales 7d; 4 bags 6¾d; 3 bales 6½d.

C. H. De S. Ratmalane.—4 bales 7½d; 9 bales 7d; 4 bales 6½d; 1 bale 6d.

C. H. De S. Kuruwitte. 3 bales 8d; 6 bales 7½d; 4 bales 7d; 3 bags 6¾d; 3 bales and 1 box 6½d.

C. H. De S. Morotto.—1 bale 7½d; 5 bales 7d; 3 bales 6½d.

C. H. De S., B K O (O in diamond.)—14 bales 7½d; 9 bales 7d; 5 bales 6½d; 1 box 6¼d; 1 bale 6d.

C. H. De S. Hiripittiya.—1 bale 8d; 1 bale 7d.

C. H. De S. Innegaltuduwa.—4 bales 7½d; 7 bales 7d; 2 bales 6½d; 1 bag 6¼d.

C. H. De S. Mattegodde.—1 bale 7d.

S. & Co., J D A (in triangle) Ekelle.—1 bale 8½d; 17 bales 8d; 18 bales 7½d; 16 bales, 1 parcel and 7 bags pieces 7d; 29 bales, 1 parcel, 1 box and 20 bags cuttings 6½d; 11 bags cuttings 6¼d; 19 bales and 1 parcel 6d 2 bags pieces 5½d; 9 bags pieces 5¼d; 180 bags chips 2½d; 100 bags chips 2⅜d; 2 bags dust 1⅜d.

S. & Co., J D A Maradana.—13 bales and 1 box 5¾d.

S (in diamond) Ekelle.—5 bales 7½d; 12 bales 7d.

A S D D D Kaderane.—3 bales 11d; 9 bales 10d; 6 bales 9d; 6 bales 8½d; 6 bales 8d; 4 bales 7d; 1 box 6½d; 3 bales 6d.

A. & Co. Ekelle.—1 bale 1s 2d; 1 bale 1s; 4 bales 10½; 1 bale 9d; 1 bale 7d; 2 bales 6½d; 1 bag 6d.—Local "Examiner."

No. 18.] COLOMBO, AUGUST 23, 1890. { PRICE:—12½ cents each; 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies ½ rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

Messrs. SOMERVILLE & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 6th Aug., the undermentioned lots of Tea (32,966 lb.) which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark.	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	N	2	3 ch	bro pek	390	30
2	N	3	6 do	fans	775	26
3	N	4	1 do	pek fans	140	28
4	M A H	5	5 do	congou	450	28
5	Do	6	1 do	red leaf	90	18
12	Yahalakelle	13	3 do	unassorted	150	31
13	Do	14	3 do	red leaf	150	24
14	Do	15	1 do	dust	80	28
15	Forest Hill	16	13 ch	bro pek	1300	53
16	Do	17	10 do	pekoe	900	39
17	Do	18	5 do	pek sou	450	36
18	Do	19	1 do	dust	130	26
19	Kuruwitte	20	8 hf-ch	bro pek	464	61
20	Do	21	9 do	pekoe	450	43
21	Do	22	10 do	pek sou	500	38
22	Do	23	5 do	unassorted	260	34
23	Do	24	1 do	congou	46	31
24	Do	25	1 do	dust	72	26
25	Mousa	26	18 ch	bro pek	1980	49
26	Do	27	39 do	pekoe	3910	39
27	Do	28	2 do	unassorted	220	32
28	Do	29	1 do	sou	125	27
31	Vincit	32	5 do	bro or pek	500	52
32	Do	33	4 do	pekoe	400 }	37
33	Do	34	4 do	pekoe	400 }	
34	Do	35	5 do	pek sou	500	33
35	Do	36	2 do	congou	190	25
36	Brae	37	13 do	bro pek	1300	51
37	Do	38	20 do	pekoe	2000	40
38	Do	39	2 do	sou	200	34
39	P	40	2 hf-ch	bro pek	88	70
40	P	41	2 do	pekoe	100	47
41	P	42	7 do	pek sou	359	38
42	P	43	3 do	bro tea	156	40
43	P	44	2 do	unassorted	84	42
44	P	45	1 do	congou	45	30
45	P	46	1 do	dust	81	26
46	Depedene	47	7 do	bro pek	400	52
47	Do	48	10 do	pekoe	540	43
48	Do	49	18 do	pek sou	1029	37
49	H D	50	6 do	bro mix	300	21
50	Do	51	22 do	bro tea	1100	34
51	Do	52	2 do	dust	180	26
52	W	53	8 do			
			2 ch	bro tea	749	20
53	W	54	3 hf-ch			
			1 ch	red leaf	212	23
54	W	55	3 do	dust	360	23
55	W W	56	14 hf-ch	pek sou	728	33
56	I P	57	8 ch	bro tea	760	20
57	D G A	58	4 hf-ch	pek fans	240	30
58	D	59	1 do	pek sou	45	32

Messrs. FORBES & WALKER put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 6th Aug., the undermentioned lots of Tea (54,497 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Descriptien.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Elfindale	6	5 hf-ch	dust	250	[illegible]
2	Do	8	41 do	sou	1640	23
3	Riseland	10	3 ch	bro pek	300	40
4	Do	12	5 do	pekoe	450	36
5	Do	14	6 do	pek sou	480	35
6	Do	16	5 do	bro pek sou	420	32
7	R M	18	1 ch			
			1 hf-ch	bro pek	150	47
8	Do	20	1 ch			
			1 hf-ch	bro pek sou	150	31
9	Do	22	1 do	bro mix	60	25
10	Ouvah-kelle	24	1 hf-ch	dust	65	26
	The Yatiyantota Tea Co., Limited.)					
11	Polatagama	26	30 hf-ch	bro pek	1500	58
12	Do	28	60 do	pekoe	2460	45
13	Do	30	80 do	pek sou	3280	37
14	Asgeria	32	2 ch	bro tea	200	28
15	Mooaco	34	1 do	dust	170	26
16	C	36	12 do	bro tea	1512	39
17	Kirimettia	38	1 do	bro tea	104	32
18	Do	40	1 do	red leaf	104	23
19	Beacons-field	42	17 ch	bro pek, metal packages	1700	54 bid
20	Do	44	23 do	pekoe, metal packages	2070	44
21	Do	46	1 do	pekoe, metal packages	90	42
22	Do	48	24 do	pek sou, metal packages	2160	27
23	Do	50	15 do	fans, metal packages	1500	34
24	Do	52	14 hf-ch	or pek	630	55
25	Do	54	17 do	dust	1275	26
26	L	56	1 do	or pek	40	36
27	L	58	1 do	pek sou	34	35
28	L	60	1 do	dust	37	20
29	M	62	6 ch			
			1 hf-ch	bro tea	593	20
30	Faroham	64	26 do	bro or pek	1300	60
31	Do	66	21 do	pekoe No. 1	945	45
32	Do	68	12 do	pekoe	540	42
33	Do	70	12 do	pek sou No. 1	540	37
34	Do	72	23 do	pek sou	1035	37
35	Do	74	3 do	fans	180	29
36	Do	76	5 do	bro tea	250	26
37	Middleton	78	27 do	bro pek	1512	67
38	Do	80	13 ch	pekoe	1300	52
39	Rambodde	82	5 hf-ch	sou	250	33
40	Atherfield	84	3 do	dust	240	26
41	Do	86	5 do	bro tea	250	34
42	Palamcotta	88	2 do	pek dust	170	28
43	Do	90	2 do	dust	170	26
44	Do	92	1 ch	red leaf	105	22
45	Waveodon	94	1 do	dust	154	22
46	D	96	1 ch			
			5 hf-ch	pekoe No. 1	374	25
47	D	98	3 ch			
			1 hf-ch	pekoe No. 2	360	20
48	D	100	4 do	pek sou	190	22
49	D	102	4 ch	bro mix	520	14
50	K C	104	4 hf-ch	bro pek sou	260	31
51	Do	106	9 do	bro pek fans	585	30
52	Do	108	2 do	bro pek dust	150	26
53	Moralioya	110	3 do	bro pek	150	47
54	Do	112	4 do	pekoe	200	38
55	Do	114	2 do	pek sou	100	36
56	Do	116	4 do	sou	200	34
57	Do	118	2 do	unassorted	100	37
58	Do	120	1 do	bro tea	40	27
59	Do	122	1 do	pek dust	51	36
60	Glenorchy	124	16 do	bro pek	960	72
61	Do	126	29 do	pekoe	1595	51
62	Avisawella	128	2 ch	unassorted	210	37
63	Ambla-kande	130	9 do	or pek	990	47
64	Do	132	25 do	pekoe	2250	37
65	Do	134	3 do	bro mix	270	26
66	P B	136	21 hf-ch	or pek	1044	47 bid
67	Keooing-ton	138	22 do	bro pek	1100	44
68	Do	140	20 do	pekoe	900	35
69	Do	142	12 do	pek sou	540	33
70	Do	144	1 do	unassorted	40	26
71	Do	146	2 do	dust	110	24
72	Do	148	4 do	congou	160	27
73	X (in estate mark)	150	2 do	pekoe	90	31
74	Marl-borough	152	5 ch	bro pek	500	66
75	Do	154	9 do	pekoe	900	48
76	Do	156	3 do	pek sou	300	38
77	Do	158	1 do	dust	100	26
78	Melrose	160	2 do	pek dust	318	27
79	Do	162	3 do	congou	360	28
80	Bandara-polla	164	18 hf-ch	or pek	900	58
81	Do	166	20 do	bro pek	1000	50
82	Do	168	32 do	pekoe	1600	41
83	Do	170	37 do	pek sou	1665	36
84	Do	172	18 do	pek sou	810	36
85	Do	174	2 do	dust	140	26

Messrs. E. Benham & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 13th Aug., the underentioned lots of Tea (5,360 lb.) which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
1	Wangie Oya	18	10 hf-ch	bro or pek	500	60
2	Do	19	16 ch	or pek	1760	48 bid
3	Do	20	13 do	pekoe	1300	42
4	Do	21	8 do	pek sou	800	37

Messrs. A. H. Thompson & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today 13th Aug., the undermentioned lots of Tea (41,740 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Harrow	15	5 hf-ch	bro pek	300	52 bid
2	Do	17	6 do	pekoe	330	39 bid
3	Do	19	2 do	pek sou	106	34
4	Do	20	1 do	bro tea	80	27
5	A K A C	21	15 do	bro pek	750	53 bid
6	Do	23	48 do	pekoe	2400	40
7	Do	25	9 do	sou	450	35
8	Do	27	2 do	dust	140	24
9	Do	28	1 do	fans	60	29
10	Nahalma	29	34 do	bro pek	1870	53
11	Do	31	24 ch	pekoe	2400	37 bid
12	Do	33	19½ do	pek sou	1045	34
13	Do	35	3 hf-ch	dust	195	27
14	Torrington	36	19 do	bro or pek	1140	60 bid
15	Do	38	13 ch	bro pek	1430	47 bid
16	Do	40	22 do	pekoe	2200	42 bid
17	Do	42	22 do	pek sou	1980	37
18	Do	44	2 hf-ch	dust	160	27
19	Ettapolla	45	8 do	bro pek	480	51 bid
20	Do	47	14 do	pekoe	700	38
21	Agar's Land	49	31 do	or pek	1550	55
22	Do	51	21 do	pekoe	1050	42 bid
23	Do	53	15 do	pek sou	675	38
24	S A	55	3 do	sou	135	35
25	Do	56	2 do	dust	140	29
26	Do	57	2 do	bro mix	104	30
38	Kotagala	77	11 do	bro pek	770	57 bid
39	Do	79	22 do	pekoe	1330	43
40	Do	81	10 do	pek sou	600	35
41	Do	83	15 do	unassorted	1050	37
42	Do	85	2 ch	fans	180	28
43	S	86	12 hf-ch	unassorted	600	36
44	S	88	4 do	bro pek	190	51 bid
45	A A	89	13 ch	pekoe	1300	39
46	S	91	1 hf-ch	pek sou	27	27
47	A G C	92	1 ch	congou	100	20
48	Do	93	5 hf-ch	fans	300	29
49	Do	94	10 do	dust	700	24 bid

Mr. E. John put up for Sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 13th Aug., the undermentioned lots of Tea (25,335 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	Ferlands	131	1 ch	unassorted	100	40
2	L	132	1 do	dust	177	18
3	L	133	1 hf-ch	red leaf	65	27
4	L	134	4 ch	congou	380	30
5	L	135	8 do	fans	1200	28
7	Alnoor	138	11 do	or pek	440	44
10	Do	144	2 do	unas	76	31
12	Do	146	1 do	dust	76	21
14	H J R	148	9 ch	bro pek	855	46 bid
15	Do	150	13 do	pekoe	1040	37 bid
16	Do	152	9 do	pek sou	720	34
17	Do	154	1 hf-ch	dust	75	25
18	Gonavy	155	18 ch	bro pek	1800	57 bid
19	Do	157	3 do	pekoe	270	51
20	Do	159	4 do	pek sou	360	48
21	Do	161	1 hf-ch	dust	75	27
22	F	162	14 ch	bro pek	1470	37
23	F	164	12 do	pekoe	1140	33
24	F	166	20 do	pek sou	1800	29
25	Kadienlena	168	22 do	or pek	1980	56
26	Do	170	22 do	pekoe	1760	43
29	Logan	175	18 hf-ch	bro pek	900	50
30	Do	177	18 do	pekoe	810	40
31	Do	179	44 do	pek sou	1980	36
32	Do	181	6 do	dust	360	28
33	Do	182	4 do	red leaf	180	27
34	Do	183	14 do	sou	630	33
35	Elston	185	16 do	dust	1120	26
35	A U	187	4 do	bro pek fans	336	24

Messrs. Somerville & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 13th Aug., the undermentioned lots of Tea (39,617 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	B V A	61	2 ch	red leaf	200	23
2	Do	62	4 hf-ch	dust	305	25
3	Narangoda	63	12 ch 1 hf-ch	unassorted	1250	36
4	Do	65	1 do	sou	50	26
5	Do	66	1 ch	dust	110	25
6	Wewesse	67	9 hf-ch	bro pek	495	51 bid
7	Do	68	12 do	pekoe	660	40
8	Do	69	14 do	pek sou	770	36
9	Do	70	3 do	sou	165	34
10	Do	71	3 do	pek fans	210	31
11	Do	72	1 do	dust	88	24
12	Hattan-wella	73	16 do	bro or pek	800	50 bid
13	Do	74	19 do	pekoe	950	42 bid
14	Do	75	38 do	pek sou	1900	36
15	Do	76	2 do	sou	96	30
16	Do	77	2 do	bro mix	80	26
17	Do	78	2 do	dust	110	25
18	Allakolla	79	19 do	bro pek	1235	54 bid
19	Do	80	26 ch	pekoe	2730	39 bid
20	Do	81	9 hf-ch	pek sou	540	36
21	Do	82	4 do	bro tea	280	31
22	Do	83	2 do	dust	130	24
23	St. Andrew's	84	13 do	or pek	858	66 bid
24	Do	85	11 do	bro pek	715	46
25	Do	86	36 do	pekoe	2304	41 bid
26	Heatherton	87	2 do	dust	165	26
27	Do	88	3 do	bro tea	135	27
28	R B S	89	18 do	or pek	1520	38 bid
29	Do	90	32 do	pekoe	2880	33
34	S W	95	3 do 1 ch	red leaf	212	25
35	Do	96	3 do	dust	360	23
36	O	97	1 hf-ch	dust	95	26
40	F	1	2 hf-ch	bro sou	84	24
41	E K	2	11 do	pekoe	575	34
42	H	3	1 ch	unassorted	75	27
43	H	4	5 hf-ch	bro tea	525	25
44	H	5	2 ch 1 hf-ch	congou	240	24
45	Hiralouvah	6	1 ch	bro pek No. 1	137	35 bid
46	Do	7	3 do	sou	355	35
47	Do	8	2 do	red leaf	225	26
48	Do	9	1 do	fans	123	31
49	Do	10	2 hf-ch	dust	144	26
50	Salawe	11	5 do	bro pek	280	56 bid
51	Do	12	8 do	pekoe	416	37 bid
52	Do	13	16 do	pek sou	800	37 bid
53	Do	14	11 do	sou	550	36
54	Do	15	4 do	unassorted	208	33 bid
55	Dalguise	16	13 ch	or pek	1170	51 bid
56	Do	17	22 do	pekoe	1760	36 bid
57	Do	18	16 do	pek sou	1440	32 bid
58	Do	19	2 do	dust	280	26
59	Do	20	3 do	sou	285	30
60	Do	21	2 do	bro tea	170	23
61	Do	22	2 do	unassorted	180	22
62	G	23	2 do 10 hf-ch	pekoe	762	31
63	Aadneven	24	4 ch	bro pek	400	56 bid
64	Do	25	6 do	pekoe	540	41 bid
65	K M O K	26	1 ch	bro tea	90	34 bid

Messrs. Forbes & Walker put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 13th Aug., the undermentioned lots of Tea (70,617 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Ismalle	176	2 ch	dust	150	20
2	Do	178	1 do	bro mix	56	27
5	D	184	3 ch	bro pek	300	42
6	D	186	3 do	pek No. 1	300	37
7	D	188	8 do	pek No. 2	800	34
8	Tillyrie	190	25 ch	pek sou	2375	35
12	Nugagalla	198	13 do	bro or pek	650	65
13	Do	200	33 do	pekoe No. 1	1650	51
14	Do	202	2 do	pek sou	112	36
15	Do	204	3 do	dust	240	33
16	Traquair	206	8 do	bro pek	398	36
17	Do	208	2 do	pekoe	99	30
18	Do	210	11 do	pek sou	95	27
19	Harangalla	212	19 ch	bro pek	1900	43 bid
20	Do	214	11 do	pekoe	1045	33 bid
21	Do	216	7 do	pek sou	630	32
22	Portmore	218	40 do	bro pek	4400	56 bid
23	Do	220	21 do	pekoe	2100	42 bid

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
24	P	222	2 do	fans	242	26
25	D C	224	2 hf-ch	bro pek	100	45
26	Do	226	3 do	pekoe	150	40
27	Do	228	4 do	pek sou	200	37
28	Do	230	4 do	sou	200	34
29	Do	232	1 do	dust	55	26
30	Do	234	4 do	red leaf	200	25
31	Do	236	3 do	bro tea	150	31
32	Do	238	3 do	congou	150	37
33	Duckwari	240	7 ch 1 hf-ch	unassorted	750	27
34	Do	242	1 ch	congou	90	32
35	Do	244	2 do	fans	240	29
36	Do	246	1 do	red leaf	50	27
42	Pansala-tenne	258	3 do	congou	300	31
43	Do	260	5 hf-ch	dust	375	27
44	H E P	262	12 box	or pek	120	38 bid
47	Court Lodge	268	14 do	bro pek	840	73
48	Do	270	14 do	pekoe	700	61
49	Do	272	22 do	pek sou	990	48
50	Do	274	1 ch	sou	90	42
51	Do	276	1 do	dust	149	31
52	Dehiowita	278	4 do	dust	560	28
53	Do	280	1 do	red leaf	95	23
54	Ingeria	282	6 do	pekoe	576	33
55	Do	284	1 do	bro mix	89	36
56	Hope	286	1 do	bro mix	126	20
57	Kirrimettia	288	1 do	red leaf	104	30
58	Galkaduwa	290	5 do	bro pek	500	42 bid
59	Do	292	7 do	pekoe	700	35 bid
60	Do	294	8 do	pek sou	800	33 bid
61	Thornfield	296	38 hf-ch	bro pek	2280	58
62	Do	298	22 ch	pekoe	2200	47
63	Do	300	2 hf-ch	pek dust	160	27
64	Bogahagoda-watte	302	4 do	bro pek	260	38
65	Do	304	7 do	pekoe	350	34
66	Do	306	6 do	bro mix	330	31
67	Do	308	8 do	bro tea	480	30
68	Do	310	2 do	faus	122	26
69	A	312	2 ch 6 hf-ch	bro tea	430	20
70	A	314	1 ch	pek dust	170	26
71	S P S M	316	1 do	pek sou	100	34
72	Amblakande	318	3 do	bro or pek	330	46 bid
73	Do	320	8 do	pekoe	720	37 bid
74	Do	322	1 do	bro mix	90	30
75	D C	324	22 hf-ch	pek sou	1100	38
76	Do	326	2 ch	dust	160	25
77	Avisawella	328	4 do	sou	420	33
78	Do	330	4 do	unassorted	420	33
79	Palmerston	332	7 hf-ch	bro pek	385	64
80	Do	334	9 ch	pekoe	900	46
81	Do	336	6 do	pek sou	600	38
82	Bramley	338	1 do	dust	100	26
83	Lagalla	340	2 hf-ch	congou	108	29
84	Do	342	9 do	bro mix	495	28
85	Do	344	6 do	dust	480	26
86	Clunes	346	25 do	bro pek	1250	46 bid
87	Do	348	52 do	pekoe	2655	37 bid
88	Do	350	37 do	pek sou	1850	35
89	Bearwell	352	35 ch	bro pek	3500	57 bid
90	Do	354	63 do	pekoe	5670	44 bid
91	Do	356	9 do	pek sou	810	37
92	Do	358	1 do	fans	112	26
93	Do	360	1 do	dust	167	25
98	Kenmare	370	15 do	bro pek	825	66
99	Do	372	27 do	or pek	1350	62
100	Do	374	23 do	pek sou	1035	48
101	Do	376	18 do	sou	720	37
102	Do	378	5 do	dust	375	25

Messrs. A. H. Thompson & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 20th Aug., the undermentioned lots of Tea (18,315 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Dunnottar	58	6 ch	or pek No. 1	660	42 bid
2	Do	60	5 hf-ch	or pek No. 2	325	57
3	Do	62	6 ch	bro pek No. 1	660	41
4	Do	64	15 hf-ch	bro pek No. 2	900	42
5	Do	66	3 ch	pekoe No. 1	330	37
6	Do	68	5 do	pekoe No. 2	500	39
7	Do	70	2 do	pek sou	200	30
8	Do	71	1 do	or pek	130	28
9	Do	72	1 do	dust	110	25
10	Nahalma	73	25 hf-ch	bro pek	1375	52
11	Do	75	18 do	pekoe	1800	35 bid
12	Do	77	13 do	pek sou	715	31
13	Do	79	2 do	dust	150	25
14	Woodend	80	11 ch	bro pek	1210	47
15	Do	82	13 do	pekoe	1300	35
16	Do	84	7 do	pek sou	665	33
17	Do	86	1 do	bro tea	115	29
18	Brae	87	21 hf-ch	bro pek	1155	45 bid
19	Do	89	14 ch	pekoe	1400	38
20	Do	91	4 hf-ch	bro pekfans	240	31
21	Do	92	2 do	dust	140	24
22	Hakrulugalla	93	6 ch	bro pek	600	42 bid
23	Do	95	13 do	pekoe	1170	36
24	Do	97	8 do	pek sou	800	30
25	Do	99	1 do	dust	150	24
26	P G A	1	6 hf-ch	bro pek	360	41 bid
27	Do	3	8 ch	pekoe	800	34
28	Do	5	3 do	pek sou	285	30
29	Do	6	1 hf-ch	dust	70	26

Mr. E. John put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 20th Aug., the undermentioned lots of Tea (37,143 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	J H W	10	1 hf-ch 1 box	dust	98	20
2	B W B	11	2 ch 1 hf-ch	unassorted	250	38
3	Do	12	2 ch 1 hf-ch	unassorted	200	32
4	G K W	13	1 ch	bro tea	90	33
5	Do	14	1 hf-ch	dust	80	20
6	Do	15	1 ch	red leaf	100	19
7	Galkande-watte	16	17 do	bro pek	1700	55 bid
8	Do	18	22 do	pekoe	1980	41
9	Abbotsford	20	15 do	bro pek	1425	61 bid
10	Do	22	14 do	pekoe	1120	45
11	Do	24	11 do	pek sou	880	36
12	Kadienlena	26	14 do	pek sou	1120	33 bid
13	Do	28	1 do	dust	130	25
14	Albion	29	24 do	bro pek	2280	56 bid
15	Do	31	26 do	pekoe	2210	45 bid
16	Do	33	22 do	pek sou	1870	36
17	Great Valley	35	32 hf-ch	bro pek	1600	52 bid
18	Do	37	16 ch	pekoe	1520	39 bid
19	Do	39	31 do	pek sou	2790	36
20	F	41	12 do	bro pek	1260	35
21	Do	43	12 do	pekoe	1140	29 bid
22	Do	45	31 do	pek sou	2790	26 bid
23	Madooltenne	47	9 do	bro pek	990	39
24	Do	49	9 do	pekoe	900	33
25	Do	51	7 do	pek sou	665	31
26	Lawrence	53	31 do	sou	3100	33
27	Do	55	1 do	bro mix	120	23
28	Do	56	4 hf-ch	dust	340	27

Messrs. Somerville & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 20th Aug., the undermentioned lots of Tea (22,472 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	B B	27	11 hf-ch 2 ch	pekoe	812	31
2	Diatalawa	28	3 hf-ch	bro pek	150	44
3	Do	29	19 do	unassorted	950	32 bid
4	K G A	30	9 ch	pekoe	720	33
5	Do	31	3 do	pek sou	240	29
6	Lyndhurst	32	8 ch	bro pek	800	52
7	Do	33	13 do	pekoe	1170	36 bid
8	Do	34	17 do	pek sou	1530	33
9	Harmony	35	15 hf-ch	bro pek	750	56
10	Do	36	23 ch	pekoe	2070	37
11	Do	37	5 do	pek sou	450	33 bid
12	Do	38	4 hf-ch	pek fan	280	27
13	Do	39	3 do	pek mix	135	28
14	Burnside	40	15 do	bro pek	900	45 bid
15	Do	41	18 do	pekoe	900	40
16	Do	42	1 do	pek sou	50	32
17	Do	43	1 do	dust	60	26
18	Madde	44	3 ch	dust	270	24
19	Do	45	1 hf-ch	red leaf	46	23
20	Caskieben	46	21 do	flowery pek	1155	50 bid
21	Do	47	23 ch	pekoe	2300	36 bid
22	Do	48	4 do	pek fans	300	29
23	South Wanna Rajah	49	8 do	bro pek	800	67
24	Do	50	25 do	pekoe	2500	46
25	Do	51	7 do	pek sou	700	40
26	M M	52	2 ch	pekoe	200	33

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkg.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
27	A A	53	2 do	pekoe	186	35
28	P S	54	5 do	pekoe	500	32
29	Do	55	5 do			
			1 hf-ch	red leaf	563	22
30	Do	56	4 ch			
			1 hf-ch	congou	303	27
31	Do	57	3 do			
			1 ch	dust	348	26
32	F	58	1 box			
			1 ch	fans	126	21
33	S	59	4 hf-ch	unassorted	208	33 bid
	C C		10 do	pekoe	520	34

CEYLON COFFEE SALES IN LONDON.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 25th July:—

Ex "Navigator"—Thotulagalla, 1b 106s; 3c 1t 105s; 5c 103s; 2c 1t 103s; 1t 97s 6d; 1c 1b 124s; 1c 1b 95s; 2 bags 99s 6d; 1 93s.

Ex "Navigator"—Alnwick, 2c 1b 107s 6d; 5c 1b 104s; 1c 99s; 1c 113s; 1c 90s; 2 bags 103s.

Ex "Orion"—Aldourie, 1b 86s; 1b 82s 6d; 1b 88s; 1b 98s; 1 bag 85s.

Ex "Canton"—Elmshurst, 2c 103s 6d: 2c 1b 98s 6d; 1 bag 94s; 2b 103s; 1t 93s 6d.

Ex "Clan Alpine"—Pittaratmalle, 1c 97s; 1b 107s; 1b 91s 6d; 1t 96s; 1 bag 101s; 1 90s.

Ex "Oopack"—Pittaratmalle, 1b 109s; 1t 1c 106s; 5c 103s 6d; 1c 100s 6d; 2b 114s; 1t 94s; 2 bags 103s 6d.

Ex "Scotia"—Delmar (OBEC), 1c 1b 100s 6d.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 1st August:—

Ex "Victoria"—Dambatenne, 2c 105s 6d; 3c 1b 102s 6d, 6c 101s; 1c 98s 6d; 1c 118s; 1t 93s; 1 bag 101s; 1 bag 99s. Gonamotava, 2c 108s 6d; 7c 105s; 1c 101s; 1c 127s 6d; 2 bags 105s.

Ex "Golconda"—Leangawelle, 2c 1t 108s; 5c 105s; 3c 1t 105s; 2c 100s 6d. 1c 127s 6d; 3 bags 105s 6d; 6 95s 6d. Ragalla, 1t 107s 6d; 7c 106s; 3c 100s 6d; 1t 126s 6d; 1 bag 106s; 4 95s 6d.

Ex "India"—Idulgashena, 1c 108s; 4c 100s 6d; 1b 127s. Ravenswood, 1c 1t 103s; 2c 1b 101s; 1b 95s; 1b 107s. Kahagalla, 5c 105s 6d; 1c 1b 106s 6d; 1c 1t 101s; 1t 128s; 1 bag 105s. Ragalla, 1t 106s; 5c 105s; 4c 1t 102s; 1t 115s; 1 bag 105s; 4 92s 6d.

Ex "Rohilla"—5c 106s 6d; 3c 1b 101s 6d; 1t 119s; 5 bags 96s. Ouvah JB, 2c 1b 105s; 10c 102s 6d; 2c 98s; 1t 118s; 1c 117s; 4 bags 102s. GA Ouvah, 3c 1b 106s; 5c 104s; 5c 104s 6d; 2c 104s; 2c 99s 6d; 1b 119s; 1c 120s; 1c 1t 95s 6d; 3 bags 102; 1 bag 100s. Gonomotava, 1c 1b 109s; 5c 106s; 1c 1b 106s 6d; 1c 1t 102s; 1c 126s; 1c 99s; 3 bags 106s.

Ex "India"—Kumaradola, 11 bags 91s 6d; 7 bags 87s; 1 bag 75s.

Ex "Golconda"—Blackwood, 1c 109s; 4c 106 6d; 1c 1b 100s 6d; 1b 128s 6d; 2 bags 93s.

Ex "India"—Haldamulla, 2c 108s; 4c 105s; 1c 100s 6d; 1t 127s; 1 bag 104s.

Ex "Kaiser-i-Hind"—Meeriabedde, 1 bag 91s.

Ex "Chyebassa"—Tulloes, 1 bag 91s.

Ex "Peshawur"—St. Leonards, 2c 108s 6d; 1c 1t s 6d; 1c 126.

CEYLON CINCHONA SALES IN LONDON.

(From Wilson, Smithett & Co.'s Circular.)

MINCING LANE, July 18th, 1890.

Mark	Natural Stem	Renewed	Root
Lanka	2d to 2½d	3½d to 4d	2½d to 3d
Yapame	1¾d	2½d	...
B, BW, D	2½d	...	3d
ECB, T in dia.	1½d to 3d	...	...
FRS, OO do	2d	2½d	2d
CHL, A do	2d	3d	...
CPC, G do	4d to 4½d	5d to 5½d	...

Mark	Natural Stem.	Renewed	Root.
Verelapatna	1¾d to 2½d	2½d to 3½d	1¾d to 2½d
Shawlands	2d	...	...
Broad, mixed	3d	...	...
JDHE, B	2½d	...	2d
Diyagama	4d to 5d	7½d to 8d	...
Kahagalla	1¾d to 2d	...	...
Kobambillia	2½d	...	...
JCA	3d	...	...
Papolgashena	1¾d	3d	...
Dunkeld	2½d	...	2½d
St. George	...	4d to 5d	...
Hauteville, hyd.	...	4d	...
Campion	2½d	...	3d
Mousakelle	...	3½d	...
OFFICINALIS.			
Lanka	2¾d	4d	...
Badullawatte	4d	8d	...
Pingarawe	...	7d	...
CHL, A in dia.	2½d to 3d	3½d	...
Yarrow, ledger	...	8d to 8½d	...
Diyagama	2½d	4½d	5½d
Ragalla	2½d	...	5d
Coneygar	2d	...	5½d to 6d

MINCING LANE, August 1st, 1890.

Mark	Natural Stem	Renewed	Root Es—
Dandukalawa	3d	...	...
Dromoland	...	6½d	...
RDE, S in diamond	3½d	5½d	4d
EH, K "	2½d	3½d	...
ST & L C, A "	2d to 2½d	4d to 4½d	...
Stonycliff	2d	...	...
Meanagalla	2½d	3d	...
Gallamudina	2½d to 3d	3½d	...
B N in diamond	3½d	...	...
ST & LC, S "	2d to 2½d	4d	2d to 2½d
Gavatenne	2½d to 3d	4d	...
Mahapahagalla	2½d	3d to 3½d	...
WSBN in diamond	3½d	4½d to 5d	5d to 5½d
Uvakellie	3½d	4½d to 7d	...
OFFICINALIS.			
Hope	3d	4d½	4d½
Dukinfield	3½d to 4d	6½d to 7d	...
Dessford	3½d	...	...
Wigton	4½d	...	4½d

CEYLON CACAO SALES IN LONDON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

MINCING LANE, July 25th, 1890.

Ex "Navigator"—Yattewatte, 3 bags 72s; 1 74s; 4 75s: 5 71s.

Ex "Oopack"—Sirigalla, 2 bags 71s; 4 72s.

Ex "City of Venice"—Ingurugalle, 21 bags 88s 6d; 4 62s 6d; 1 37s; 6 80s; 3 62s 6d; 1 37s.

Ex "Carthage"—Anniewatte, 13 bags 98s; 3 76s; 2 35s; 1 83s.

Ex "Pallas"—Rajawelle, 20 bags 83s.

Ex "Electrician"—Macoolussa, 2 bags 85s; 1 51s. Wattagalla, 1 bag 80s; 1 75s; 1 51s; 1 54s.

MINCING LANE, August 1st, 1890.

Ex "Navigator"—KK, 5 bags 61s; 3 bags 40s.

CEYLON CARDAMOM SALES IN LONDON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

MINCING LANE, July 25th, 1890.

Ex "Oopack"—VB, 6 cases 1s 1d; 1 4½d. St. John Delrey, 5 cases 2s 2d; 3 1s 8d; 4 1s 6d; 1 1s 7d; 1 9d.

Ex "Jumna"—Nellaoolla, 1 case 1s 1d.

Ex "Achilles"—Kandanewera, 1 case 1s.

Ex "Electrician"—Amblamana, 1 case 1s 10d; 1 1s 8d; 3 1s 5d; 2 10½d; 1 1s 4d.

Ex "Navigator"—Maousava, 1 case 1s 7d; 1 1s 2d; 1 9½d; 1 1s 9d; 1 1s 7d; 1 1s 3d; 1 8½d; 1 1s 3d; 1 1s 10d. Midlands, 2 cases 1s 4d; 1 8½d.

Ex "Austral"—Wattagalla, 3 cases 1s 9d.

No. 19.] COLOMBO, SEPTEMBER 12, 1890. { PRICE:—12½ cents each; 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies ½ rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

Messrs. FORBES & WALKER put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 20th Aug., the undermentioned lots of Tea (61,720 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lo No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	L B K	380	4 ch	red leaf	400	23
2	Pashage	382	3 hf-ch	unassorted	120	30
3	Midlothian	384	10 do	bor pek	500	52 bid
4	Do	386	10 ch	pekoe	1050	38 bid
5	Becherton	388	6 do	bro pek	600	51
6	Do	390	12 do	pekoe	1140	34
7	O G A	392	7 do	bro pek	700	41 bid
8	Do	394	6 do	pekoe	540	31
9	Do	396	3 do	pek sou	270	31
10	Kirrimettia	398	9 hf-ch	bro pek	450	44
11	Do	400	28 do	pekoe	1400	34
12	Do	402	4 do	pek fans	280	27
13	Do	404	2 do	bro mix	96	26
14	Mukeloya	406	18 do	bro pek	1080	55
15	Do	408	8 do	pekoe No. 1	440	45
16	Do	410	10 do	do ,, 2	600	46
17	Do	412	23 do	pek sou	1380	37
18	Do	414	1 do	dust	80	27
19	L G E	416	3 do	or pek	300	37
20	Do	418	2 do	pekoe No. 1	200	34
21	Do	420	1 hf-ch	dust	90	25
22	Theberton	422	19 ch	bro pek	1900	42
23	Do	424	8 do	pekoe	800	32
24	Do	426	7 do	pek sou	700	32
25	Do	428	2 do	pek dust	200	35
26	Do	430	1 do	congou	100	25
27	Chesterford	432	20 hf-ch	bro pek	1109	57
28	Do	434	25 do	pekoe	1250	40
29	Kosgahahena	436	2 ch	bro pek	100	35
30	Do	438	3 do	pekoe	150	31
31	Do	440	2 do	pek sou	100	27
32	Do	442	2 do	sou	100	26
33	D	444	4 do	bro pek	400	43
34	D	446	4 do	pekoe	360	35
35	D	448	9 do	pek sou	720	31
36	D	450	1 do	bro pek sou	90	27
37	Columbia	452	14 box	bro pek	902	61
38	Do	454	20 hf-ch	pekoe	900	60
39	Do	456	3 do	pek sou	135	36
40	Do	458	1 do	dust	75	25
41	I K V	460	2 ch	fans	200	24
42	Do	462	2 do	bro tea	200	19
43	Deemally	464	15 do	unassorted	1500	33 bid
44	Do	466	16 box	or pek	320	55 bid
45	Mousahena	468	3 hf-ch	sou	165	30
46	Do	470	3 do	dust	210	25
47	Do	472	3 do	bro mix	165	26
48	Strathellie	474	11 ch	pekoe	1100	31
49	Do	476	15 do	pek sou	1500	27
50	Do	478	3 do	dust	450	25
51	Do	480	6 do	pek fans	720	21
52	Gona Adika	482	1 hf-ch	red leaf	55	25
53	Do	484	1 box	red leaf	20 }	
54	Attabage	486	23 hf-ch	bro pek	1150 }	55
55	Do	488	35 ch	pekoe	3150	37
56	Do	490	8 do	pek sou	720	31
57	Do	492	5 hf-ch	bro mix	225	26
58	Do	494	4 do	pek fans	280	27
59	Galkadua	496	5 ch	bro pek	500	39
60	Do	498	7 do	pekoe	700	31
61	Do	500	8 do	pek sou	800	30
66	Silverton	510	10 do	or pek	550	44
67	Do	512	18 do	pekoo	900	36
68	Do	514	3 do	sou	150	31
69	Do	516	1 do	dust	80	28
70	S M	518	3 do	bro pek	150	51
71	Do	520	2 do	pekoe	100	38
72	Do	522	5 do	pek sou	250	33
73	Do	524	4 do	bro tea	180	30
74	Do	526	1 box	dust	35	27
75	Bismark	528	3 ch	bro pek	360	50
76	Do	530	3 do	pekoe	350	40
77	Do	532	3 do	pek sou	300	36
78	Leangawella	534	23 boxes	pekoe	2300	46
79	Do	536	24 hf-ch	or pek	1200	60
80	Do	538	9 ch	pek sou	900	37
81	Do	540	1 do	bro mix	100	29
82	Do	542	2 hf-ch	dust	140	23
83	G A	544	2 do	bro pek	110	64
84	Do	546	2 do	pekoe	100	45
85	Do	548	3 do	pek sou	132	39
86	Do	550	1 box	sou	12	33
87	Do	552	1 do	dust	20	27
88	Pate Rajah	554	1 ch	bro pek	100	37
89	Do	556	2 do	pekoe	180	31
90	Do	558	1 do	dust	60	26
91	Handrokande	560	1 hf-ch	bro pek	50	42
92	Do	562	5 do	pekoe	250	33
93	Do	564	1 do	red leaf	36	21
94	Ossington	566	7 do	bro pek	350	33
95	Do	568	5 do	pekoe	250	32
96	Do	570	3 do	pek sou	150	23
97	P	572	4 do	or pek	192	35
98	Horagaskelle	574	2 do	bro pek	132	47
99	Do	576	4 do	pekoe	232	35
100	Do	578	10 do	pek sou	580	33
101	Do	580	2 do	bro mix	120	24
102	Do	582	1 do	congou	56	26
103	Bandarapolla	584	18 do	or pek	900	47
104	Do	586	18 do	bro pek	900	48 bid
105	Do	588	35 do	pekoe	1750	38
106	Do	590	32 do	pek sou	1440	37
107	Do	592	2 do	dust	140	27
108	Killin	594	6 ch	bro pek	600	38
109	Do	596	5 do	pekoe	500	31
110	Do	598	4 do	pek sou	400	31
111	Penrbos	600	23 hf-ch	or pek	1150	50
112	Do	2	67 box	pekoe	1340	41 bid.
113	Do	4	25 hf-ch	pek sou	1375	38
114	Do	6	4 do	bro tea	210	32

Messrs. A. H. THOMPSON & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today 27th Aug., the undermentioned lots of Tea (18,380 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Agraoya	1	19 hf-ch	bro pek	950	49 bid
2	Do	3	7 ch	pekoe	700	34 bid
3	Do	5	8 do	pekoe No. 2	800	33 bid
4	Do	7	1 hf-ch	dust	80	24
5	Y D	8	35 ch	bro or pek	3325	53 bid.
6	Do	10	76 do	pekoe	6840	39 bid
7	F	12	14 do	sou	1120	31
12	L	20	1 do	bro mix	80	21
13	Brae	21	20 hf-ch	bro pek	1100	47 bid.
14	A	23	1 do	bro tea	50	24
15	A	24	1 do	red leaf	50	19
16	A	25	1 ch	sou	106	25
17	A D	26	7 do			
			1 box	congou	656	25
18	Do	28	3 ch	sou	289	23 bid
19	Do	30	7 do	bro pek sou	681	24
20	H W D	32	2 hf-ch	unassorted	90	29
21	Do	33	2 do	bro mix	106	22
22	Do	34	2 do	or pek dust	110	24

Mr. E. JOHN put up for Sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 27th Aug., the undermentioned lots of Tea (59,219 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot. No	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
7	Hangran Oya	63	9 ch	bro pek	990	49
8	Do	65	10 do	pekoe	950	42
9	Do	67	13 do	pek sou	1235	37
10	Do	69	1 do	bro tea	110	25
11	Do	70	2 do	dust	300	25
12	Comar	71	7 do	bro pek	700	45 bid.

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
13	Comar	73	8 chests	pekoe	800	36
14	Do	75	6 do	pek sou	600	33
15	Do	77	3 do	bro mix	300	26
16	Do	78	3 hf-ch	dust	180	24
17	F	79	39 ch	pek sou	3510	28
18	F	81	12 do	fans	1140	24
19	Nahakettia	83	7 do	bro pek	700	53
20	Do	85	17 do	pekoe	1650	41
21	Do	87	7 do	sou	610	32
22	Tellisagalla	89	10 do			
			1 hf-ch	bro pek Nos. 1 and 2	1055	41 bid
23	Do	101	6 ch	pekoe	434	36
24	Do	103	8 do	pek sou	576	33
25	Do	105	1 hf-ch	red leaf	46	21
26	Do	106	1 ch	dust	130	27
27	Anchor (in estate mark)	107	14 do	bro pek	1610	52 bid
28	Do	109	39 do	pekoe	3900	38 bid
29	Do	111	19 do	pek sou	1900	35 bid
30	Do	113	19 hf-ch	dust	1425	25 bid
31	Gowravilla	115	24 do	or pek	1200	59
32	Do	117	30 ch	pekoe	3000	44
33	Do	119	9 do	pek sou	900	37
34	Do	121	1 do	bro mix	100	29
35	Do	122	1 hf-ch	dust	50	24
36	D E	123	3 do	dust	249	29
37	Labugama	124	18 do	bro pek	720	55
38	Do	126	18 do	pekoe	720	45
39	Do	128	7 do	pek sou	280	36
40	Do	130	10 box	bro or pek	200	45 bid
41	Do	131	3 hf-ch	pek fans	135	34
42	Do	132	1 do	pek dust	75	32
43	Mahanilu	133	7 ch	pek sou	784	39
44	Do	135	1 hf-ch	dust	80	25
47	Crudeu	140	30 hf-ch	flowery or pek	1500	64
48	Do	142	30 ch	flowery pek	3000	48 bid
49	Do	144	8 do	pek sou	800	36 bid
50	Do	146	5 do	sou	500	32
51	Do	147	2 do	bro mix	200	27
52	Do	148	2 hf-ch	dust	100	27
53	Esperanza	149	2 do	bro or pek	112	50
54	Do	150	13 do	or pek	642	64
55	Do	152	1 do	dust	85	22
56	P G K	153	5 do	sou	180	30
57	Do	154	1 ch	dust	141	22
58	Brownlow	155	20 do	bro pek	2000	63
59	Do	157	17 do	pekoe	1445	49
60	Do	159	13 do	pek sou	1040	39
61	Do	161	1 do	dust	120	25
62	B T	162	30 ch	unassorted	2400	31
63	Albion	164	17 do	bro pek	1615	58
64	Do	166	15 do	pekoe	1275	45
65	Do	168	12 do	pek sou	960	38
66	Do	170	3 do	dust	390	26

Messrs. Somerville & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 27th Aug., the undermentioned lots of Tea (27,060 lb.) which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark.	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	W A V	61	3 ch	unassorted	300	36
32	T N E	62	3 hf-ch	unassorted	168	34
4	Wewesse	63	12 do	bro pek	660	56
5	Do	64	14 do	pekoe	770	45
	Do	65	17 do	pek sou	935	38
6	W	66	3 do	sou	165	32
7	W	67	3 do	pek fans	210	32
8	Crurie	68	6 ch	bro pek	672	55
9	Do	69	11 do	pekoe	1100	45
10	Do	70	6 do	pek sou	564	36
11	R X	71	2 do	pek dust	280	28
12	Do	72	1 do	bro mix	120	26
13	Do	73	1 do	bro tea	120	26
14	Do	74	1 do	dust	140	24
15	C T M	75	3 do	bro mix	170	21
16	Kattookelle	76	3 do	bro pek	345	60
17	Do	77	6 do	pekoe	630	47
18	Do	78	14 do	pek sou	1400	42
19	Roseneath	79	20 hf-ch	bro pek	1200	52
20	Do	80	12 do	pekoe	1200	41
21	Do	81	14 do	pek sou	1260	35
22	W K	82	23 hf-ch	pekoe	1158	34
23	K C	83	11 do			
			3 ch	pekoe	912	32
24	Do	84	6 do	pekoe	586	31
25	Do	85	5 do			
			1 hf-ch	red leaf	563	21
26	Do	86	4 ch			
			1 hf-ch	congou	303	26

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkg.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
27	C K	87	3 hf-ch			
			1 ch	dust	348	23
28	W W	88	5 do	dust	660	19
29	X X X	89	2 do	sou	186	33
30	Do	90	10 do	bro tea	950	24
31	Do	91	1 do	pek fans	100	27
32	Do	92	3 do	bro mix	285	23
33	Do	93	1 hf-ch	pek dust	75	26
34	Do	94	5 do	dust	350	25
35	Digana-kelle	95	10 do	bro pek	500	61
36	Do	96	4 do	pekoe	200	44
37	Do	97	21 do	pek sou	1050	34
38	Do	98	2 do	dust	160	27
39	Do	99	4 do	fans	240	29
40	Do	100	1 do	bro mix	55	33

Messrs. Forbes & Walker put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 27th Aug., the undermentioned lots of Tea (68,519 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Halpantenne	8	3 ch	bro pek	300	47
2	Do	10	3 do	pekoe	300	35
3	Do	12	6 do	pek sou	600	34
4	Do	14	4 do	sou	400	31
5	Do	16	1 do	dust	160	18
6	Do	18	1 do	unas	100	29
7	St. Catherine	20	6 do	bro pek	540	50
8	Do	22	4 do	pekoe	360	40
9	Do	24	3 do	pek sou	270	33
10	Chalmers	26	11 do	bro pek	770	59
11	Do	28	35 do	pekoe	2100	46
12	Do	30	10 do	pek sou	600	35
13	Do	32	2 do	pek fans	180	30
14	Do	34	1 do	bro mix	75	37
15	Radella	36	16 do	bro pek	1600	54
16	Do	38	17 do	pekoe	1360	39
17	Do	40	13 do	pek sou	1040	36
18	Middleton	42	25 hf-ch	bro pek	1400	61
19	Do	44	9 do	pekoe	900	46
20	H E P	46	8 hf-ch	bro pek	480	48
21	Do	48	4 do	pekoe No. 1	220	40
22	Do	50	4 do	do ,, 2	240	37
23	Do	52	15 do	pek sou	900	34
30	St. Heliers	66	14 ch	bro pek	1400	46
31	Do	68	13 do	pekoe	1300	35 bid
32	Do	70	15 do	pek sou	1500	33
33	Amblakande	72	8 do	or pek	880	46
34	Do	74	19 do	pekoe	1710	36 bid
35	Do	76	3 do	pek sou	270	31 bid
36	Do	78	1 do	bro mix	100	23
37	Do	80	3 do	or pek	330	46
38	Do	82	8 do	pekoe	720	35 bid
40	Peru	86	3 do	bro pek	300	48
41	Do	88	8 do	pekoe	800	37
42	Do	90	1 do	sou	100	28
43	K	92	7 do	pek fans	1030	26
44	Malvern	94	4 hf-ch	or pek	240	61
45	Do	96	4 ch	pekoe	400	46
46	Do	98	2 do	pek sou	200	37
47	Do	100	1 hf-ch	dust	70	24
48	Deaculla	102	11 do	or pek	660	62
49	Do	104	12 ch	pekoe	1200	51
50	Do	106	5 do	pek sou	500	37
51	Do	108	1 do	bro mix	100	28
52	Do	110	1 hf-ch	dust	70	24
53	Drayton	112	30 do	or pek	1500	56
54	Do	114	10 do	pek sou	500	37
57	A P	120	3 ch			
			1 hf-ch	pekoe	360	ou
58	Do	122	4 do	pek sou	190	27
59	Do	124	7 ch			
			1 hf-ch	bro tea	430	21
	(The Talgaswella Tea Co., Limited.)					
60	Talgaswela	126	20 ch	bro pek	2000	45
61	Do	128	11 do	pek sou	1104	34
62	Pattiagama	130	8 do	bro pek	800	58
63	Do	132	36 do	pekoe	3420	44
64	Do	134	2 do	pek sou	190	30
65	Do	136	1 do	dust	150	26
66	Farnham	138	20 hf-ch	or pek	1000	58
67	Do	140	20 do	pekoe	900	46
68	Do	142	22 do	pek sou	990	40
69	Do	144	31 do	sou	1395	34
70	Do	146	3 do	fans	180	32
71	C	148	2 do	bro pek	83	40
72	C	150	1 do	do	45	34
73	C	152	1 box	do	20	30

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Descriptiou	Weight lb.	c.
76	Pantiya	158	12 ch	bro pek	1105	47 bid
77	Do	160	13 do	or pek	1053	42
78	Do	162	15 do	pekoe	1065	38
79	Do	164	13 do	pek sou	962	31
80		166	2 hf-ch	sou	66	29
81		168	1 do	sou	34	28
82		170	1 do	dust	80	25
83	Iddegodde	172	18 do	bro pek	792	47
84	Do	174	10 do	pekoe	450	35
85	Do	176	9 do	pek sou	360	33
86	Do	178	1 ch	sou	71	28
87	Do	180	1 box	dust	29	25
	(The Yatiyantota Tea Co., Limited.)					
88	Polatagama	182	34 hf-ch	bro pek	1700	60
89	Do	184	58 do	pekoe	2900	46
90	Do	186	63 do	pek sou	3150	39
91	Abamalla	188	12 do	bro mix	900	31
92	Do	190	5 do	dust	350	24
93R		192	5 ch	bro mix	450	19
94R		194	5 do	dust	700	21
95R		196	1 do	sou	90	23

Messrs. E. Benham & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 3rd Sept., the undermentioned lots of Tea (4,570 lb.) which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
1	Wangioya	24	19 hf-ch	bro or pek	1140	58
2	Do	25	13 ch	or pek	1430	50
3	Do	26	11 do	pekoe	1100	45
4	Do	27	9 do	pek sou	900	36

Messrs. A. H. Thompson & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 3rd Sept., the undermentioned lots of Tea (12,425 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
5	D E C	41	2 hf-ch	red leaf	100	25
6	Woodend	42	6 ch	bro pek	660	43 bid
7	Do	44	13 do	pekoe	1235	36
8	Do	46	7 do	pek sou	665	33
9	Do	48	1 do	bro tea	115	27
10	Do	49	1 do	dust	135	24
11	Nabalma	50	38 hf-ch	bro or pek	2090	53
12	Do	52	24 ch	pekoe	2400	41
13	Do	54	19 hf-ch	pek sou	1045	34
14	Do	56	3 do	dust	240	26
15	Brae	57	41 do	pekoe	2050	35 bid
16	Do	59	2 ch	bro pek fans	140	33

Mr. E. John put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 3rd Sept., the undermentioned lots of Tea (45,632 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Alnoor	171	2 hf-ch	congou	80	30
2	Do	172	2 do	fans	100	32
3	Do	173	7 do	pek sou	280	34
4	Do	175	8 do	pekoe	320	42
5	Do	177	5 do	bro pek	200	54
6	Do	179	11 do	or pek	440	44
7	F	181	21 ch	bro pek	2205	41
8	F	183	13 do	pekoe	1235	35
9	F	185	17 do	pek sou	1530	30
10	Dunbar	187	14 do	bro pek	1400	58
11	Do	189	11 do	pekoe	990	46
12	Mocha	191	24 hf-ch	bro pek	1320	68
13	Do	193	15 ch	pekoe	1500	52
14	Do	195	12 do	pek sou	1140	42
15	Do	197	12 do	sou	1080	36
16	Abbotsford	199	15 do	bro pek	1425	63 bid
17	Killaloo	201	53 ch	sou	4240	30
18	Do	203	29 do	unas	2320	23
19	Bittacy	205	14 hf-ch	bro pek	840	60
20	Do	207	26 do	pekoe	1560	45
21	V P	209	8 do	bro pek	464	48
22	Do	211	7 ch	pekoe	658	41
23	Do	213	7 do	pek sou	644	36
24	Bowhill	215	15 do	bro pek	1500	41 bid
29	B B	221	7 ch	bro pek	770	49
30	Do	223	5 do	pekoe	446	37
31	Do	225	13 do	pek sou	1234	34
32	Do	227	1 do	sou	300	31
33	Do	228	1 do			
			1 hf-ch	dust	205	24
34	B	229	1 hf-ch	dust	82	24
35	B	230	4 do	congou	240	30
36	B	231	1 do	red leaf	56	25
37	B E R	232	6 ch	bro pek	540	37
38	Do	234	9 do	pek sou	810	27
39	Pate Rajah	236	2 do	pekoe	160	36
40	Do	237	1 do	bro pek	90	44
41	Do	238	1 do	mixed	90	32
42	O	239	2 hf-ch	dust	150	26
43	Alnoor	240	7 do	pekoe	280	38
44	Do	241	4 do	bro pek	160	47
45	Do	242	1 do	congou	40	33
46	Do	243	1 do	fans	50	36
47	Do	244	2 do	bro or pek	80	53
48	Glencorse	245	20 ch	pekoe	1800	42
49	Do	247	12 do	bro pek	1320	57
50	Do	249	12 do	pek sou	1020	35
51	Madooltenne	251	9 do	bro pek	990	47
52	Do	253	9 do	pekoe	900	37
53	Do	255	7 do	pek sou	665	32
54	Ballagalla	257	18 hf-ch	bro pek	1080	54
55	Do	259	12 h	pekoe	1080	46
56	Do	261	18 do	pek sou	1650	38

Messrs. Somerville & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 3rd Sept., the undermentioned lots of Tea (22,823 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	A S C		2 hf-ch	fans	100	33
2	Do	2	4 do	red leaf	200	25
3	Do	3	1 do	dust	33	26
4	Malgolla	4	25 do	bro pek	1375	53
5	Do	5	11 do	pekoe	550	41
6	Do	6	59 do	pek sou	2950	36
7	Do	7	9 do	bro tea	495	35
8	Salawe	8	6 do	bro pek	336	59
9	Do	9	8 do	pekoe	416	41
10	Do	10	18 do	pek sou	900	37
11	Do	11	11 do	sou	550	34
12	Do	12	10 do	unas	500	35
13	Do	13	2 do	dust	150	26
14	Depedene	14	8 do	bro pek	400	54 bid
15	Do	15	11 do	pekoe	550	40
16	Do	16	17 do	pek sou	850	35
17	H D	17	14 do	bro tea	700	33
18	Do	18	3 do	bro mix	150	25
19	Do	19	2 do	dust	160	27
20	Hattanwella	20	11 do	bro or pek	550	53
21	Do	21	28 do	pekoe	1400	39
22	Do	22	3 do	pek sou	150	30
23	Do	23	1 do	bro mix	50	24
24	Do	24	2 do	dust	110	24
25	Allakolla	25	13 do	bro pek	845	54
26	Do	26	17 ch	pekoe	1705	40
27	Do	27	10 hf-ch	pek sou	550	34
28	Do	28	2 do	bro tea	110	30
29	Do	29	1 do	dust	90	24
30	C A	30	5 do	unas	280	41
31	Do	31	3 do	bro mix	168	34
32	Do	32	2 do	dust	120	26
33	B V A	33	6 ch	pek sou	660	32
34	D	34	4 do	red leaf	320	24
35	D	35	7 do	dust	840	27
36	D G A	36	1 hf-ch	pek fans	60	36
37	Do	37	7 do	fan	420	33
38	Do	38	3 do	bro mix	165	31
39	Do	39	2 do	dust	150	24
40	W K	40	3 do	bro pek	156	39
41	Do	41	6 ch	pekoe	575	35
42	Do	42	1 do	pek sou	80	29
43	Do	43	4 do	bro tea	452	24
44	Do	44	2 do	fans	250	35
45	Do	45	2 hf-ch	pek dust	140	25
46	H G A	46	2 ch	bro mix	232	30
47	Do	47	2 hf-ch	dust	160	25
48	Do	48	6 ch	sou	510	30
49	P	49	3 hf-ch	or pek	150	56

Messrs. Forbes & Walker put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 3rd Sept., the undermentioned lots of Tea (41,161 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Goomera	198	1 ch	dust	140	24
2	Do	200	1 do	red leaf	100	25

Lot No	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight. lb.	c.
3	Alton	202	14 hf-ch	bro tea	630	31
4	Do	204	7 do	bro tea No. 2	315	22
5	Navaheena	206	35 do	bro pek	1750	55
6	Do	208	20 do	pekoe	900	44
7	Do	210	50 do	pek sou	2250	39
8	N A	212	2 do	pek dust	140	29
9	Do	214	1 do	dust	68	26
10	Do	216	1 do	congou	72	29
11	Doonevale	218	3 do 5 hf-ch	bro pek	550	48
12	Do	220	15 ch	pek sou	1350	36
13	Do	222	1 hf-ch	bro tea	53	29
14	Hope	224	1 ch	bro mix	126	20
15	Kirrimettia	226	2 do	red leaf	208	30
16	S S S	228	1 do	pek sou	105	30
17	Do	230	1 do	red leaf	170	18
18	Warwick	232	1 hf-ch	dust	82	26
19	V O	234	2 ch	bro tea	220	24
20	Do	236	3 do	dust	336	24
21	Bramley	238	2 hf-ch	dust	200	26
22	B Y	240	2 do	bro pek	130	50
23	Do	242	1 do	pekoe	55	40
24	Do	244	1 do	pek sou	50	36
25	H	246	7 do	bro pek	350	37
26	H	248	1 do	pek fans	50	35
27	Ramboddc	250	11 do	bro pek	605	59
28	Do	252	14 do	pekoe	700	43
29	Do	254	3 do	sou	150	35
30	Do	256	1 do	dust	65	26
31	C R D	258	2 do	dust	136	25
32	Do	260	3 do	red leaf	165	24
33	D G	262	7 ch	bro pek	700	49
34	Do	264	1 do	bro pek	80	42
35	Do	266	5 do	pekoe	450	40
36	Do	268	5 do	pek sou	450	34
37	Do	270	1 do	pek sou	80	34
38	Do	272	1 do	pek dust	80	26
39	K V	274	2 do	congou	180	31
40	Do	276	1 do	fans	100	32
41	Thornfield	278	20 hf-ch	bro pek	1200	65
42	Do	280	20 ch	pekoe	2000	46
43	Do	282	1 hf-ch	pek dust	80	27
44	Galkaduwa	284	15 do	bro pek	750	49
45	Do	286	18 do	pekoe	900	36
46	Do	288	26 do	pek sou	1300	34
47	Monrovia	290	6 do	bro pek	300	48
48	Do	292	4 ch 1 hf-ch	pekoe	450	38
49	Do	294	7 ch 3 hf-ch	pek sou	850	34
50	Do	296	1 do	unas	50	31
51	Do	298	4 ch 3 hf-ch	sou	530	31
52	Do	300	1 ch 2 hf-ch	congou	200	28
53	Do	302	2 do	dust	125	24
54	Do	304	1 ch	red leaf	85	25
55	E K	306	1 do 2 hf-ch	unas	200	21
56	R	308	7 ch	pek fans	560	31
57	Theydon	310	10 do	bro or pek	1000	58
58	Do	312	14 do	pekoe	1260	44
59	Do	314	12 do	pek sou	1020	36
60	Do	316	4 do	sou	340	30
61	Clunes	318	21 hf-ch	bro pek	1050	49
62	Do	320	43 do	pekoe	1935	39
63	W M	322	4 do	bro or pek	420	47
64	Bandara-polla	324	20 do	bro pek	1000	51
65	Do	326	42 do	pekoe	2100	39 bid
66	Do	328	20 do	pek sou	900	34 bid
67	Do	330	3 do	dust	210	26
68	Avisawella	332	3 ch	dust	450	26
69	H S	334	7 do	dust	980	26
70	D G	336	33 hf-ch	pek sou	1650	42
71	Queensland	338	3 ch	pek fans	225	32
72	Bonaccord	340	5 hf-ch	fans	250	39
73	Do	342	1 do	fans	35	38
74	Do	344	5 do	dust	375	25
75	Clova	346	8 do	bro pek	440	42
76	Do	348	14 do	pekoe	700	34
78	Do	350	18 do	pek sou	900	32

CEYLON COFFEE SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 15th August:—

Ex "Golconda"—Gowerakellie, 1b 108s; 4c 1b 102s 6d, 5c 104s 6d; 2c 1t 104s 6d; 1c 1b 95s; 1c 128s.

Ex "India"—Niabedda, 1c 109s; 3c 107s 6d; 6c 105s 1c 101s; 1c 126s. (NBT), 2t 109s.

Ex "Oroya"—Gowerakellie, 4c 107s 6d; 8c 104s 6d; 2t 127s 6d.

Ex "India"—Verelapatna, 2c 106s 6d; 3c 1b 104s 6d; 1b 97s 6d; 1t 127s; 1c 96s; 2 bags 100s 6d.

Ex "Clan Mackenzie"—Craig, 1c 109s; 5c 105s; 4c 1b 105s; 2c 1b 102s; 1c 126s; 1c 1b 100s. (DC), 1b 100s 6d; 3c 105s; 2c 102s; 1t 98s 6d; 1c 126s; 1c 95s 6d; 1b 98s; 2 bags 91s 6d.

Ex "Capella"—Uvakellie, 1c 106s; 1c 1t 103s 6d; 3c 102s 6d; 1b 96s 6d; 1t 121s; 1b 94s 6d; 1 bag 101s.

Ex "Golconda"—Maha Uva, 2c 108s; 3c 1t 107s; 5c 103 6d; 1b 98s 6d; 1c 127s; 1t 94s; 4 bags 103s 6 l.

Ex "India"—Maussagalla, 2c 108s 6d; 4c 105s 6d; 1c 1t 99s 6d; 1c 128s; 1t 105s 6d; 1 bag 103s.

Ex "Ohusan"—OKO, 2c 102s.

Ex "Oroya"—Tillicoultry, 1t 102s; 1c 100s; 1b 99s; 1b 119s; 1b 96s; 1b 94s; 1 bag 91s. St. Leonard's, 1t 103s; 7c 1t 101s 6 l; 6c 101s; 1c 119s; 1c 97s 6d; 2 bags 101s.

Ex "Ohusan"—Waldemar, 1b 106s; 3c 1t 104s; 1t 125s; 1 bag 102s.

Ex "Gulf of Martaban"—Delmar (OBEC), 1c 104s; 6c 102s 6d; 2c 1b 99s 6d; 1b 1t 105s.

Ex "Chingwo"—Arnhall, 1b 1c 102s; 1c 98s; 1b 113s; 1c 96s; 1 bag 101s. Ampittiakande, 1b 105s; 2c 102s; 5c 95s; 1b 102s; 1c 96s 6d; 1 bag 102s; 1 bag 101s; 1 bag 91s.

Ex "Capella"—Moonarakanda, 1c 104s; 1c 1t 103s 6d; 3c 102s; 1c 99s; 1t 123s. Dambatenne, 2c 1t 106s 6d; 4c 1b 104s; 5c 103s; 2c 1b 103s; 1c 1t 119s 6d.

Ex "India"—Leangawelle, 2c 1b 107s 6d; 9c 1t 106s 6d; 2c 101s; 1c 129s. Haputale, 3c 110s; 12c 1b 107s 6d 2c 1t 101s 6d; 1c 1b 130.

Ex "Chingwo"—Roehampton, 1b 103s; 3c 107s; 5c 104s 6d; 2c 1b 105s; 1t 98s; 1c 1b 104s.

Ex "Oroya"—RWA, 2c 106s; 2c 1b 105s; 1b 99s; 2b 118s 6d; 1b 97s. Goodwood, 1b 1c 108s 6d; 3c 105s; 1b 98s; 2b 188s 6d; 1b 95s; 1 bag 94. Ouvah NG, 1t 2c 106s; 4c 104s; 1b 97s; 2b 118s 6d. 1t 96s; 2 bags 103s; 1 91s 6d. Ouvah GA, 1c 105s; 3c 1t 103s 6d; 1t 97s 6d; 2b 115s; 1t 95s 6d; 2 bags 92s 6d; 1 91s 6d.

Ex "Astronomer"—Veralapatna, 1b 107s; 2c 1b 107s 6d; 3c 1b 104s; 1t 99s; 1c 128s 6d; 1c 97s; 1 bag 104s.

Ex "City of Oxford"—North Matale, 1t 97s; 1b 100s; 1b 92s.

Ex "City of Bombay"—Ouvah GA, 1c 1t 107s 6d; 5c 105s; 3c 1b 105s; 1c 1t 100s 6d; 1b 126s; 1c 124s; 1c 97s 6d; 3 bags 105s; 1 92s 6d.

Ex "India"—Ouvah JB, 2c 1b 108s; 5c 105s; 4c 1b 104s 6d; 1c 1t 101s; 1b 124s; 1c 121s; 1c 1b 98s 6d; 4 bags 105s.

Ex "Clan Mackenzie"—Rajawelle, 9 bags 95s 6d; 1 bag 88s; 1 75s.

CEYLON CINCHONA SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Wilson, Smithett & Co.'s Circular.*)

MINCING LANE, August 15th, 1890.

Mark	Natural Stem	Renewed	Root
D C in diamond	2½d to 4½d	4½d	...
Poonagalla	2½d	...	3d
Agrakande	...	3d	...
Hanipha	3d	4d	...
Blackwood	3½d	6½d	...
Forest Hill	4d	...	...
Eton	2d to 2½d	4½d	4d
Thornfield	...	4d to 4½d	...
S in diamond	2d to 2½d	3½d	4d to 4½d
Ellawattc	2d to 2½d	4½d	2½d
Stella	3½d	...	...
Mahakand	3½d	5½d	...
Kahagall	2½d	...	...
OFFICINALIS.			
Forest Hill	3d	7d	...
Merisketiya, hybrid	3½d to 4d	...	6½d
Glasgow, do	3d	4½d	...

CEYLON CACAO SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

MINCING LANE, August 15th, 1890.

Ex "Peshawur"—Victoria, 15 bags 91s; 1 40s. Elmshurst, 1 bag 67s.

Ex "Austral"—Udapolla, 15 bags 87s.

Ex "Clan Mackenzie"—(OW&C), 1 bag 3s.

"CEYLON OBSERVER" PRESS, COLOMBO.

No. 20.] COLOMBO, SEPTEMBER 27, 1890. { PRICE:—12½ cents each; 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies ½ rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

Mr. E. BENHAM put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 10th Sept., the undermentioned lots of Tea (11,000 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	Wangieoya	28	15 hf-ch	bro or pek	900	63
2	Do	29	17 ch	or pek	1870	52
3	Do	30	19 do	pekoe	1900	45
4	Do	31	14 do	pek sou	1400	38
5	Halloowella	32	13 do			
			1 hf-ch	or pek	1090	67
6	Do	33	28 ch	pekoe	2240	48
7	Do	34	20 do	pek sou	1600	39

Mr. E. JOHN put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 10th Sept., the undermentioned lots of Tea (54,537 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight. lb.	c.
1	L	263	6 hf-ch	sou	240	37
2	L	265	2 do	pek fans	90	34
3	L	266	2 do	bro mix	80	32
4	L	267	2 do	unas	80	26
5	L	268	1 do	pek dust	70	31
6	L	269	2 do	red leaf	80	26
7	G K W	270	1 ch	bro tea	90	35
8	Do	271	1 do	dust	80	22
9	Do	272	1 do	red leaf	100	19
10	Anchor (in estate mark)	273	23 hf-ch	bro pek	1265	55
11	Do	275	39 ch	pekoe	3900	46
12	Do	277	37 do	pekoe	3700	46
13	Do	279	19 do	pek sou	1900	38
14	Do	281	20 do	pek sou	2000	38
15	Do	283	13 do	bromix	1625	33
16	Do	285	19 hf-ch	dust	1425	26
17	Eilandhu	286	12 ch	bro pek	900	53
18	Do	288	22 do	pekoe	1650	42
19	Do	290	10 do	pek sou	750	37
20	Do	11	2 hf-ch	dust	150	24
21	Galkandewatte	12	15 ch	bro pek	1500	64
22	Do	14	19 do	pekoe	1700	47
23	Great Valley	16	23 hf-ch	bro pek	1700	61
24	Do	18	14 ch	pekoe	1330	44
25	Do	20	22 do	pek sou	1980	37
26	Logan	22	18 hf-ch	bro pek	900	54
27	Do	24	23 do	pekoe	1035	44
28	Do	26	33 do	pek sou	1485	40
29	Do	28	12 do	sou	540	36
30	Do	30	5 do	dust	300	26
31	Do	31	2 do	red leaf	90	26
32	Alliady	32	5 ch	bro pek	650	45
33	Do	34	3 do	pekoe	330	35
34	Do	36	7 do	pek sou	700	34
35	Do	38	7 do	sou	770 }	33
36	Do	40	11 do	sou	1210 }	
42	W K	55	2 hf-ch	red leaf	80	23
43	H J R	56	8 ch	bro pek	760	52
44	Do	58	10 do	pekoe	800	40
46	Do	62	1 hf-ch	dust	80	24
47	Maddegedera	44	24 do	bro pek	1200	50
48	Do	46	15 do	pekoe	675	40
49	Do	48	1 do	sou	30	34
50	Do	49	1 do	dust	74	25
54	Gonavy	69	15 do	bro pek	1500	75
55	Do	71	4 do	pekoe	360	50
56	Do	73	3 do	pek sou	270	43
57	Do	74	1 hf-ch	dust	75	32
58	Kadienlena	75	18 ch	bro pek	1620	56
59	Do	77	18 do	pekoe	1440	43
60	Do	79	12 do	pek sou	960	37
61	Do	81	1 do	dust	125	26

Messrs. A. H. THOMPSON & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 10th Sept., the undermentioned lots of Tea (24,530 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark.	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Glanrhos	14	4 ch	bro pek	380	48
2	Do	16	10 do	pek sou	900	37
3	Do	18	1 do	fans	110	26
4	Do	19	2 do	congou	160	32
5	Nahalma	20	19 hf-ch	bro pek	1140	52
6	Do	22	19 ch	pekoe	2090	40
7	Relugas	24	24 hf-ch	bro pek	1320	55
8	Do	26	2 ch	pekoe	210	44
9	Do	27	23 do	pek sou	2300	36
10	Torrington	29	13 hf-ch	bro or pek	780	66
11	Do	31	10 ch	bro pek	1100	51
12	Do	33	19 do	pekoe	1900	45
13	Do	35	17 do	pek sou	1530	39
14	Do	37	3 hf-ch	dust	210	26
15	Yahaella	38	13 do	bro pek	650	51 bid
16	Do	40	15 do	pekoe	675	41
17	Do	42	1 do	fans	60	30
18	Do	43	1 do	dust	70	24
19	Pambagama	44	23 do	bro pek	1380	48
20	Do	46	40 ch	pekoe	4000	38
21	Do	48	15 do	pek sou	1425	33 bid

Messrs. SOMERVILLE & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 10th Sept., the undermentioned lots of Tea (28,979 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Burnside	50	12 hf-ch	bro pek	720	49 bid
2	Do	51	19 do	pekoe	950	41
3	Do	52	2 do	pek sou	100	35
4	Wewesse	53	11 do	bro pek	605	56
5	Do	54	12 do	pekoe	660	44
6	Do	55	13 do	pek sou	715	39
7	Do	56	3 do	sou	165	35
8	Do	57	2 do	pek fans	140	33
9	Do	58	1 do	dust	90	23
11	M K	60	5 do	bro pek	500	50
12	Do	61	5 do	pekoe	425	35 bid
13	Do	62	3 do	pek sou	255	32
14	Aadneven	63	5 do	bro pek	500	61
15	Do	64	6 do	pekoe	540	39 bid
16	K M O K	65	1 do	bro tea	90	36
17	Do	66	1 do	dust	80	20
18	St. Andrew's	67	9 hf ch	or pek	594	63 bid
19	Do	68	45 box	or pek	900	54 bid
20	Do	69	8 hf-ch	bro pek	512	47
21	Do	70	28 do	pekoe	1792	43 bid
27	Depedene	76	8 do	bro pek	400	58
31	E	80	1 do	sou	100	36
32	E	81	2 do	dust	300	26
33	E	82	2 do	unas	200	35 bid
34	K K	83	2 do			
			1 hf-ch	pekoe	250	27
35	Do	84	1 ch			
			1 hf-ch	red leaf	150	21
36	Do	85	2 do	dust	120	23
37	Chertsey	86	3 do	bro pek	150	54
38	Do	87	3 do	pekoe	135	40 bid
39	Do	88	4 do	pek sou	180	37
40	Do	89	6 do	congou	240	33
41	Do	90	11 do	bro mix	550	29
42	Do	91	3 do	dust	195	26
43	Forest Hill	92	13 ch	bro pek	1300	53
44	Do	93	13 do	pekoe	1170	41
45	Do	94	4 do	pek sou	360	35
46	S B R	95	16 do	or pek	1440	43 bid
47	Do	96	16 do	pekoe	1280	36
48	Do	97	29 do	pek sou	2900	33
49	Do	98	2 do	dust	280	25
50	Stockholm	99	13 do	bro pek	1300	60
51	Do	100	22 do	pek sou	1980	42 bid
52	Do	1	1 do	fans	140	30 bid

Messrs. Forbes & Walker put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 10th Sept., the undermentioned lots of Tea (67,436 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
1	E D K E	352	6 hf-ch	red leaf	300	30
2	L H	354	4 ch	bro pek sou	480	24
3	Becherton	356	6 do	bro pek	600	51
4	Do	358	13 do	pekoe	1235	39
5	Do	360	2 do	sou	200	34
6	Caledonia	362	7 do	or pek	700	49
7	Do	364	7 ch	pek sou	700	39
8	Do	366	1 hf-ch	bro tea	55	29
9	Harangalla	368	24 do	bro pek	1200	49 bid
10	Do	370	13 ch	pekoe	1235	38 bid
11	Do	372	6 do	pek sou	540	35
12	Glenorchy	374	17 hf-ch	bro pek	850	70
13	Do	376	21 do	pekoe	1155	54
14	Do	378	9 do	pekoe	450	50
15	G M B	380	5 do	bro pek	300	58
16	Do	382	12 do	pekoe	720	44
17	Do	384	2 do	bro mix	120	31
18	Do	386	1 ch	dust	100	25
19	Do	388	3 hf-ch	congou	180	37
20	St. Leonard's	390	1 do	congou	50	32
21	Do	392	1 do	dust	60	25
22	Pansalatenna	394	13 ch	bro pek	1365	59
23	Do	396	13 do	pekoe	1300	46
24	Do	398	11 do	pek sou	1045	40
25	Yataderia	400	18 do	bro or pek	1800	45
26	Do	402	32 do	pekoe	2912	37
27	Do	404	12 do	pek sou	1008	33
28	Do	406	3 do	pek fan	300	27
29	Andangodde	408	6 do	dust	780	25
30	Portmore	410	40 do	bro pek	4400	61
31	Do	412	21 do	pekoe	2100	41
32	Meddetenne	414	5 hf-ch	bro pek	250	53
33	Do	416	12 do	pekoe	600	43
34	Do	418	5 ch	pek sou	500	37
35	Do	420	1 do	dust	145	24
36	R	422	5 do	dust	700	22
37	R	424	2 do	red leaf	180	22
38	Duckwari	426	4 do	unas	400	25
39	Do	428	2 do	dust	260	25
40	Do	430	3 do	fans	315	28
41	Do	432	3 do	red leaf	294	31
42	Aigburth	438	14 do	pek sou	1400	36 bid
43	F F	440	2 do	bro mix	200	23
44	Do	442	2 do	dust	261	25
45	K	450	4 hf-ch	bro pek	200	41
46	I G	452	10 ch	bro tea	900	33
47	Marlborough	454	3 do	bro pek	300	58
48	Do	456	7 do	pekoe	700	44
49	Do	458	2 do	pek sou	200	37
50	Mayfair	460	4 do	bro pek	400	58
51	Do	462	11 do	pekoe	1100	45
52	Do	464	2 do	pek sou	200	38
53	Do	466	1 do	dust	120	24
54	Do	468	1 do	bro mix	100	32
55	Strathellie	470	13 do	pek sou	1300	30
56	D W	472	1 do	pekoe	109	32
57	Craighead	474	38 hf-ch	bro or pek	1900	59
58	Do	476	25 ch	pekoe	2250	44
59	Do	478	29 do	pek sou	2465	33
60	Do	480	7 do	sou	595	34
61	Palmerston	482	5 hf-ch	bro pek	275	68
62	Do	484	6 ch	pekoe	600	47
63	Do	486	4 do	pek sou	400	40
64	H	488	9 hf-ch	pek dust	633	23
65	P B	490	15 do	or pek	744	50 bid
66	Amblakande	492	5 ch	bro or pek	550	48
67	Do	494	8 do	pekoe	720	40
68	Do	496	2 do	pek sou	180	34
69	Do	498	1 do	bro mix	110	18
70	W F	500	19 box	bro pek	95	43
71	Midlothian	502	19 hf-ch	bro pek	500	54 bid
72	Do	504	6 ch	pekoe	660	41 bid
73	Do	506	1 hf-ch	congou	45	32
74	Do	508	1 do	red leaf	55	23
75	Do	510	1 do	dust	80	25
76	H	512	2 do	dust	160	24
77	H	514	1 do	bro tea	80	25
78	Hatooloya	516	5 ch	red leaf	450	21
79	Dehiowitta	518	15 do	bro pek	1575	48
80	Do	520	43 do	pekoe	4085	41
81	Do	522	12 do	pek sou	1140	35
82	Do	524	2 do	dust	260	24
83	Do	526	1 do	red leaf	95	23
84	Atherfield	528	1 hf-ch	dust	80	25
85	Do	530	4 do	bro tea	200	33
86	Do	532	1 do	bro mix	50	35
	(The Ceylon Tea Plantation Co., Limited.)					
87	Mariawatte	534	20 ch	or pek	1900	58
88	Do	536	31 do	pekoe	2790	45
89	Do	538	26 do	pek sou	2340	38
90	P T L M	540	2 hf-ch	bro pek	80	46
91	Do	542	2 do	pekoe	80	37
92	Do	544	3 do	pek sou	120	35
93	Do	546	1 do	congou	40	33
94	X (in estate mark)	548	2 do	pekoe	90	30

Messrs. A. H. Thompson & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today 17th Sept., the undermentioned lots of Tea (27,657 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Brae	50	10 hf-ch	bro pek	550	56 bid
2	Do	52	7 do	pekoe	350	45
3	Do	54	12 do	pek sou	600	37 bid
4	Do	56	2 do	sou	100	32
5	Do	57	2 do	congou	90	27
6	Harrow	60	8 do	bro pek	480	55
7	Do	62	9 do	pekoe	478	44
8	Do	64	3 do	pek sou	159	40
9	Do	65	1 do	bro tea	77	27
10	A K A C	66	10 do	bro pek	500	64
11	Do	68	42 do	pekoe	2100	48
12	Do	70	9 do	sou	450	42
13	Do	72	1 do	dust	70	26
14	Do	73	1 do	fans	60	29
15	Horagoda	74	8 do	bro pek	400	54
16	Do	76	8 do	pekoe No. 1	360	42
17	Do	78	6 do	pekoe No. 2	270	39
18	Do	80	7 do	pek sou	315	36
19	Do	82	2 do	dust	108	26
20	H	83	1 do	red leaf	55	28
21	X Y Z	84	25 ch	bro mix	2750	39
22	P P	86	5 do	dust	650	23 bid
23	Pambagama	87	13 hf-ch	bro pek	780	47
24	Do	89	25 ch	pekoe	2500	38
25	Do	91	10 do	pek sou	950	33
26	Do	93	2 hf-ch	dust	140	25
27	Nahalma	94	18 do	bro pek	990	55 bid
28	Do	96	19 ch	pekoe	1900	43
29	A G C	98	7 hf-ch	dust	490	26
36	A	10	27 ch	pekoe	2700	46

Mr. E. John put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 17th Sept., the undermentioned lots of Tea (55,131 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Ella	82	2 ch	pek dust	250	28
2	Do	83	20 do	pek sou	1600	37
3	Do	85	25 do	pekoe	2000	41
4	Do	87	14 do	bro pek	1400	47
5	Deeside	89	33 hf-ch	bro pek	1815	70
6	Do	101	29 ch	pekoe	2900	51
7	Do	103	2 do	congou	200	38
8	Do	104	1 do	dust	160	23
9	Duneside	105	13 do	bro pek	1567	38 bid
10	Do	107	13 ch	or pek	1053	43 bid
11	Do	109	10 hf-ch	pekoe	450	37 bid
12	Do	111	38 ch	pek sou	3785	28 bid
13	Do	113	13 do	bro pek sou	1275	45
14	Kanaugama	115	12 do	bro pek	1260	45
15	Do	117	12 do	pekoe	1140	42
16	Do	119	19 do	pek sou	1710	36
17	F	121	12 do	fans	1140	28
18	H J R	123	11 do	pek sou	935	38
19	Little Valley	125	7 hf-ch 5 ch	bro pek	860	53
20	Do	127	17 hf-ch 13 ch	pekoe	2000	47
21	Maria	129	13 do	bro pek	1430	58
22	Killaloo	131	12 do	sou	960	30
23	Ferndale	133	8 do	bro pek	800	67
24	Do	135	16 do	pekoe	1600	53
25	Abbotsford	137	19 do	bro pek	1805	70
26	Do	139	29 do	pekoe	2320	53
27	Do	141	19 do	pek sou	1520	44
28	Tientsin	143	11 hf-ch	bro pek	660	70
29	Do	145	16 ch	pekoe	1360	52
30	Agra ouvah	147	53 hf-ch	bro pek	2963	55 bid
31	Do	149	26 do	pekoe	1300	47
32	Do	151	3 do	bro pek fans	258	23

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
33	Alnoor	152	2 hf-ch	bro or pek	80	51
34	Do	153	4 do	bro pek	160	47
35	Do	154	5 do	pekoe	200	42
36	Do	155	1 do	unas	31	39
37	Do	156	1 do	fans	50	28
38	Do	157	1 do	congou	40	28
44	Albion	166	20 ch	bro pek	1900	65
45	Do	168	21 do	pekoe	1785	49
46	Do	170	19 do	pek sou	1615	44
47	Do	172	4 do	dust	328	27
48	Gongalla	173	20 hf-ch	bro pek	1000	48
49	Do	175	20 do	pek sou	1000	39

Messrs. Somerville & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 17th Sept., the undermentioned lots of Tea (25,038 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Heatherton	2	1 hf-ch	dust	85	28
2	Do	3	1 do	bro tea	45	28
3	W Y	4	2 ch	un' s	200	37
4	M	5	2 do			
			2 hf-ch	pekoe	300	29
5	R T	6	3 ch	bro mix	300	33
6	Do	7	6 do	dust	720	26
7	P M	8	2 do	fans	300	26
8	Do	9	1 do			
			1 hf-ch	red leaf	144	21
9	Ossington	10	6 do	bro pek	300	45
10	Do	11	5 do	pekoe	250	39
11	Do	12	4 do	pek sou	187	37
12	Do	13	2 do	red leaf	72	28
13	Do	14	1 do	dust	81	25
14	Hardenhuish and Lammer-moor	15	5 ch	dust	400	23
15	P	16	2 hf-ch	bro pek	90	66
16	P	17	3 do	pekoe	131	43
17	P	18	13 do	pek sou	726	39
18	P	19	2 do	unas	81	42
19	P	20	1 do	red leaf	34	35
20	P	21	2 do	dust	127	36
21	Harmony	22	13 do	bro pek	650	64
22	Do	23	21 ch	pekoe	1890	42
23	Do	24	4 do	pek sou	360	36
24	Do	25	2 hf-ch	pek fans	140	29
25	Do	26	2 do	bro mix	90	28
26	Caskieben	27	18 do	flowery pek	990	withd'n.
27	Do	28	19 ch	pekoe	1900	withd'n.
28	Do	29	3 do	pek fans	225	withd'n.
33	Ederapolla	34	42 hf-ch	bro pek	2310	59
34	Do	35	46 do	pekoe	2300	48
35	Do	36	21 do	pek sou	1260	41
36	Do	37	1 do	sou	60	34
37	Do	38	2 do	or pek	110	45
38	Do	39	2 do	bro mix	120	45
39	Do	40	1 do	dust	75	28
40	P S	41	1 ch	pekoe	100	35
41	Mousa	42	3 do	unas	300	37
42	Do	43	1 hf-ch	unas	50	37
43	Do	44	2 ch	dust	2.0	25
44	Do	45	1 do	sou	100	31
45	C C	46	2 do	pekoe	180	40
46	Do	47	2 do	unas	192	34
47	S	48	8 do	bro tea	832	28
48	N	49	1 do	fans	140	31
49	Salawe	50	7 hf-ch	bro pek	378	69
50	Do	51	8 do	pekoe	416	47
51	Do	52	20 do	pek sou	1000	41
52	Kuruwitte	53	6 do	bro pek	318	67
53	Do	54	6 do	pekoe	300	48
54	Do	55	9 do	pek sou	450	42
55	Do	56	4 do	unas	224	39
56	Do	57	1 do	dust	79	28
57	Do	58	1 do	congou	46	31

Messrs. Forbes & Walker put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 17th Sept., the undermentioned lots of Tea (47,926 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	L B K	550	5 ch	red leaf	500	28
2	R M	552	1 do	bro pek	80	36
3	Do	554	1 do	pek mix	85	23
4	Glengariffe	556	8 hf-ch	bro tea	448	44
5	Do	558	2 do	dust	164	24
6	Do	560	1 do	bro pek sou	60	23
7	Kirimattia	562	2 ch	red leaf	208	34
8	Do	564	1 do	dust	99	28
9	S S S	566	1 ch	red leaf	110	35
10	Warwick	568	1 do	dust	82	24
11	Ingiriya	570	6 do	pekoe	630	43
12	M C	572	8 do	dust	960	37
13	Do	574	1 do	unas	110	37
14	Hope	576	2 do	bro mix	252	24
15	Bowlana	578	13 do	bro pek	650	57
16	Do	580	10 do	pekoe	950	43
17	Do	582	14 do	pek sou	1260	41
18	Freds Ruhe	584	25 hf-ch	bro pek	1250	62
19	Do	586	22 ch	pekoe	1980	46
20	Do	588	22 do	pek sou	1980	41
21	W A	590	3 hf-ch	bro pek	150	53
22	Do	592	3 ch	pekoe	270	41
23	Do	594	3 do	pek sou	270	38
24	Do	596	5 do	bro tea	600	38
25	Do	598	1 do	dust	150	26
26	Do	600	1 hf-ch	red leaf	53	34
27	A Z	2	1 ch	bro pek sou	97	33
28	Attabage	4	18 hf-ch	bro pek	900	63
29	Do	6	31 ch	pekoe	2790	41
30	Do	8	6 do	pek sou	540	37
31	Do	10	3 hf-ch	pek fans	210	31
32	Do	12	3 ch	bro mix	135	30
33	Kirrimettia L M	14	9 hf-ch	bro pek	450	56
34	Do	16	38 do	pekoe	1900	42
35	Do	18	3 do	pek fans	225	29
36	Do	20	4 do	bro mix	240	29
37	C F	22	24 do	bro pek	1440	63 bid
38	Do	24	32 do	pekoe No. 1	1600	52
39	Do	26	24 do	pek sou	1200	40
40	Do	28	2 do	dust	190	27
41	Do	30	1 do	red leaf	60	28
42	Do	32	1 box	unas	20	35
43	Goomera	34	35 ch	bro pek	3955	51 bid
44	Do	36	28 do	pekoe	2828	42 bid
45	Do	38	24 do	pek sou	2424	36 bid
46	Tillyrie	40	7 do	pek sou	665	42
47	K	42	2 box	bro pek	30	35
48	K	44	3 hf-ch	pekoe	135	35
49	K	46	2 ch			
			1 box	pek sou	190	33
50	K	48	6 ch	congou	510	33
51	K	50	3 do	bro tea	350	27
52	K	52	1 hf-ch			
			1 box	pek fans	75	29
54	Hethersett	56	10 do	bro or pek	1150	74
55	Do	58	8 do	pekoe	800	60
56	Do	60	9 do	pek sou	810	50
57	Penrhos	62	12 hf-ch	bro pek	720	72
58	Do	64	17 do	pekoe	1020	52
59	Do	66	13 do	pek sou	715	42
60	Do	68	2 do	pek fan	140	34
61	Bandara-polla	70	29 do	bro pek	1450	52
62	Do	72	46 do	pekoe	2300	41
63	Do	74	18 do	pek sou	810	36
64	Midlothian	76	10 do	bro pek	500	60
65	Do	78	6 ch	pekoe	660	43

CEYLON COFFEE SALES IN LONDON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 22nd August:—

Ex "Astronomer"—Niabedda, 1b 108s; 2c 1b 107s; 6c 105s; 1c 1b 102s; 1c 126s; 1c 1t 100s; 2 bags 104s. Dambatenne, 1c 1t 105s 6d; 3c 104s 6d; 6c 102s 6d; 1c 1b 100s 6d; 1c 127s 6d.

Ex "Manora"—Amanadowa (MCCCo.), 1t 106s; 2c 1b 104s 6d; 1b 125s. Mahadowa, 1c 107s; 3c 1b 105s 6d; 1c 100s 6d; 1b 124s. Leangawelle, 1c 108s; 1c 1t 106s; 1t 100s 6d; 1b 125s. Kahagalla, 1c 1b 109s; 5c 107s; 2c 1t 106s 6d; 3c 1b 102s 6d; 1c 128s 6d; 2b 105s; 9c 1t 104s 6d; 14c 1b 103s; 1c 2t 119s.

Ex "City of Oxford"—Broughton, 1b 108s; 2c 105s; 1b 99s; 1b 123s. Oavah GA, 4c 106s 6d, 14c 104s 6d; 2c 1t 100s; 1c 122s. Gonamotava, 1c 2b 111s; 5c 107s; 9c 1t 1b 108s 6d; 9c 103s 6d; 2c 127s 6d. Berragalla, 1c 1b 109s; 4c 107s 6d; 1c 101s; 1t 127s.

Ex "Manora"—Craig, 1c 106s; 8c 105s 6d; 4c 101s 6d; 1c 127s; 2c 98s 6d; 8c 105s; 3c 101s 6d; 1t 126s; 1c 1b 98s.

Ex "Golconda"—Mahauva, 2 bags 103s 6d.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 29th August:—

Ex "Orizaba"—Gonakelle, 1b 110s; 4c 1b 109s 6d; 6c 106s; 1c 1b 103s; 1c 133s; 2c 98s; 1t 82s; 2 bags 106s; 1 bag 90s. Niabedda, 1b 112s; 2c 1t 110s 6d; 8c 1b 106s 6d; 2c 1b 102s 6d; 2t 132s; 2c 99s 6d; 1c 1b 98s 6d; 1b 99s; 1b 101s; 1 bag 107s; 1 106s; 1 103s; 1 98s. PDM, 1b 98s 6d; 1b 91s; 1 bag 85s.

Ex "Manora"—Kabagalla, 2 bags 102s.

Ex "City of Bombay"—Delmar (OBEC), 1b 105s; 2c 103s 6d; 1c 1t 100s 6d; 1b 106s; 1b 92s.

Ex "Orizaba"—Ouvah JB, 3c 107s 6d; 12c 1t 104s 6d; c 101s 6d; 1t 127s; 1c 1b 123s; 2c 98s; 5 bags 105s; 1 23s 6d. Ouvah GA, 1c 1b 108s; 5c 105s 6d; 1c 1b 105s; 9c 1t 102s; 1b 127s; 1c 123s; 1c 97s 6d; 3 bags 105s 6d; 1 bag 93s 6d.

Ex "Manora"—Coneygar, 1b 105s 6d; 1c 1t 104s; 1c 1t 103s 6d; 1b 117s. Stafford, 1b 105s 6d; 2c 1b 105s; 1c 1t 103s 6d; 1b 126s; 4 bags 96s 6d.

Ex "Goorkha"—Needwood, 1c 108s; 1c 1t 106s 6d; 1c 104s; 1b 128s; 3c 103s; 1t 96s; 1b 104s. Tulloes, 1b 106s 6d; 2c 1b 105s 6d; 1c 1t 104s; 1b 128s; 3 bags 90s 6d.

Ex "India"—Haldummulla, 1 bag 95s 6d.

Ex "Golconda"—Blackwood, 1 bag 95s 6d.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane, up to 5th Sept.:—

Ex "Parramatta"—Kumaradola, 3b 100s; 1b 96s; 1b 103s; 1b 94s.

Ex "New Guinea"—St. Leonards, 3c 104s 6d; 6c 102s 6d; 1b 108s; 1b 94s; 2 bags 101s 6d; 1 99s; 1 95s.

Ex "Peshawur"—St. Leonards 5c 105s.

Ex "Chyebassa"—Moreland, 2c 96s.

Ex "Goorkha"—Kahagalla, 1b 107s 6d; 2c 1t 106s; 2c 1t 103s 6d; 1b 127s. Ragalla. 3c 105s; 6c 1t 1b 103s 6d; 2b 124s. Leangawelle, 1b 107s 6d; 5c 105s 6d; 2c 1b 103s 6d; 1b 129s; 2 bags 103s; 4 96s; 1 95s. Haputale, 1c 109s 6d; 4c 107s 6d; 1c 103s; 1t 130s; 1 bag 105s 6d; 3 bags 96s. Amanadowa (MCCCo.), 1b 107s; 1c 1t 105s 6d; 1c 103s; 1b 127s; 2 bags 105s 6d. Mahadowa, 1b 106s; 1c 1t 105s 6d; 1c 103s; 1b 125s; 1 bag 104s 6d; 2 bags 96s.

Ex "Orizaba"—Galloola, 1t 1c 104s; 1b 99s; 1b 126s; 1b 96s 6d; 1b 93s 6d.

Ex "Goorkha"—Doomoo, 1c 1b 97s 6d; 1c 1t 103s; 1b 108s; 1b 122s; 1t 1b 94s.

Ex "Parramatta"—Alnwick, 1t 106s 6d; 2c 103s 6d; 1t 123s; 1t 99s 6d; 1 bag 103s. (ST&LC), 1b 90s 6d; 5 bags 91s 6d; 2 92s; 1 94s.

Ex "City of Oxford"—North Matale, 1c 104s; 1 bag 84s.

Ex "Orizaba"—Dynevor, 4 bags 92s 6d.

Ex "Duke of Argyll"—Niabedda, 1c 113s; 4c 1b 110s 6d; 5c 107s; 3c 1t 107s; 1c 1b 104s; 1c 1t 131s; 2c 100s; 1 bag 107s; 1 104s 6d.

CEYLON CINCHONA SALES IN LONDON

(From Wilson, Smithett & Co.'s Circular.)

MINCING LANE, August 22nd, 1890.

Mark	Natural Stem	Renewed	Root
Cranley	2d to 5d	4d to 7d	4½d
Shawlands	3d	...	...
Verelapatna	...	7d	...
Pingarawe	...	5d	...
Lanka Plantations Co., (Ltd.)	3d to 3½d	6d	...
Sherwood, mixed	3½d to 4d	...	...
Hoolo	3d to 3½d	...	...
Hadley	3½d	4½d	...
OBEC, Naranghena	2d to 2½d	...	...
Cottaganga	3d to 3½d	3½d to 4d	..
Campion	3d to 3½d	...	...
Freshwater	...	6d	...
" hyd.	...	4½d	...
Vedchette	...	3d	...
Hauteville	4d	4½d	...
Hauteville hyd.	3½d	...	...
Woodlake "	...	6½d to 7d	...
Warleigh	...	3¼d to 3½d	...
Rangalla	2½d	3d	...
N W E, Wallalawn	...	3½d	...
K· bo	...	2¼d	...
Sandringham	2½d	...	...
St. Margaret's	2½d	3½d	...
Melfort	4d	5d to 5½d	3d
Kataboola, hyd.	4d	4½d to 5d	...
Galkandewatte	2d to 2½d	3½d to 4d	...
MBQ	3d to 3½d	...	...
G, Oya	2½d	3½d	...
ACW in triangle, DWG	3d to 3½d	3½d	...
Lunugalla	3d to 3½d	3d	...
OFFICINALIS.			
Cranley	3½d to 5d	5½d to 8d	...
Badullawatte	...	9d to 9½d	..
Amanadowa	3½d to 4d	...	...
" hyd.	2¾d to 3d	5½d	...
St. John's	4d	5d to 5½d	...
Diyagama	3½d	6d	7d
Woodlake	...	6d	...
Altion	5d	7d	...
ST&LC, B in diamond	...	6½d	...

CEYLON CACAO SALES IN LONDON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

MINCING LANE, August 22nd, 1890.

Ex "Ballaarat"—Yattewatte, 20 bags 91s 6d; 2 52s; 1 60s; 2 43s; 1 53s.

Ex "Manora"—Grange, 20 bags 89s.

Ex "Telamon"—Titwella, 1 bag 41s.

MINCING LANE, August 29th, 1890.

Ex "Orizaba"—Dynevor, 6 bags 87s 6d; 1 66s. Sirigalla, 4 bags 71s; 2 55s; 1 49s.

Ex "Manora"—Grange, 7 bags 53s; 2 41s.

Ex "City of Oxford"—Hylton, 13 bags 91s; 5 75s 6d; 2 46s.

Ex "Manora"—Arduthie, 28 bags 89s.

Ex "Ballaarat"—Monerakelle, 48 bags 80s 6d; 3 55s; 2 66s. Palli, 12 bags 87s 6d; 2 62s; 4 64s. Amba, 3 bags 76s; 4 46s.

Ex "Electrician"—Delgolla, 10 bags 92s; 2 66s.

Ex "Astronomer"—Gangadowa, 11 bags 90s; 1 61s.

Ex "Condor"—CW a-b, 7 bags 92s; 4 77s.

MINCING LANE, Sept. 5th, 1890.

Ex "Astronomer"—Guawa Hill, 20 bags 90s; 10 92s.

Ex "Goorkha"—Cocoawatte, 12 bags 90s; 4 64s 6d. Maragalla, 58 bags 90s; 13 65s; 2 60s.

CEYLON CARDAMOM SALES IN LONDON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

MINCING LANE, Aug. 22nd, 1890.

Ex "Electrician"—Ambalamana, 2 cases 1s 6d. Amblamana, 1 case 2s.

Ex "Port Fairy"—Laxapanagalla, 3cases 1s 9d.

Ex "Jumna"—Yattewatte, 1 case 1s 5d.

Ex "Liguria"—Deanstone, 1 case 1s 9d.

Ex "Gulf of Martaban"—Knightsdale, 7 cases 2s 1d: 1 case 1s 7d; 3 1s 4d; 3 1s 6d.

Ex "Oroya"—Deanstone, 6 cases 2s 1d; 3 1s 9d; 1 11d. Gampaha, 3 cases 1s 8d; 5 1s 9d. Lesmoir, 1 case 1s 9d; 1 1s 3d; 1 10d.

MINCING LANE, Sept. 5th, 1890.

Ex "Astronomer"—Kitoolmoola, 1 case 2s 1d; 1 2s; 4 1s 4d; 2 11d.

Ex "Brindisi"—KES, 3 cases 4d.

" CEYLON OBSERVER " PRESS, COLOMBO.

No. 21.] COLOMBO, OCTOBER 10, 1890. { PRICE:—12½ cents each; 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies ½ rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

Messrs. E. BENHAM & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 24th Sept., the undermentioned lots of Tea (9,955 lb.) which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Wangieoya	32	13 hf-ch	bro or pek	780	74
2	Do	34	15 ch	or pek	1650	62
3	Do	36	8 do	pekoe	800	48
4	Do	38	9 do	pek sou	900	42
5	St. Leys	40	11 do	bropek	1155	55 bid
6	Do	42	8 do	pekoe	720	43
7	Do	44	2 do	pek sou	180	37
8	Vallambrosa	46	13 hf-ch	bro pek	650	80
9	Do	48	25 ch	pekoe	1875	58
10	Do	50	4 do	pek sou	300	44
11	L F	52	8 do	dust	880	28
12	Do	54	1 do	bro mix	65	33

Mr. E. JOHN put up for Sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 24th Sept., the undermentioned lots of Tea (51,929 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot. No	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	N	177	8 ch	bro tea	720	33
2	Ayr	178	2 hf-ch	fans	92	35
3	Do	179	3 do	congou	129	35
4	Do	180	17 do	pek sou	680	41
5	Do	182	18 do	pekoe	792	46
6	Do	184	16 do	bro pek	768	64
7	Marguerita	186	20 do	bro pek	1200	71
8	Do	188	15 do	pekoe	750	58
9	Do	190	24 do	pek sou	1320	43
10	Do	192	5 do	dust	375	28
11	Do	193	1 do	bro mix	50	25
12	Do	194	2 do	sou	90	36
13	Tellisagalla	195	10 ch	bro pek	1000	49
14	Do	197	8 do	pekoe	640	43
15	Do	199	9 do	pek sou	675	40
16	Do	201	2 hf-ch.	dust	120	28
17	Do	202	1 do	bro pek Nos. 2	48	32
18	Kanangama	203	12 ch	bro pek	1260	47
19	Do	205	12 do	pekoe	1140	40 bid
20	F	207	23 do	pek sou	2070	37
21	F	209	12 do	fans	1140	33
22	Ivies	211	20 hf-ch	bro pek	1000	60
23	Do	213	24 do	pekoe	1200	51
24	Do	215	12 ch	pek sou	1080	43
25	Do	217	1 hf-ch	dust	70	22
26	Wariapolla	218	18 do	sou	900	35
27	Little Valley	220	11 ch	bro pek	990	57
28	Do	222	18 do	pekoe	1530	50
29	Do	224	1 hf-ch	dust	72	24
37	Bowhill	236	2 ch	pek sou	190	32
38	Do	237	2 do	pek dust	280	28
39	Keenagaha Ella A	238	4 hf-ch	bro pek	260	52
40	Do	239	5 do	or pek	300	53
41	Do	241	8 ch	pekoe	800	45
42	Do	243	14 do	pek sou	1300	40
43	Keenagaha Ella B	245	5 hf-ch	bro pek	325	55
44	Do	247	2 ch	pekoe	200	44
45	Do	248	5 do	pek sou	475	40
46	Do	250	1 hf-ch	sou	55	36
47	Do	251	1 do	fans	65	36
48	Do	252	1 ch	dust	165	26
49	Do	253	2 hf-ch	bro mix	190	30
50	Alnoor	254	4 do	bro or pek	160	58
51	Do	255	9 do	bro pek	360	45
52	Do	257	7 do	pekoe	280	40
53	Do	259	2 do	congou	80	33
54	Do	260	1 do	fans	50	35
59	N K	269	3 do 1 hf-ch	fans	400	33
60	Do	270	4 ch	dust	480	27
61	Do	271	9 do 1 hf-ch	congou	760	33
62	Do	273	3 ch 1 hf-ch	red leaf	258	31
63	Logan	275	1 box	dust	25	27
64	Lawrence	275	25 ch	sou	2500	38
65	Do	277	3 hf-ch	dust	240	23

Messrs. A. H. THOMPSON & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 24th Sept., the undermentioned lots of Tea (24,773 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
7	Nabalma	11	19 do	bro pek	1045	60
8	Do	13	20 ch	pekoe	2000	45
9	Do	15	1 hf-ch	dust	75	26
10	Woodend	16	11 ch	bro pek	1155	55
11	Do	18	16 do	pekoe	1600	42
12	Do	20	5 do	pek sou	475	37
13	Do	22	2 do	bro tea	240	30 bid
14	Do	23	1 do	congou	95	28 bid
15	Agraoya	24	13 hf-ch	bro pek	650	60
16	Do	26	1 ch	pekoe No. 1	100	45
17	Do	27	7 do	do „ 2	700	40 bid
18	Do	29	1 hf-ch	dust	68	27
19	Dunottar	30	14 ch	bro pek	1400	55
20	Do	32	7 hf-ch	or pek No. 1	420	68
21	Do	34	12 do	do „ 2	720	66
22	Do	36	6 ch	pekoe „ 1	540	47
23	Do	38	2 hf-ch	do „ 2	110	40
24	Do	39	2 ch	sou	180	37
25	Do	40	2 hf-ch	fans	100	37
26	Do	41	2 ch	dust	280	26
27	M	42	13 do	pek sou	975	34

Messrs. SOMERVILLE & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 24th Sept., the undermentioned lots of Tea (23,084 lb.) which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark.	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	C T M	59	3 ch	bro mix	270	32
2	Do	60	3 hf-ch	dust	210	25
3	D G	61	8 do	fans	440	38
4	Do	62	3 do	bro pek fans	165	41
5	Do	63	5 do	bro mix	250	33
6	Do	64	3 do	dust	300	25
7	P	65	1 ch	bro mix	120	31
8	P	66	2 do	dust	255	26
9	D G A	67	2 hf-ch	dust	150	26
10	Do	68	2 do	fans	120	33
11	Do	69	3 do	bro mix	165	36
12	H	70	1 ch	dust	150	28
13	I P	71	12 do	bro tea	1140	29
14	Kattukitula	72	1 hf-ch	bro pek	50	53
15	Do	73	2 do	pekoe	80	46
16	Do	74	2 do	pek sou	100	36
17	Dalguise	75	8 ch	bro pek	800	68
18	Do	76	15 do	pekoe	1500	48
19	Do	77	3 do	pek sou	300	40
20	Do	78	1 do	dust	120	26
21	Lyndhurst	79	6 ch	bro pek	620	61
22	Do	80	9 do	pekoe	810	44
23	Do	81	13 do	pek sou	1170	39
24	Do	82	1 do	dust	120	25
25	K K	83	3 do 1 hf-ch	pekoe	350	28 bid
26	Do	84	1 ch	dust	109	23
27	P S	85	3 do	bro tea	300	30
28	Goonambil	86	14 hf-ch	bro pek	840	68
29	Do	87	11 ch	pekoe	990	48 bid
30	Ellawatta	88	8 do	bro pek	800	68
31	Do	89	8 hf-ch	pekoe	416	47 bid
32	Salawe	90	24 do	unas	1200	39
33	Do	91	2 do	dust	144	25
34	H	92	1 ch	bro pek	102	32
35	H	93	2 do	pek sou	172	28
36	H	94	2 do	pek fans	226	28
37	H	95	7 hf-ch	pek dust	511	25
38	Vincit	96	5 ch	bro or pek	525	55
39	Do	97	4 do	pek No. 1	400	42
40	Do	98	4 do	pekoe	400	39
41	Do	99	5 do	pek sou	500	35 bid
42	Do	100	1 do	congou	100	30
43	Do	1	1 pkg	dust	75	27
44	Kurulugalla	2	10 hf-ch	bro pek	600	63 bid
45	Do	3	10 do	pekoe	605	48
46	Do	4	10 do	pek sou	500	41
47	Do	5	5 do	sou	250	33
48	Do	6	1 do	dust	50	25
52	M K	10	8 do	bro pek	896	55 bid
53	Do	11	7 do	pekoe	700	43 bid
54	Do	12	6 do	pek sou	600	38 bid

Messrs. FORBES & WALKER put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 24th Sept., the undermentioned lots of Tea (106,816 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	L G E	80	3 hf-ch	or pek	180	49
2	Do	82	3 do	pekoe No. 1	165	41
3	Eadella	84	1 ch	sou	80	45
4	Do	86	1 do	dust	130	26
5	Do	88	1 do	red leaf	80	31
6	Andangodde	90	2 do	sou	170	36
7	Do	92	4 do	dust	520	26
8	Do	94	1 do	red leaf	80	32
9	N P	96	3 do	sou	255	35
10	Do	98	5 do	dust	650	26
11	Do	100	15 do	red leaf	1200	34
12	Citrus	102	5 hf-ch	bro pek	300	57
13	Do	104	12 do	pekoe	644	46
14	Do	106	9 do	pek sou	442	41
15	D	108	17 do	bro pek	850	32
17	Ismalle	112	1 hf-ch	bro mix	50	32
18	Do	114	3 do	dust	225	26
19	Daphne	116	2 ch	bro pek	200	59
20	Do	118	1 do	pekoe	100	42
21	Do	120	2 do	pek sou	200	41
22	Do	122	1 hf-ch	sou	55	29
23	Do	124	16 do	unas	720	41
24	H	126	1 do	congou	50	32
25	H	128	1 do	dust	66	20
26	H	130	11 do	unas	550	36
27	H	132	30 box	unas	300	37
28	Fetteresso	134	5 ch	sou	450	39
29	Do	136	1 do	dust	140	23
30	D	138	5 do	bro pek	485	52
31	D	140	5 do			
			1 hf-ch	pek No. 1	546	44
32	D	142	3 ch			
			1 hf-ch	do „ 2	350	39
33	D	144	1 do	dust	74	21
34	D	146	1 ch	do	166	25
35	Walahan-dua	158	9 hf-ch	bro pek	585	56
36	Do	160	13 do	pekoe	715	43
37	Do	162	7 do	pek sou	350	35
38	S P A	164	1 do	bro pek	60	48
39	Do	166	2 do	pekoe	100	41
40	Do	168	4 do	sou	200	37
41	Do	170	1 do	fans	50	37
42	Do	172	1 do	bro mix	62	37
43	Do	174	1 do	bro tea	50	36
44	Do	176	1 do	fans	60	37
45	Do	178	2 do	bro tea	84	35
46	Do	180	2 do	sou	100	37
47	Do	182	2 do	bro mix	110	36
48	Do	184	1 do	dust	85	27
49	Do	186	4 do	sou	200	37
50	Galdola	188	2 do	bro pek	110	50
51	Do	190	2 do	pekoe	110	43
52	Do	192	1 do	pek sou	50	37
53	Do	194	2 do	sou	100	37
54	I G	196	2 ch	bro tea	180	36
55	Kirrimettia	198	7 do	bro tea	728	39
56	Do	200	1 do	red leaf	104	36
57	Koladenia	202	5 do	bro tea	639	32
58	V O	204	4 do	bro tea	400	32
59	Do	206	5 do	dust	560	25
60	Hatale	210	14 do	bro pek	1596	58
61	Do	212	12 do	or pek	1020	51
62	Do	214	25 do	pekoe	2500	44
63	Do	216	18 do	pek sou	1872	40
64	Do	218	1 do	sou	109	35
65	H W	220	18 hf-ch	bro pek	900	58
66	Do	222	46 do	pekoe	2300	47 bid
67	Do	224	20 do	pek sou	1000	44
68	Lucbombe	226	22 ch	bro or pek	1980	53
69	Do	228	78 do	pekoe	7020	39
70	Do	230	17 do	pek sou	1530	37
71	Do	232	5 do	pek fan	450	27
72	L	234	2 do			
			1 hf-ch	sou	190	35
73	L	236	4 ch	bro tea	300	32
74	L	238	1 do			
			1 hf-ch	dust	227	26
75	Castle-uagh	240	23 do	bro or pek	1150	67
76	Do	242	23 ch	pekoe	2300	53
77	St. Helen	244	21 do	bro pek	1890	56
78	Do	246	13 do	pekoe	1170	45 bid
79	Do	248	12 do	pek sou	1080	40
80	Do	250	1 do	pek fan	90	26
81	H Ouvah-kelle	252	1 hf-ch	dust	80	30
82	Melrose	254	47 do	bro pek	2820	53
83	Do	256	45 do	pekoe	2475	45
84	Do	258	22 ch	pek sou	2860	39
85	Do	260	4 hf-ch	dust	348	25
86	Do	262	2 ch	congou	220	36
87	Do	264	2 hf-ch	pek dust	144	28
88	B & D	266	1 ch	red leaf	108	32
89	Middleton	268	37 hf-ch	bro pek	2072	70
90	Do	270	14 ch	pekoe	1400	51
91	M	272	18 hf-ch	bro pek	1170	68
92	M	274	7 ch	pekoe	700	54
93	A P C	276	42 hf-ch	bro pek	2310	63
94	Do	278	21 do	pek sou	1260	44
95	Do	280	8 do	pek sou	416	49 bid
96	Do	282	5 ch	bro tea	600	39
97	H	284	1 box	or pek	10	44
98	H	286	4 do	unas	40	37
99	Good Hope	288	9 do	dust	225	28
100	Do	290	3 do	bro mix	60	29
101	Do	292	2 do	congou	40	32
102	N	294	12 hf-ch	sou	600	39
103	N	296	4 do	dust	300	27
104	N	298	1 do	bro mix	50	32
105	G T W	300	5 do	dust	381	27
106	Do	302	3 do	pek sou	150	36
107	R L	304	3 do	bro mix	150	25
	(The Yatiyantota Tea Co., Limited.)					
108	Polata-gama	306	33 hf-ch	bro pek	1650	64
109	Do	308	49 do	pekoe	2450	50
110	Do	310	70 do	pek sou	3500	44
111	Farnham	312	22 do	bro or pek	1100	69
112	Do	314	23 do	pekoe	1035	50
113	Do	316	58 do	pek sou	2610	41
114	Do	318	2 do	fans	120	36
115	Do	320	2 do	dust	130	25
116	Do	322	9 do	bro tea	405	34
117	M A	324	14 ch	bro pek	1400	54
118	Court Lodge	326	15 hf-ch	bro pek	870	85
119	Do	328	13 do	pekoe	611	67
120	Do	330	16 do	pek sou	720	55
121	Do	332	1 ch	sou	69	47
122	Do	334	1 do	dust	146	28
123	Horagas-kelle	336	2 hf-ch	bro pek	132	55
124	Do	338	5 do	pekoe	280	44
125	Do	340	10 do	pek sou	560	38
126	Do	342	1 do	congou	56	35
127	Do	344	1 do	bro mix	81	34
128	Mukeloya	346	14 do	bro pek	770	67
129	Do	348	12 do	pekoe	600	50
130	Do	350	24 do	pek sou	1200	39
131	Do	352	1 do	dust	80	28
132	Penshurst, Travancore	354	14 do	bro pek	910	76 bid
133	Do	356	6 do	pekoe	300	53 bid
134	Do	358	17 do	pek sou	765	41 bid
135	K P, Travan-core	360	6 do	unas	300	43 bid
136	Madool-kelly	362	2 ch	pek fans	252	24
137	Do	364	1 do	bro tea	120	34
138	Bismark	366	1 do	fans	139	44
139	Do	368	3 do	dust	350	27
140	Avisawella	370	3 do	dust	450	28
141	Do	372	3 do	unas	315	27
142	Clunes	374	21 hf-ch	bro pek	1050	57
143	Do	376	40 do	pekoe	1800	43
144	Do	378	29 do	pek sou	1450	38
145	Singleton	380	15 do	bro pek	870	55
146	Do	382	11 do	pekoe	594	44 bid
147	Do	384	15 do	pek sou	750	41
148	M O	386	3 do	bro pek	180	54
149	Do	388	9 do	pekoe	495	45
150	Do	390	3 do	pek sou	150	37
151	Nugagalla	392	12 do	bro or pek	600	80
152	Do	394	36 do	pekoe	1800	58
153	Do	396	1 do	pek sou	56	41
154	Do	398	2 do	dust	160	28
155	Lankapura M	400	4 do	bro pek	200	68
156	Do	402	9 ch			
			1 hf-ch	pekoe	855	52 bid
157	Do	404	2 ch	pek sou	180	44
158	Do	406	1 do	sou	70	38
159	Do	408	2 hf-ch	fans	140	39
160	Do	410	1 do	dust	75	26
161	M	412	1 do	red leaf	45	27
162	K M	414	1 do	unas	45	40

☞ "Not arrived" parcels are omitted.

Messrs. Somerville & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 1st Oct., the undermentioned lots of Tea (36,725 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	C C	14	4 ch 1 hf-ch	pekoe	450	33
2	Do	15	3 ch	bro tea	300	29
3	A A	16	4 do	pekoe	400	34
4	Do	17	4 hf-ch	pek sou	190	31
	(Bulked.)					
5	Depedene	18	5 hf-ch	bro pek	250	73
6	Do	19	8 do	pekoe	400	55
7	Do	20	13 do	pek sou	650	43
	(Bulked.)					
8	H D	21	8 hf-ch	bro tea	400	38
9	Do	22	4 do	bro mix	200	34
10	Hatdowa	23	3 do	bro pek	150	55
11	Do	24	7 do	bro tea	350	37
	(Bulked and Hooped.)					
12	South Wanna-Rajah	25	12 ch	bro pek	1200	84
13	Do	26	28 do	pekoe	2800	56
14	Do	27	7 do	pek sou	700	48
	(Bulked and Hooped.)					
15	Wishford	28	15 hf-ch	bro pek	900	70
16	Do	29	13 ch	pekoe	1300	55
17	Do	30	4 ch	pek sou	392	44
18	Do	31	1 hf-ch	pek dust	80	28
	(Hooped.)					
19	K T G	32	15 ch	pekoe	1200	42 bid
20	Do	33	6 do	sou	480	38 bid
21	Do	34	1 do	dust	125	26
	(Hooped.)					
22	B V A	35	18 hf-ch	bro pek	1080	58 bid
23	Do	36	12 ch	pekoe	1200	44 bid
24	Do	37	12 do	pek sou	1320	39 bid
25	Do	38	1 hf-ch	dust No. 1	75	27
	(Bulked and Hooped.)					
26	Narangoda	39	20 ch	unas	2000	46
27	Do	40	1 hf-ch	dust	70	27
	(Bulked.)					
28	Wewesse	41	13 hf-ch	bro pek	715	66 bid
29	Do	42	14 do	pekoe	770	51
30	Do	43	13 do	pek sou	715	45
31	Do	44	4 do	sou	220	37 bid
32	Do	45	2 do	pek fans	140	37
	(Bulked and Hooped.)					
33	Killin	46	2 ch	bro pek	200	51
34	Do	47	3 do	pekoe	300	43
35	Do	48	2 do	pek sou	200	40
36	Do	49	1 do	bro tea	100	33
	(Hooped.)					
37	Kalugalla	50	14 hf-ch	or pek	732	73
	(Hooped.)					
38	Udugama	51	3 ch	bro pek	300	60
39	Do	52	8 do	pekoe	720	46
40	Do	53	3 do	pek sou	300	39
	(Hooped.)					
41	Wereagalla	54	12 ch	bro pek	1260	67
42	Do	54	12 do	pekoe	1080	50
43	Do	56	16 do	pek sou	1360	45
44	Do	57	1 do	dust	130	29
45	Do	58	2 do	bro tea	220	42
46	Do	59	1 do	congou	85	34
47	Do	60	1 do	red leaf	80	34
	(Hooped.)					
48	Wereagalla	61	14 ch	bro pek	1400	66
49	Do	62	18 do	pekoe	1530	49
50	Do	63	22 do	pek sou	1760	45
51	Do	64	1 do	bro tea	110	41
52	Do	65	1 do	dust	130	26
	(Hooped.)					
53	M A H	66	6 ch	congou	540	35
54	Do	67	2 do	red leaf	180	28
	(Bulked.)					
55	Silverton	68	14 hf-ch	bro pek	770	54 bid
56	Do	69	24 do	pekoe	1200	47 bid
	(Hooped.)					
57	V	70	1 pkg	dust	75	27
56	X	71	3 ch 1 hf-ch	pekoe	320	31
59	T	72	3 do	sou	133	33
60	T	73	2 ch	pek fans	192	30
61	T	74	1 do	red leaf	86	27

Messrs. Forbes & Walker put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 1st Oct., the undermentioned lots of Tea (47,176 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
	(Hooped.)					
1	F	416	4 ch	red leaf	440	33
2	D D (in estate mark)	418	1 do	bro pek	100	47
3	Do	420	1 do	pekoe	90	47
4	Do	422	1 do	pek sou	80	38
5	Do	424	3 do	bro pek sou	270	37
6	D D (in estate mark)	426	4 do	bro pek	400	57
7	Do	428	2 do	pekoe No. 1	200	49
8	Do	430	4 do	pekoe ,, 2	400	43
9	Do	432	4 do	pek sou	400	42
	(Hooped.)					
10	Gonamotava	434	1 hf-ch	bro pek	55	60
11	Do	436	4 ch	sou	360	42
12	Do	438	1 hf-ch	sou	50	42
13	Do	440	9 ch	fans	990	38
14	Do	442	1 hf-ch	fans	75	39
15	Do	444	3 ch	dust	540	25
16	Do	446	8 do	bro mix	800	44
	(Bulked and Hooped.)					
18	O O O O O	450	14 hf-ch	bro or pek	700	76
19	Do	452	19 ch	pekoe	1710	53
20	Do	454	1 do	red leaf	86	37
	(Hooped.)					
21	Chesterford	456	18 hf-ch	bro pek	1080	68
22	Do	458	29 do	pekoe	1450	47
	(The Ceylon Tea Plantation Co., Limited.)					
	(Bulked and Hooped.)					
23	Mariawatte	460	20 ch	or pek	1800	60
24	Do	462	29 do	pekoe	2610	52
25	Do	464	20 do	pek sou	1800	43
26	Alton	466	22 hf-ch	bro pek hooped	1500	71
27	Do	468	15 ch	pekoe metal	1440	50
28	Do	470	6 hf-ch	pek sou hooped	300	44
29	Do	472	80 box	bro pek	960	75
30	Do	474	34 do	pekoe hooped	612	53
31	Do	476	10 hf-ch	pek sou	500	43
32	Do	478	6 do	pek sou	270	39
33	Do	480	4 do	red leaf	180	33
	(The Yataderia Tea Company, Limited.)					
	(Bulked and Hooped.)					
34	Yataderia	482	19 ch	bro pek	2033	54 bid
35	Do	484	37 do	pekoe	3441	46
36	Do	486	16 do	pek sou	1408	42
	(Bulked.)					
37	Y	488	7 ch	bro tea	658	36
38	Y	490	3 do	pek fans hooped	300	27
39	Y	492	4 do	pek sou	372	36
40	Doonevale	494	12 do	pek sou	1080	43
41	W G	496	1 hf-ch	red leaf	50	33
42	Do	498	2 do	pek dust	170	29
48	K V	510	1 ch	fans	100	34
49	T	512	6 do	pek sou	510	37
50	T	514	1 do	sou	100	33
51	T	516	9 hf-ch	bro mix	540	35
52	T	518	3 do	pek dust	240	27
53	Lillyrie	520	15 ch	pek sou	1425	45
	(Bulked and Hooped.)					
54	Bandarapolla	522	22 hf-ch	or pek	1100	61
55	Do	524	19 do	bro pek	950	52 bid
56	Do	526	43 do	pekoe	2150	48
57	Do	528	26 do	pek sou	1170	42
58	Penrhos	530	4 do	dust	300	28
59	Do	532	4 do	congou	200	39
	(Bulked and Hooped.)					
60	Theberton	534	14 ch	bro pek	1400	47
61	Do	536	5 do	pekoe	500	45
62	Do	538	4 do	pek sou	400	37
63	Do	540	1 do	dust	100	26
	(Hooped.)					
64	W A	542	4 ch	or pek	315	42
65	H	544	3 hf-ch	pek sou	150	39
66	H	546	2 do	sou	120	30
67	H	548	3 ch	unas	280	32
68	H	550	2 hf-c	pek dust	120	27

☞ "Not arrived" lots are omitted.

Messrs. A. H. Thompson & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today 1st Oct., the undermentioned lots of Tea (17,513 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Bogahagoda-watte	44	3 hf-ch	bro pek	180	52
2	Do	45	5 do	pekoe	250	45
3	Do	47	9 do	bro tea	540	39
4	Do	49	1 do	fans	60	29
5	Do	50	1 do	dust	75	27
11	P O	59	2 hf-ch	bro pek	108	65
12	Do	60	3 do	pekoe	135	47
13	Do	61	8 do	pek sou	407	42
14	Do	63	1 do	unas	42	40 bid
15	Do	64	1 do	dust	60	29
	(Factory Bulked and Hooped.)					
16	F (in estate mark)	65	15 ch	sou	1200	38
	(Factory Bulked and Hooped.)					
17	Nahalma	67	21 hf-ch	bro pek	1155	68
18	Do	69	21 ch	pekoe	2100	46
	(Factory Bulked and Hooped.)					
19	Engurakande	71	7 hf-ch	bro pek	371	61
20	Do	73	7 ch	pekoe	700	44
21	C M	75	4 hf-ch	bro pek	220	56
22	Do	76	8 do	pekoe	400	40
23	Do	78	8 do	pek sou	400	38
24	W D	80	2 ch	bro tea	210	32
25	Do	81	1 do	congou	95	31

Mr. E. John put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 1st Oct., the undermentioned lots of Tea (44,496 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
	(Hooped.)					
6	Ardlaw	22	8 hf-ch	bro pek	416	69
7	Do	24	7 ch	pekoe	665	49
8	Do	26	2 hf-ch	bro tea	92	40
9	Do	27	1 do	bro or pek	54	70
	(Bulked and Hooped.)					
10	Labugama	28	14 hf-ch	pek sou	560	66
11	Do	30	14 do	pekoe	560	51
12	Do	32	5 do	pek sou	200	44
13	Do	34	2 do	bro or pk	120	62
14	Do	35	7 do	sou	280	44
15	Do	37	4 do	pek fans	180	40
16	Do	38	2 do	unas	80	40
	(Bulked and Hooped.)					
17	Brownlow	39	18 ch	or pek	1890	76
18	Do	41	51 do	pekoe	1350	57
19	Do	43	12 do	pek sou	960	47
20	Do	45	1 do	dust	120	27
21	B T	46	22 do	bro mix	1870	36
	(Hooped.)					
22	Madooltenne	48	12 ch	bro pek	1320	59
23	Do	50	12 do	pekoe	1200	47
24	Do	52	12 do	pek sou	1140	42
	(Bulked and Hooped.)					
25	Anchor (in estate mark)	54	20 hf-ch	bro pek	1100	68
26	Do	56	27 ch	pekoe	2700	54
27	Do	58	18 do	pek sou	1800	45
28	Do	60	13 do	pek sou	1300	50
	(Bulked.)					
29	Dickapittia	62	20 ch	bro pek hooped	2000	60
30	Do	64	18 hf-ch	pekoe	864	50
31	Do	66	18 do	pek sou	900	44
32	Do	68	2 ch	sou hooped	136	39
33	Do	69	1 hf-ch	dust ,,	37	26
	(Bulked and Hooped.)					
34	Goweravilla	70	25 hf-ch	or pek	1250	73
35	Do	72	21 ch	pekoe	2100	53
36	Do	74	5 do	pek sou	500	47
37	Do	75	1 hf-ch	bro mix	75	38
38	Do	76	1 do	dust	55	26
	(Bulked and Hooped.)					
39	Cruden	77	22 hf-ch	flowery or pek	1100	74
40	Do	79	23 ch	flowery pek	2300	55
41	Do	81	6 do	flowery pek sou	600	44
42	Do	83	2 do	sou	200	39
43	Do	84	1 do	bro mix	75	40
44	Do	85	1 hf-ch	dust	55	25
	(Bulked and Hooped.)					
45	Albion	86	27 hf-ch	bro pek	1485	68
46	Do	88	16 ch	pekoe	1280	53
47	Do	90	12 do	pek sou	960	44
48	Do	102	2 do	dust	170	27
49	Logan	103	19 hf-ch	bro pek	950	60
50	Do	105	23 do	pekoe	1035	52
51	Do	107	30 do	pek sou	1350	45
52	Do	109	10 do	sou	450	41
53	Do	111	3 do	red leaf	135	37
54	Do	112	4 do	dust	260	28
55	A N	113	1 ch	bro pek	64	51
56	Do	114	1 do	pekoe	72	43
57	Do	115	1 do	pek sou	83	40
	(Bulked and Hooped.)					
58	P G K	116	4 ch	sou	232	36
59	Do	117	2 do	dust	246	26
	(Bulked and Hooped.)					
60	Abbotsford	119	11 ch	bro pek	1100	61 bid
61	Do	121	10 do	pekoe	800	53
62	Do	123	7 do	pek sou	560	43 piq

CEYLON COFFEE SALES IN LONDON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

Mincing Lane, September 12th, 1890.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane, up to 12th Sept.:—

Ex "Goorkba"—Uva Estate, 1c 106s 6d; 1c 103s; 1b 118s; 1b 96s 6d. Pittarat Malle, 1t 105s; 1b 1c 104s 6d; 1c 102s 6d; 1t 126s; 1b 97s 6d; 1 bag 105s; 1 bag 97s. Ouvah GA, 2c 107s; 3c 1b 104s; 2c 102s 6d; 1b 115s 6d; 1t 1c 104s 6d; 3 bags 105s.

Ex "Parramatta"—Ouvah JB, 1c 107s; 5c 1t 104s; 1t 1c 102s; 1b 115s 6d; 1c 1b 98s 6d; 2 bags 104s 6d.

Ex "Oroya"—Gampaha, 1t 108s; 4c 106s 6d; 3c 1b 104s; 1c 104s 6d; 1c 1b 101s; 1t 125s. Delmar (OBEC), 2c 103s 6d; 3c 1t 102s; 1c 117s; 1t 96s 6d; 1 bag 103s; 5 bags 93s.

Ex "Parramatta"—Gonamotava, 1b 110s; 3c 1b 108s; 6c 104s 6d; 1t 131s; 1c 99s; 3 bags 105s. Hiralouvah, 1t 110s; 3c 108s 6d; 1t 103s 6d; 1b 132s; 1b 99s 6d; 1 bag 103s 6d.

Ex "Goorkha"—YLT, 3 bags 96s 6d.

Ex "Parramatta"—Meddecombra, 1b 107s; 1c 1t 109s 6d; 1c 105s; 1b 100s 6d; 1t 136s; 1b 97s 6d; 1 bag 103s.

CEYLON CINCHONA SALES IN LONDON.

(From Wilson, Smithett, & Co.'s Circular.)

Mincing Lane, Sept. 12th, 1890.

Mark	Natural Stem	Renewed	Root
Cobo	...	4d to 6½d	...
MHM, in diamond, Calisaya	2d	...	...
Holbrook	2½d	4d	4½d
Pingarawe	3½d	...	...
Newton Dikoya	3d	4½d	4d
Merisketiya, hyd.	...	5½d	...
West Holyrood	2½d	...	...
Sherwood	3d to 3½d	5d to 5½d	...
Tulloes	...	5d to 5½d	...
Iona, J J H	2½d	3¾d	...
Theresia	2½d to 3d	4½d	3d
Claverton	3½d	4½d	...
CPC, G in dia.	2½d to 3½d	3½d to 5½d	...
FRS, K do	3½d	4d to 6d	3d
K, V do	3d to 5½d	4d to 7½d	...
S, K do	2½d to 4d	3d to 6d	2½d to 3d
WSF, D do	2½d to 3d	4d to 4½d	...
Kallebokka	2d to 3d	4½d to 5d	3d
Wattakelly	2d to 3d	5d	4½d
Officinalis.			
MCC Co. in dia	4d to 5d	...	7½d
Beaumont, ledger	5d to 5½d	...	...
Gracelyn	5½d	11d	9½d
Claverton	2¾d to 5d	5d	5d

CEYLON CACAO SALES IN LONDON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

Mincing Lane, Sept. 12th, 1890.

Ex "Bellerophon"—Maryland, 2 bags 63s 6d.

Ex "Telemachus"—(J), 1 bag 61s.

"CEYLON OBSERVER" PRESS, COLOMBO.

No. 22.] COLOMBO, OCTOBER 23, 1890. {PRICE:—12½ cents each; 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies ½ rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

Mr. E. BENHAM put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 8th Oct., the as dermentioned lots of Tea (6,850 lb.), which sold un- under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	Wangieoya	2	19 hf-ch	bro or pek	1140	74 bid
2	Do	4	21 ch	or pek	2310	63 bid
3	Do	6	14 do	pekoe	1400	50
4	Do	8	13 do	pek sou	1300	42
5	R	10	5 ch	dust	700	26

Mr. E. JOHN put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 8th Oct., the under-mentioned lots of Tea (64,899 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	P E E	125	2 ch	fans	180	35
2	Do	126	1 hf-ch	dust	85	30
3	Killaloo	127	36 ch	sou	3240	36
4	Do	129	15 do	unas	1200	28
5	Clontarf	131	4 ch	bro pek	400	65 bid
6	Do	133	10 do	or pek	900	55
7	Do	135	10 do	pekoe	800	47
8	Do	137	1 do	bro mix	100	36
9	M	138	1 ch, 2 hf-ch	pek sou	190	31
10	F T	139	28 hf-ch	bro pek	1540	55 bid
11	Do	141	15 do	pekoe	750	46 bid
12	Do	143	13 ch	pek sou	1300	40 bid
13	Do	144	2 do	bro mix	160	34 bid
14	Glenorchy	145	1 bf-ch	unas	50	45
15	H J R	146	9 ch	bro pek	855	60
16	Do	148	10 do	pekoe	800	44
17	Do	150	8 do	pek sou	680	38
18	Do	152	1 bf-ch	dust	80	26
19	Alnoor	153	4 hf-ch	bro or pek	200	55
20	Do	154	6 do	bro pek	300	45
21	Do	156	6 do	pekoe	300	41
22	Do	158	2 do	congou	100	34
23	Do	159	2 do	fans	100	31
24	Esperauza	160	2 do	bro or pek	112	44 bid
25	Do	161	9 do	or pek	450	67
26	Do	163	35 do	pekoe	1470	55
27	Do	165	1 do	dust	90	26
28	Anchor (in estate mark)	166	19 hf-ch	bro pek	1045	68
29	Do	168	27 do	pekoe	2700	62 bid
30	Do	170	14 do	pek sou	1400	54
31	Do	172	6 do	bro tea	690	32
32	Dunbar	174	9 ch	bro pek	1008	67
33	Do	176	7 do	pekoe	770	52
34	Mocha	178	43 hf-ch	bro pek	2365	72
35	Do	180	31 ch	pekoe	3100	57
36	Do	182	13 do	pek sou	1235	48 bid
37	Eilandhu	184	4 hf-ch	bro or pek	220	51
38	Do	186	11 ch	bro pek	825	59
39	Do	188	18 do	pekoe	1350	46
40	Do	190	8 do	pek sou	600	39
41	Do	192	1 hf-ch	bro tea	50	32
42	Ellis	193	6 ch	pekoe	431	40
43	Pata Rajah	195	3 do	bro pek	270	43
44	Do	196	5 do	pekoe	400	36
45	Yahala Kela	198	9 hf-ch	or pek	450	64
46	Do	200	16 do	pekoe	768	49
47	Do	202	10 do	pek sou	480	41
48	Do	204	7 do	unas	350	40
49	Gonavy	206	19 ch	bro pek	1900	80
50	Do	208	4 do	pekoe	360	56
51	Do	210	4 do	pek sou	360	47
52	Do	212	1 hf-ch	dust	75	37
70	Great Valley	238	34 ch	bro pek	3400	57
71	Do	240	22 ch	pekoe	1980	46 bid
72	Do	242	34 ch	pek sou	2890	41 bid
73	Kuranda Oya	244	18 hf-ch	bro pek	1080	75
74	Do	246	32 do	pekoe	1740	57
80	Glencorse	253	12 ch	bro pek	1235	63
81	Do	255	30 hf-ch	pekoe	1350	48
82	Do	257	24 do	pek sou	1080	42
83	Do	259	2 ch	dust	300	28
84	Do	260	1 do	bro tea	55	36

Messrs. A. H. THOMPSON & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 8th Oct., the undermentioned lots of Tea (48,433 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	Glanrhos	51	6 ch	bro pek	570	52
2	Do	53	11 do	pekoe	990	44
3	Do	55	8 do	pek sou	720	38
4	Do	57	1 do	fans	100	30
5	Do	58	2 do	congou	160	32
6	Kanangama	59	21 ch	bro pek	2205	43 bid
7	Do	61	12 do	pekoe	1140	41
8	Do	63	16 do	pek sou	1440	35
9	A K A C (in estate mark)	65	12 hf-ch	bro pek	600	66
10	Do	67	39 do	pekoe	1950	48
11	Do	69	7 do	pek sou	350	38
12	Do	71	3 do	fans	161	33
13	Do	72	1 do	dust	72	27
14	Patulpana	73	4 do	bro pek	219	48
15	Do	74	6 do	pek sou	324	37
16	Do	76	1 ch	bro mix	51	30
17	Agar's Land	77	41 hf-ch	bro or pek	2050	65 bid
18	Do	79	45 do	pekoe	2250	53
19	Do	81	32 do	pek sou	1440	40 bid
20	S A (in estate mark)	83	7 do	sou	315	37 bid
21	Do	85	2 do	bro or pek dust	140	30
22	Do	86	1 do	bro mix	40	32
23	Nahalma	87	23 hf-ch	bro pek	1265	58 bid
24	Do	89	23 ch	pekoe hooped	2300	43 bid
25	Do	91	3 hf-ch	congou	180	33 bid
26	Do	92	1 do	dust	75	27
27	Woodend	93	11 ch	bro pek	1155	55 bid
28	Do	95	16 do	pekoe	1600	42 bid
29	Do	97	8 do	pek sou	760	38
30	Hakura-galla	99	8 do	bro pek	800	59
31	Do	1	20 do	pekoe	1800	46
32	Do	3	6 do	pek sou	540	37 bid
33	A G C	5	1 hf-ch	fane	60	29
34	Do	6	11 do	pek dutt	825	26
38	Agra Oya	13	2 ch, 8 hf-ch	bro pek	600	58 bid
39	Do	15	2 ch	pekoe	200	48
40	Do	16	8 do	do No. 2	800	41 bid
41	Dunottar	18	39 hf-ch	or pek	1950	61 bid
42	Do	20	13 ch	bro pek	1300	49 bid
43	Do	22	5 do, 1 hf-ch	pekoe	505	43 bid
44	Do	24	1 ch	pek sou	96	52 bid
45	Do	25	1 do	sou	82	29 bid
[illegible]	Do	26	1 do	dust	136	26
47	Do	27	1 hf-ch	red leaf	35	28
48	Pambagama	28	23 do	bro pek	1389	60
49	Do	30	44 ch	pekoe	4400	40 bid
50	Do	32	17 do	pek sou	1615	36 bid
51	D	34	36 ch	or pek	3600	39 bid
52	D	36	8 do	bro pek	800	43 bid
53	D	38	15 do	pekoe	1500	38 bid

Messrs. SOMERVILLE & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 8th Oct., the undermentioned lots of Tea (42,215 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	F H	75	6 hf-ch	bro or pek bulked	240	58
2	Do	76	13 do	bro pek bulked	520	50
3	Do	77	5 do	pekoe bulked	200	45
4	Do.	78	4 do	pek sou bulked and hooped	200	39
5	Do	79	3 do	sou hooped	270	35
6	A D A	80	14 ch	bro pek hooped	1409	53
7	Do	81	15 do	pekoe	1200	40
8	Do	82	13 do	pek sou hooped	975	36
9	Hattanwella	83	12 hf-ch	bro or pek	600	53 bid
10	Do	84	40 do	pekoe	2000	41 bid
11	Do	85	6 do	pek sou	300	36
12	Do	86	2 do	bro mix	80	38
13	Do	87	2 do	dust	110	28
14	Marymount	88	6 hf-ch	unas	300	37
15	W A P (in estate mark)	89	9 ch	pekoe	900	43

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
16	Blairavon	90	18 ch	bro pek	1800	67
17	Do	91	19 do	pekoe	1710	53
18	Do	92	13 do	pek sou	1170	42
19	Do	93	1 do	bro mix	120	33
20	Do	94	1 do	dust	120	27
21	H	95	6 hf-ch	pekoe	270	37 bid
22	H	96	7 do	pek sou	315	35
23	A H (in estate mark	97	3 ch	or pek	330	50 bid
24	Do	98	4 do	pekoe hooped	400	38 bid
25	G W	99	3 do	bro mix	150	30
26	Roseneath	100	23 hf-ch	bro pek	1390	56
27	Do	1	13 ch	pekoe	1300	45
28	Do	2	14 do	pek sou	1400	40
29	Allakolla	3	24 hf-ch	bro pek	1560	58
30	Do	4	29 ch	pekoe hooped	3045	45 bid
31	Do	5	17 do	pek sou hooped	1700	40
32	Do	6	2 hf-ch	bro tea hooped	160	29
33	Do	7	1 do	dust hooped	100	25
34	K	8	5 do	or pek	300	48 bid
35	K	9	2 ch	pekoe bulked and hooped	200	44
36	K	10	4 do	pek sou bulked and hooped	360	37 bid
37	Goonambill	11	11 hf-ch	bro pek	715	58
38	Do	12	12 do	pekoe	720	49
39	Do	13	9 do	pek sou	495	43
40	Do	14	1 do	dust	62	25
41	Do	15	2 do	fans	118	32
48	G A	22	5 hf-ch	finest woolong	250	39
49	T N E	23	6 do	unas	300	withd'n.
50	G	24	5 ch	bro mix	462	29
51	G M B	25	5 hf-ch	bro pek	300	65
52	Do	26	16 do	pekoe	960	54
53	Do	27	3 do	bro mix	180	37
54	Do	28	1 do	red leaf	60	30
55	P	29	14 ch	bro mix	100	38
56	Salawe	30	8 hf-ch	bro pek	416	76
57	Do	31	11 do	pekoe	550	50
58	Do	32	27 do	pek sou	1350	42
59	Do	33	17 do	unas	850	40
60	Do	34	do	mixed	216	33 bid
61	Do	35	2 do	dust	136	27
62	Friedland	36	2 do	pekoe	76	44 bid
63	Do	37	10 do	sou	480	35 bid
64	Do	38	2 do	red leaf	70	30
65	Do	39	2 do	dust	129	27
66	Ravenscraig	40	24 hf-ch	pekoe	1200	46 bid

Messrs. Forbes & Walker put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 8th Oct., the undermentioned lots of Tea (78,217 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	Horaua	552	4 hf-ch	bro pek	178	56
2	Do	554	3 do	pekoe	138	43
3	Do	556	7 do	pek sou	280	39
4	Do	558	2 do	sou	76	36
5	B	560	1 do	bro pek	45	39
6	B	562	4 ch	pekoe	180	38
7	B	564	1 do	pek sou	55	28
8	Galkadua	566	18 hf-ch	bro pek	900	58 bid
9	Do	568	22 do	pekoe	1100	41
10	Do	570	20 do	pekoe	1000	46
11	L	572	10 hf-ch	bro pek	460	57
12	L	574	8 do	pekoe	352	46
13	L	576	16 do	pek sou	704	40
14	L	578	2 do	sou	86	34
15	L	580	2 do	pek dust	108	27
16	L	582	1 do	red leaf	45	31
17	H E P (in estate mark)	584	41 hf-ch	bro pek	2255	76
18	Do	586	20 do	pekoe No. 1	1000	61
19	Do	588	23 do	do „ 2	1150	54
20	Do	590	52 do	pek sou	2600	47
21	Do	592	3 do	dust	240	28
22	Vicarton	594	4 ch	pek sou hooped	340	39
23	Do	596	1 box	unas	19	37
24	Do	598	1 hf-ch	red leaf	35	32
25	Do	600	1 ch	dust hooped	70	26
26	Glendon	2	9 do	pek sou bulked	540	37
27	Do	4	1 do	bro tea	75	73
28	Easdale	6	15 do	bro pek	1500	63
29	Do	8	13 do	pekoe	1040	45
30	Do	10	13 do	pek sou	1040	41
31	Yataderia	12	19 ch	bro pek	2033	54
32	Do	14	16 do	bro pek	1712	54
33	Do	16	33 do	pekoe	3069	41 bid
34	Do	18	13 do	pek sou	1144	38
35	Dehiowita	20	13 ch	bro pek	1365	58
36	Do	22	25 do	pekoe	2375	45
37	Do	24	25 do	pek sou	2250	40
38	Chalmers	26	10 ch	bro pek	700	68 bid
39	Do	28	38 do	pekoe	2280	50
40	Do	30	10 do	pek sou	600	42
41	Do	32	3 do	pek fan	270	36
42	Do	34	1 do	dust	100	26
43	Do	36	1 do	bro mix	75	32
44	Harangalla	38	43 hf-ch	bro pek	2150	59
45	Do	40	14 ch	pekoe	1330	44
46	N P	42	4 ch	bro mix	320	32
47	Do	44	3 do	do	240	28
48	Portmore	46	35 ch	bro pek	3850	71
49	Do	48	17 do	pekoe	1700	55
50	Do	50	1 do	fans	74	28
51	Monrovia	52	6 hf-ch	bro pek	365	51
52	Do	54	11 do	pekoe	550	40
53	Do	56	3 do	pek sou	300	37
54	Do	58	10 do	pek sou	500	37
55	Do	60	2 do	congou	90	33
56	Do	62	1 do	dust	66	27
57	E K	64	1 do	pekoe	50	38
58	Do	66	2 do	pek sou	100	36
63	D	76	1 ch 1 hf-ch	bro pek	131	30
64	D	78	1 do	pekoe	40	34
65	D	80	3 ch 1 hf-ch	bro tea	368	25
66	L	82	2 ch	congou	213	26
67	Palmereton	84	6 hf-ch	bro pek	330	71
68	Do	86	8 ch	pekoe	800	55
69	Do	88	7 do	pek sou	700	45
70	Do	90	1 hf-ch	bro mix	44	32
71	H S	92	3 ch	dust	420	26
72	Queensland	94	4 ch	pek fans	300	35
73	Needwood	96	1 ch	pek dust	160	25
74	Amblakande	98	1 do	or pek	110	49 bid
75	Do	100	3 do	pekoe	270	40 bid
76	Do	102	1 do	pek sou	90	35 bid
	(The Yatiyantota Tea Company Limited.)					
77	Polatagama	104	26 hf-ch	bro pek	1300	63
78	Do	106	54 do	pekoe	2700	50
79	Do	108	50 do	pek sou	2500	42
80	Abamalla	110	24 hf-ch	bro mix	1200	35
81	Do	112	4 do	dust	280	25
82	Deaculla	114	10 hf-ch	or pek	600	86
83	Do	116	12 do	pekoe	1200	55
84	Do	118	4 do	pek sou	400	44
85	Do	120	1 hf-ch	dust	70	30
86	B T N	122	1 ch	unas	83	49
87	Do	124	1 do	sou	58	32
88	Do	126	1 do	dust	110	26
89	Broughton	128	1 ch	pek sou	70	47
90	H Agrapatnah	130	5 hf-ch	bro pek fans	430	26
91	Do	132	1 do	do do	42	26
92	Do	134	1 box	congou	14	35
93	Berragalla	136	8 ch	dust	1200	26
94	Do	138	3 do	red leaf	345	31
95	R S P	140	6 hf-ch	bro pek	300	60
96	Do	142	13 do	unas	650	41
97	Hunugalla	144	6 ch	sou	480	33 bid
98	G	146	5 do	bro mix	500	36
99	G	148	1 do	red leaf	100	34
100	F (in estate mark	150	12 ch	fan	1140	31 bid
101	Clunes	152	29 hf-ch	pek sou	1450	39
102	Hethersett	154	22 hf-ch	bro or pek	1100	81
103	Do	156	10 ch	pekoe hooped	970	70
104	Do	158	9 do	pek sou hooped	765	58
105	Do	160	1 do	dust hooped	155	29
106	Bandarapolla	162	18 hf-ch	bro or pek	900	57
107	Do	164	40 do	pekoe	2000	46
108	Do	166	20 do	pek sou	900	40
109	B B	168	14 ch	pek sou	1521	35
110	B P T (in estate mark	170	12 ch	pek sou	1057	35

☞ "Not arrived" lots are omitted.

Messrs. E. Benham & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 15th Oct., the undermentioned lots of Tea (5,305 lb.) which sold as under:—

Lot No	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight. lb.	c.
1	Fassefern	12	6 hf-ch	bro pek	360	58 bid
2	Do	14	2 do	pekoe No. 1	100	47 bid
3	Do	16	6 ch	pekoe	600	42 bid
4	Do	18	4 do	pek sou	400	36 bid
5	Do	20	1 hf-ch	dust	80	26
6	Dunside	22	9 ch	bro pek	900	55
7	Do	24	15 do	pekoe	1350	43 bid
8	Do	26	12 do	pek sou	1020	37 bid
9	Do	28	5 do	sou	425	34 bid
10	Do	30	1 hf-ch	dust	70	[illegible]

Messrs. Forbes & Walker put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 15th Oct. the undermentioned lots of Tea (99,282 lb.), which sold as under:—

1	S M	172	1	hf-ch	bro pek	55	56
2	Do	174	2	do	pekoe	100	41
3	Do	176	4	do	pek sou	190	37
4	Do	178	1	do	bro tea	40	26
5	Do	180	2	do	dust	120	34
6	Letheuty	182	4	ch	sou	380	32
7	Do	184	2	do	dust	290	26
8	Kirrimettia L M	186	10	hf-ch	bro pek	500	54
9	Do	188	43	do	pekoe	2350	39
10	Do	190	6	do	pek sou	300	36
11	Do	192	4	do	pek fan	280	27
12	Ismalle	194	3	do	dust	225	26
13	St. Catherine	196	6	ch	bro pek	540	52
14	Do	198	4	do	pekoe	360	42
15	Do	200	4	do	pek sou	360	36
16	Do	202	1	do	pek sou	60	26
17	Becherton	204	6	do	bro pek	600	56
18	Do	206	12	do	pekoe	1140	41
19	Monaco	208	1	do	dust	170	26
20	Dromoland	210	4	hf-ch	red leaf	104	26
21	Do	212	1	do	dust	20	26
22	Do	214	1	do	unas	29	35
23	Hope	216	3	ch	bro mix	378	24
24	Iugiriya	218	7	do	pekoe	700	45
25	S S S	220	1	do	pek sou	110	30
26	Do	222	1	do	red leaf	150	25
27	Clyde	224	8	do	bro pek	800	50 bid
28	Do	226	16	do	pekoe	1600	39 bid
29	Do	228	6	do	pek sou	588	36 bid
33	Freds Ruhe	236	14	do	bro pek	700	55
34	Do	238	17	ch	pekoe	1530	43
35	Do	240	9	do	pek sou	900 }	37
36	Do	242	3	do	pek sou	270 }	
37	W A	244	3	do	bro tea	360	35
38	Do	246	1	hf-ch	dust	100	27
39	C fi (in estate mark	248	11	hf-ch	bro pek	550	78
40	Do	250	21	ch	pekoe	1575	55
41	Do	252	3	do	pek sou	225	43
42	Hayes	254	21	hf-ch	bro or pek	1050	50 bid
43	Do	256	53	do	or pek	2650	43 bid
44	Do	258	46	do	pekoe	2300	39 bid
45	Do	260	60	do	pek sou	3000	41
46	Clunes	262	29	hf-ch	bro pek	1450	53 bid
47	Do	264	58	do	pekoe	2610	40 bid
48	Do	266	20	do	pek sou	1000	38
49	N E	268	18	hf-ch	bro mix	990	31 bid
50	Do	270	5	do	red leaf	275	26 bid
51	Weddegodde	272	2	do	bro pek	90	54
52	Do	274	3	do	pekoe	135	37
53	Do	276	4	do	pek sou	180	35
54	Do	278	1	do	sou	37	30
55	M P	280	1	ch	dust	150	31
56	Do	282	2	do	fans	250	36
57	Do	284	2	do	sou	240	36
58	Mukeloya	286	7	hf-ch	bro pek	385	69
59	Do	288	21	do	pekoe	1050	51
60	Do	290	15	do	pek sou	750	40
61	Do	292	1	do	dust	80	29
62	Middleton	294	32	do	bro pek	2080	65
63	Do	296	14	do	pekoe hooped	1400	52
64	Do	298	1	hf-ch	dust	75	27
65	Bambrakelly	300	1	ch	red leaf	107	55
66	Do	302	1	do	dust	152	26
67	Pausalateune	304	16	ch	bro pek	1890	55 bid
68	Do	306	16	do	pekoe	1600	45 bid
69	Do	308	16	do	pek sou	1520	42 bid
70	Do	310	3	do	congou	300	33
71	Do	312	5	hf-ch	dust	375	26
72	P D M	314	2 1	ch hf-ch	sou	225	36
73	Do	316	1	ch	dust	104	26
74	Yataderia	318	14	ch	bro pek	1498	44 bid
75	Do	320	20	do	pekoe	2604	35 bid
76	Do	322	12	do	pek sou	1056	35 bid
77	G L (in estate mark)	324	18	ch	bro pek	2070	57
78	Do	326	10	do	pekoe	1000	42
79	Do	328	7	do	pek sou	665	38
80	Midlothian	330	8	hf-ch	bro pek	400	58
81	Do	332	5	ch	pekoe	550	out
82	Alton	334	14	do	bro pek	1540	66
83	Do	336	14	box	pekoe	280	48
84	Do	338	19	ch	pek sou	1710	48
85	Do	340	10	hf-ch	dust	750	25
86	Columbia	342	19	hf-ch	bro pek	1045	69
87	Do	344	20	do	pekoe	900	57
88	Do	346	3	do	pek sou hooped	135	46
89	Do	348	1	do	dust	75	27
90	N (in estate mark)	350	12	ch	dust	1500	27
91	Radella	352	20	do	bro pek	2000	57 bid
92	Do	354	15	do	pekoe	1200	46
93	Do	356	15	do	pek sou	1200	40
94	Mayfair	358	5	do	bro pek	500	70
95	Do	360	11	do	pekoe	1100	49
96	Do	362	3	do	pek sou	300	38
97	Do	364	1	do	dust	120	27
98	Marlborough	366	6	do	bro pek	600	70
99	Do	368	11	do	pekoe	1100	50
100	Do	370	3	do	pek sou	300	40
101	Do	372	1	do	dust	125	26
102	Do	374	1	do	bro mix	80	30
102½	Fetteressa	376	5	ch	sou	450	36
103	A D	378	14	hf-ch	bro pek sou	726	28
104	Patiagama	380	1	ch	flowery or pek	110	61 bid
105	Do	382	2	do	bro pek No. 1	200	62
106	Do	384	6	do	bro pek	600	62
107	Do	386	34	do	pekoe	3230	44
108	Do	388	1	do	pek sou	95	36
109	P B (in estate mark)	390	22	hf-ch	bro pek	1100	40
110	Do	392	7	do	sou	315	31 bid
111	Do	394	8	ch	dust ooped	560	26
112	K V	396	13	hf-ch	unas	770	35
113	S P S M	398	1	ch	bro pek	106	42
114	Do	400	1	do	pekoe	100	35
115	Do	402	1	do	pek sou	93	33
116	Farnham	404	21	hf-ch	bro pek	1050	59 bid
117	Do	406	12	do	pekoe	945	46
118	Do	408	51	do	pek sou	2295	39
119	Do	410	5	do	bro tea	235	22
120	Debatgama	412	16	do	bro or pek	960	53 bid
121	Do	414	8	ch	pekoe	680	42
122	Do	416	12	do	pek sou	960	37
123	Do	418	1	do	sou	85	35
124	Do	420	1	hf-ch	dust	80	26
125	K	422	15	do	or pek	880	42 bid
126	R	424	4	ch	dust	560	26
127	R	426	1	do	sou	90	31
128	P	428	9	hf-ch	pek	442	37
129	P	430	1	do	fans	35	25
130	K	432	1	do	pekoe	50	33
131	K	434	1	ch	unas	103	30
132	K	436	1	do	bro tea	90	26
133	K	438	2	do	red leaf	180	25
134	K	440	1	hf-ch	congou	50	26
135	K	442	3	ch	bro mix	314	24
136	O G A	444	9	do	bro pek	900	62 bid
137	Do	446	9	do	pekoe	855	46 bid
138	Do	448	3	do	pek sou	270	37 bid
139	M	450	12	do	bro tea	1152	27
140	M	452	2	do	sou	172	27
141	S K	454	4	hf-ch	dust	320	26
142	Do	456	1	do	congou	527	36
143	Hunugalla	458	10	ch	sou	1000	35 bid

Mr. E. John put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 15th Oct., the undermentioned lots of Tea (61,870 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	B (in estate mark)	261	3	hf-ch	congou	180	27
2	Do	262	1	ch	bro mix	84	37
3	Do	263	1	hf-ch	dust	80	37
4	Killaloo	264	3	ch	sou	270	28
5	Do	265	2	do	unas	160	24
6	P T L M	266	2	hf-ch	bro pek	88	51
7	Do	267	3	do	pekoe	120	43
8	Do	268	3	do	pek sou	120	36
9	Do	269	1	do	congou	40	28
10	Do	270	1	do	bro pek fans	50	27
11	H J R	271	5	ch	bro pek	475	44 bid
12	Do	273	8	do	pekoe	640	38 bid
13	Do	275	6	do	pek sou	510	35
14	Do	277	1	do	bro tea	100	24
15	Orange Field P N R	278	13	hf-ch	bro pek	640	49
16	Do	280	50	do	pekoe	2250	33
17	Do	282	5	do	sou	250	31
18	Bittacy	284	12	hf-ch	bro pek	720	71
19	Do	286	23	do	pekoe	1380	53
20	Blackburn	288	7	ch	bro pek	770	47 bid
21	Do	290	4	do	pekoe	380	38 bid
22	Do	11	11	do	pek sou	1100	38
23	Do	13	3	do	sou	300	34
24	Do	14	1	do	dust	145	26
25	Hangranoya	15	12	ch	bro pek	1200	50 bid
26	Do	17	12	do	pekoe	960	43 bid
27	Do	19	15	do	pek sou	1425	38 bid
28	Do	21	1	do	bro tea	100	29
29	Do	22	3	do	dust	450	26

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description	Weight. lb.	c.
30	Faithlie	23	7	ch	bro pek	700	57 bid
31	Do	25	8	do			
			1	hf-ch	pekoe	790	43 bid
32	Do	27	9	ch	pek sou	810	38
33	Do	29	1	do	dust	140	26
34	Alooor	30	13	hf-ch	bro pek	650	50
35	Do	32	15	do	pekoe	750	39
36	Do	34	3	do	pek sou	150	32
37	Do	35	3	do	fans	160	35
38	Do	37	1	do	unas	60	35
39	Agra Ouvah	38	55	hf-ch	bro pek	2750	53 bid
40	Do	40	35	do	pekoe	1575	43 bid
41	Do	42	10	do	pek sou	450	39
42	Do	41	4	do	bro pek fans	280	26
43	Deeside	45	31	hf-ch	bro pek	1705	65 bid
44	Do	47	29	ch	pekoe	2900	46 bid
45	Do	49	2	do	congou	200	37
46	Do	50	1	hf-ch	dust	80	26
47	Galkande-watte	51	22	ch	bro pek	2200	64 bid
48	Do	53	19	do	pekoe	1710	48
49	E W	55	11	hf-ch	congou	550	36
50	Do	57	8	do	dust	100	25
51	Do	58	2	do	red leaf	560	26
52	Do	59	1	do	fans	55	25
53	Loonagalla	60	8	hf-ch	bro mix	400	36
54	G K W	62	2	ch	bro tea	180	36
55	Do	63	2	do	dust	160	25
56	Maria	64	13	ch	pekoe	1300	47 bid
57	Elston	66	6	hf-ch	dust	420	25
58	Do	67	8	do	congou	400	28
59	Ottery	69	14	ch	bro pek	1400	58 bid
60	Do	71	25	do	pekoe	2250	46
61	Do	73	11	do	pek sou	990	39
62	Do	75	5	do	bro mix	560	27
63	O & S	76	1	ch	bro pek	100	50
64	Do	77	2	do	pekoe	156	39
65	Do	78	1	do	bro mix	136	28
66	L	79	5	do	congou	475	36
67	L	80	5	do	dust	800	24
68	L	81	1	do	red leaf	107	20
69	Marguerita	82	14	hf-ch	bro pek	840	66
70	Do	84	12	do	pekoe	600	63
71	Do	86	18	do	pek sou	990	46
72	Do	88	1	do	sou	45	37
3	Do	89	1	do	dust	75	25
76	Hattangalla	103	12	ch	bro pek	1200	60
77	Do	105	23	do	pekoe	2300	45
78	Do	107	11	do	pek sou	1001	39
79	Do	109	1	hf-ch	pek fan	50	28
83	Albion	115	22	do	bro pek	2090	63 bid
84	Do	117	22	do	pekoe	1870	54
85	Do	119	16	do	pek sou	1360	51
86	Do	121	3	do	sou	255	34
87	Do	122	4	do	dust	336	25

CEYLON COFFEE SALES IN LONDON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 19th Sep.:—

Ex "Hector"—Gowerakellie, 1t 109s 3c 107s; 5c 1b 104s 1c 1t 101s 6d 1c 131s; 1c 99s 6d 2c 90s; 2 bags 100s 6d. Niabedda, 2c 110s; 10c 106s 6d; 2c 107s; 7c 1b 104 6d; 1c 1b 133s; 2c 1t 103s; 2 bags 107s; 1 bag 96s.

Ex "Ormuz"—Udapolla, 16 bags 99s 6d; 5 93s, 5 96s 6d; 2 71s; 5 96s; 4 85s 6d; 1 95s; 4 95s.

Ex "Oanfa"—Coneygar, 1b 105s; 1c 1b 103s 6d; 1b 120s.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane, up to 26th Sept.:—

Ex "Benlawers"—Gonamotava, 1b 109s 6d; 2c 1t 107s 6d; 3c 1b 104s 6d; 1t 128s; 1c 99s 6d; 1b 94s 6d; 1b 99s 6d; 1b 92s; 2 bags 105s 6d.

Ex "Oanfa"—Mahakanda, 1b 1t 104s; 1b 99s 6d; 1 bag 109s; 2 90s 6d. Ragalla, 1c 105s; 5c 104s; 1b 121s; 1 bag 102s; 3 95s. Kahagalla, 1b 107s; 1c 1b 106s 6d; 2c 1t 104s; 1 129; 1 bag 106s. Gracelyn, 1b 103s; 1c 1b 102s; 3c 102s; 1t 118s; 1t 95 6d; 1 bag 100s.

Ex "Benlawers"—Dampatenne, 2c 108s; 2c 1b 107s; 6c 1b 105s; 2c 1t 103s 6d; 1c 135s; 1b 98s 6d; 2 bags 116s.

Ex "Oanfa"—Thotulagalla, 1c 113s; 5c 107s; 2c 104s 6d; 1c 139s. Ampittiakande, 1c 1b 105s 6d; 1b 98s; 1b 140s. Ouvah GA, 5c 104s 6d; 2c 1t 102s; 1c 99s; 1b 138s; 1c 130s; 1c 99s; 2 bags 107s.

Ex "Goorkha"—Sirigalla, 14 bags 99s; 5 96s 6d; 4 93s; 1 86s; 2 89s; 4 67s; 3 70s 6d.

Ex "Rohilla"—Venture, 37 bags 95s.

Ex "Ballaarat"—J. J. Vanderspar & Co., Colombo, 30 bags 93s.

Ex "Ormuz"—Lunugalla, 1c 1t 99s. Craig, 1b 107s; 2c 1b 105s 6d; 3c 104s 6d; 1b 110s.

Ex "Hector"—Kelburne, 1t 107s; 5c 106s; 3c 102s 6d; c 99s 6d; 1c 139s.

Ex "Oanfa"—Rappahannock, 1c 105s; 1t 129s; 1b 110s.

Ex "Rewa"—Uvakellie, 1t 108s; 1b 99s; 1b 129s.

Ex "City of Oxford"—Mahauva, 1t 109s; 1c 103s; 1b 101s.

CEYLON CINCHONA SALES IN LONDON

(From Wilson, Smithett, & Co.'s Circular.)

MINCING LANE, Sept. 26th, 1890.

Mark	Natural Stem	Renewed	Root
Brechin	2¼d to 2½d	3¾d to 4d	...
E G in diamond	2d to 3½d	4d to 6d	...
Glenugie	3d	...	...
Doomoo	2d	2½d	...
Delrey	2½d to 3d	...	...
Holbrook	2½d	4d	...
Bellongalla	1¾d to 2d	2½d	...
BN in dia. hybrid	2½d to 3d	...	...
Mattakelle ,,	2¾d to 3d	4¾d to 5½d	4½d to 6d
Mahakanda	2¾d	4½d	...
Forest Hill	4d	5d	...
Amaoadowa, hybrid	2¼d	...	...
Leangawella	2¾d to 3d	...	...
C H de S	3d	...	4½d
Doonhioda	2d to 3½d	6½d to 7d	...
TNJ, Corfu	2½d	2d	...
OFFICINALIS.			
Holbrook	3½d	5½d	...
Bellongalla, ledger	4½d	3¼d to 3½d	...
B N in diamood	3d to 3½d	3½d to 4d	...
Mattakelle	4d to 4½d	9d	...
,, ledger	4d to 10d	6½d	...
Forest Hill ,,	4½d	6½d	...
G H LH & Co. ,,	6½d to 8d	...	...
C H de S	5d	7d	...
Rangalla	2d	...	...

CEYLON CACAO SALES IN LONDON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

MINCING LANE, Sept. 26th, 1890.

Ex "Oroya"—Aloowihare, 35 bags 100s; 2 71s; 2 74s 6d.

Ex "Ormuz"—Sirigalla, 32 bags 96s 6d; 3 76s.

Ex "Oanfa"—Kumaradola, 42 bags 92s 6d; 10 66s 6d; 2 56s. Bulatwatte, 17 bags 100s 5 75s 6d; 1 25s.

Ex "Parramatta"—Maousava, 13 bags 100s; 4 90s; 7 51s; 2 65s; 3 91s. Victoria, 9 bags 71s 6d; 1 49s; 1 35s. Glenalpine, 14 bags 96s; 1 74s; 1 66s.

Ex "Oanfa"—Wariapola, 67 bags 100s 6d; 25 80s 6d; 8 57s; 1 47s; 2 71s; 1 55s; 1 45s. Mousakellie, 20 bags 88s 6d; 1 49s; 1 56s.

Ex "Ormuz"—Anniewatte, 13 bags 96; 11 81s 6d; 1 51s; 1 69s Bearewelle, 19 bags 100s; 2 83s; 2 49s; 1 79s. Udapolla 4 bags 92s; 8 97s.

CEYLON CARDAMOM SALES IN LONDON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

MINCING LANE, Sept. 19th 1890.

Ex "Hector"—Elkadua, 1 case 1s 7d; 2 1s 8d; 1 1s 2d 1 1s 6d

Ex "Ormuz"—Ellengowan, 3 cases 1s 4d; 2 1s 2d; 3 1s 3d; 1 1s 4d; 1 1s 7d

Ex "Port Caroline"—Malaha Tarifa, 2 cases 2s 1d; 1 case 2s; 2 1s 5d; 1 1s 4d; 1 1s 7d.

TEA, COFFEE, CINCHONA, COCOA, AND CARDAMOM SALES.

No. 23.] COLOMBO, NOVEMBER 4, 1890. { PRICE:—12½ cents each; 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies ½ rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

Messrs. A. H. THOMPSON & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today 15th Oct., the undermentioned lots of Tea (49,817 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Harrow	8	6 hf-ch	bro pek	350	49 bid
2	Do	10	7 do	pekoe	370	43
3	Do	12	1 do	bro tea	67	25
4	Torrington	13	5 hf-ch	bro or pek	300	60 bid
5	Do	15	11 ch	bro pek	1210	62
6	Do	17	14 do	pekoe	1400	47
7	Do	19	14 do	pek sou	1260	41
8	Do	21	2 hf-ch	dust	172	26
9	Ettapolla	22	13 hf-ch	bro pek	650	49 bid
10	Do	24	15 do	pekoe	750	40
11	Relugas	26	33 do	bro pek	1815	56 bid
12	Do	28	18 ch	pekoe	1980	46
13	Do	30	11 do	pek sou	1100	38 bid
14	Horagoda	32	7 hf-ch	bro pek	350	48 bid
15	Do	34	16 do	pekoe	720	40 bid
16	Do	36	7 do	pek sou	315	35 bid
17	Nahalma	38	49 do	bro pek	2699	50 bid
18	Do	40	23 ch	pekoe hooped	2300	39 bid
19	A A	42	30 ch	pekoe	3000	44 bid
20	Dumbarton	44	8 ch	bro or pek	800	46 bid
21	Do	46	35 do	bro pek	3500	46 bid
22	Do	48	16 do	pekoe	1600	40 bid
23	Engurrakande	50	12 hf-ch	bro or pk hooped	480	58 bid
24	Do	52	20 ch	bro pek hooped	1800	55 bid
25	Do	54	44 hf-ch	pekoe	2060	41 bid
26	Do	56	30 do	pek sou	1440	37 bid
27	Do	58	3 ch	bro pek sou	270	29 bid
28	Agra Oya	59	2 ch 8 hf-ch	bro pek	600	47 bid
29	Do	61	8 ch	pekoe	800	38 bid
30	Willesden	63	22 ch	bro pek	2200	44
31	Do	65	44 do	pekoe	4400	38 bid
32	M A Y	67	32 hf-ch	pekoe	1440	34 bid
33	Do	69	6 case cont. 1 lb. packed	pekoe	480	out
34	Do	70	2 ch	pekoe	200	40 bid
35	Bogahagodawatte	71	3 hf-ch	bro pek	187	45 bid
36	Do	72	6 do	pekoe	300	37 bid
37	Do	74	14 do	pek sou	840	35
38	Do	76	2 do	fans	130	27
39	Do	77	2 do	dust	137	26
44	Deckmuklana	84	9 do	bro pek	450	out
45	H W D	86	2 do	bro mix	90	29
46	Do	87	1 do	sou	45	29
47	Do	88	1 do	dust	65	26
48	I O	89	18 ch	sou	1620	35 bid

Messrs. SOMERVILLE & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 15th Oct., the undermentioned lots of Tea (70,723 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Kuruwitte	41	9 hf-ch	bro pek	468	63
2	Do	42	8 do	pekoe	400	45
3	Do	43	12 do	pek sou	552	40
4	Do	44	3 do	sou	135	37
5	Do	45	2 do	bro tea	112	31
6	Do	46	1 do	dust	73	23
7	Do	47	1 do	congou	47	31
8	K D G N A	48	1 hf-ch	bro pek	53	66
9	Do	49	1 do	pekoe	50	46
10	Do	50	1 do	pek sou	50	42
11	Do	51	10 do	unas	500	45
12	Do	52	1 do	unas No. 2	50	40
13	Do	53	1 do	bro tea	50	33
14	Do	54	1 do	bro mix	50	35
15	Do	55	1 do	dust	56	27
16	Ederapolla	56	41 do	bro pek	2255	56 bid
17	Do	57	27 ch	pekoe hooped	2700	42 bid
18	Do	58	10 do	pek sou hooped	1000	38 bid
19	Do	59	1 do	sou hooped	100	31 bid
20	Morningside	60	10 hf-ch	bro pek	500	58
21	Do	61	8 do	pekoe	395	41 bid
22	Morningside	62	15 hf-ch	pekoe	750	41 bid
23	Do	63	7 do	pek sou	350	38
24	Do	64	2 do	red leaf	100	26
25	Do	65	1 do	dust	50	25
26	Killin	66	2 ch	bro pek	200	49 bid
27	Do	67	3 do	pekoe	285	42
28	Do	68	2 do	pek sou	180	39
29	Do	69	1 do	bro tea	95	28
30	K S P C (in estate mark)	70	2 ch	bro pek No. 1	200	55
31	Do	71	7 do	do ,, 2	665	43 bid
32	Do	72	2 do	pekoe	160	41 bid
33	Do	73	4 do	pek sou	320	38
34	Do	74	2 do	bro tea	200	28
35	H G A	75	1 do	bro mix	116	27
36	Do	76	2 do	dust	300	25
37	Do	77	1 do	bro tea	116	25
38	Glassel	78	13 do	bro pek	1300	54 bid
39	Do	79	17 do	pekoe	1530	44 bid
40	Do	80	17 do	pek sou	1445	37 bid
41	Do	81	1 hf-ch	congou	50	30
42	Liskilene	82	12 ch	bro pek	1260	55
43	Do	83	16 do	pekoe	1600	43
44	Do	84	12 do	pek sou	1020	37 bid
45	Do	85	1 do	pek dust	80	27
46	Do	86	1 hf-ch	fans	40	29 bid
47	Stockholm	87	12 ch	bro pek	1200	65
48	Do	88	18 do	pek sou	1620	45
49	Do	89	1 do	fans	140	31
50	A S C	90	2 hf-ch	unas	120	34
51	Do	91	4 do	red leaf	190	28
52	Do	92	2 do	fans	108	30
53	Do	93	1 do	dust	55	26
54	Depedene	94	3 hf-ch	bro pek	150	68
55	Do	95	6 do	pekoe	300	50 bid
56	Do	96	9 do	pek sou	450	41
57	H D	97	9 hf-ch	bro tea	450	32
58	Do	98	2 do	bro mix	100	27 bid
59	Do	99	1 do	dust	50	27
60	Lyndhurst	100	7 ch 1 hf-ch	bro pek	755	56
61	Do	1	10 ch	pekoe	912	40
62	Do	2	13 do	pek sou	1175	36 bid
63	Mapitiama	3	2 ch 1 hf-ch	bro pek	263	55
64	Do	4	3 ch	pekoe	285	40
65	Do	5	4 do 1 hf-ch	pek sou	410	36
6	Do	6	1 do	dust	56	25
67	Wereagalla	7	16 ch	bro pek	160	60
68	Do	8	18 do	pekoe	1530	45 bid
69	Do	9	17 do	pek sou	1300	39
70	Do	10	3 hf-ch	bro tea	145	36
71	Do	11	1 do	dust	75	27
72	Do	12	1 do	congou	45	31 bid
73	Burnside	13	15 do	bro pek	900	57
74	Do	14	25 do	pekoe	1250	44
75	Do	15	3 do	pek sou	150	36
76	Do	16	1 do	dust	60	26
77	K	17	5 do 1 box	pekoe	225	41 bid
78	K	18	1 hf-ch 1 box	pek sou	70	35
79	K	19	1 hf-ch	dust	44	25
80	Yarrow	20	8 hf-ch	bro pek	512	60
81	Do	21	14 do	pekoe	810	45 bid
82	St. Andrew's	22	15 hf-ch	or pek	990	68 bid
83	Do	23	13 do	bro pek	845	48 bid
84	Do	24	33 do	pekoe	2112	45 bid
85	B V A	25	18 hf-ch	bro pek	1080	49 bid
86	Do	26	12 hc	pekoe	1200	46 bid
87	Do	27	12 do	pek sou	1320	34 bid
88	Do	28	1 hf-ch	dust	75	26
89	Crurie	29	1 do	bro tea	34	26
90	R X	30	1 ch	bro mix	120	28
91	Do	31	2 do	pek dust	280	27
92	Do	32	1 do	bro tea	120	30
93	Do	33	1 do	dust	140	26
94	Naseby	34	11 hf-ch	bro pek	605	67
95	Do	35	10 do	pekoe	550	53
96	M (in estate mark)	36	5 hf-ch	or pek	275	45 bid
97	Do	37	12 do	pekoe	600	40 bid
98	Do	38	7 do	pek sou	350	37
99	Do	39	3 do	pk dust	240	27
100	Do	140	1 do	congou	50	29

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
101	Aadneveu	141	7	ch	bro pek	700	65
102	Do	142	7	do	pekoe	630	46 bid
103	R	143	2	hf-ch	pek sou	174	24
104	R	144	1	do	sou	110	25
105	R	145	2	do	fans	184	24
106	Hattanwella	146	12	hf-ch	bro or pek	600	51 bid
107	Do	147	40	do	pekoe	2000	40 bid
108	Allakolla	148	29	ch	pekoe	3045	42 bid
116	P M	156	6	ch	red leaf	560	25
117	C C	157	1	do	pekoe	100	30
118	X X	158	5	do			
			1	hf-ch	bro mix	506	27
119	P	159	6	do	or pek	300	60
120	O O	160	18	ch	sou	1620	35 bid

Messrs. A. H. Thompson & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 22nd Oct., the undermentioned lots of Tea (49,011 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Kanangama	1	15	ch	bro pek	1575	44
2	Do	3	12	do	pek sou	1080	34
3	Brae	5	14	hf-ch	bro pek	840	53 bid
4	Do	7	33	do	pekoe	1815	44
5	Do	9	4	do	fans	240	37 bid
6	Do	10	3	do	dust	180	24 bid
7	Kotagala	11	8	do	bro or pek	480	60
8	Do	13	20	ch	or pek	1800	50
9	Do	15	8	do	pek sou	720	40
10	Nahalma	17	23	hf-ch	bro pek	1265	53 bid
11	Do	19	22	ch	pekoe	2200	41 bid
12	Do	21	2	hf-ch	congou	126	30 bid
13	Do	22	1	do	dust	75	26
14	A G C	23	2	ch	congou	200	25
15	Do	24	13	hf-ch	dust	925	26
19	Woodend	30	12	ch	bro pek	1260	52
20	Do	32	14	do	pekoe	1400	42
21	Do	34	5	do	pek sou	475	33 bid
22	B U S (in estate mark)	36	11	do	pek sou	1100	36 bid
23	Do	38	4	do	congou	400	31
24	Pambagama	39	26	hf-ch	bro pek	1560	54 bid
25	Do	41	45	ch	pekoe	4500	40 bid
26	Do	43	44	do	do	4400	40 bid
27	Do	45	20	do	pek sou	2000	33 bid
28	Lavant	47	12	do	bro pek	1200	53
29	Do	49	23	do	pekoe	1840	41
30	Do	51	16	do	pek sou	1280	35
31	Do	53	2	do	dust	250	26
32	F (in estate mark)	54	15	do	sou	1200	27 bid
33	Yaha Ella	56	18	hf-ch	bro pek	900	65
34	Do	58	18	do	pekoe	810	40
35	L (in estate mark)	60	1	ch	bro pek sou	80	26
36	Panilla	61	6	do	or pek	600	61 bid
37	H H A	62	37	ch	or pek	3700	45 bid
38	Do	64	10	do	bro pek	1000	40 bid
39	Ettapolla	66	13	hf-ch	bro pek	650	52
40	Horagoda	68	7	do	bro pek	350	45 bid
41	Do	70	16	do	pekoe	720	38 bid
42	Do	72	7	do	pek sou	315	33 bid

Mr. E. John put up for Sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 22nd Oct., the undermentioned lots of Tea (37,803 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Labugama	124	1	hf-ch	congou	40	33
2	Do	125	1	do	red leaf	40	29
3	Do	126	1	do	pek dust	60	27
4	Do	127	2	do	unas	80	35
5	Do	128	4	do	pek fans	180	37
6	Do	129	8	do	sou	320	33
7	D E	131	6	ch	bro mix	492	37
8	Do	132	7	do	dust	581	24
9	Comar	133	1	do	dust	95	25
10	Do	134	3	do	bro mix	285	28
11	Do	135	3	do	pek sou	270	36
12	Do	136	5	do	pekoe	500	41
13	Do	138	4	do	bro pek	400	44 bid
14	Ella	140	8	do	bro pek	800	49 bid
15	Do	142	15	do	pekoe	1200	44
16	Do	144	12	do	pek sou	960	38 bid
17	Do	146	1	do	dust	125	26
18	Abbotsford	147	17	do	bro pek	1700	60 bid
19	Do	149	24	do	pekoe	1920	48 bid
20	Do	151	14	do	pek sou	1120	38 bid
21	F (in estate mark)	153	12	do	fans	1140	25
22	Do	155	11	do	fans	1155	25
23	Ferndale	157	13	do	bro pek	1300	58 bid
24	Do	159	22	do	pekoe	2200	43 bid
25	Madooltenne	161	11	do	bro pek	1210	50 bid
26	Do	163	13	do	pekoe	1300	38 bid
27	Do	165	12	do	pek sou	1140	34 bid
28	Lawrence	167	21	do			
			1	hf-ch	sou	2035	29 bid
29	Do	169	3	ch	dust	210	25
30	Alliady	170	4	do	bro or pek	520	45 bid
31	Do	172	5	do	pekoe	500	38
32	Do	174	9	do	pek sou	900	35
33	Do	176	2	do	bro mix	260	25
34	Gouravilla	177	35	hf-ch	flowery or pek	1750	65
35	Do	179	21	ch	pekoe	2100	47 bid
36	Do	181	6	do	pek sou	600	40 bid
37	Do	183	2	do	bro mix	140	36
38	Do	184	1	hf-ch	dust	75	27
39	Logan	185	19	do	bro pek	950	51 bid
40	Do	187	18	do	pekoe	810	46 bid
41	Do	189	30	do	pek sou	1350	38 bid
42	Do	191	7	do	sou	315	35
43	Do	193	6	do	dust	360	26
44	Albion	194	25	ch	bro pek	2375	56 bid
45	Do	196	16	do	pekoe	1280	42 bid
46	Cruden	198	6	do	sou	570	33
47	Do	200	1	hf-ch	dust	89	26

Messrs. Somerville & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 22nd Oct., the undermentioned lots of Tea (34,617 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Midde	61	3	ch	dust	270	24
2	Do	62	1	hf-ch	red leaf	59	25
3	Do	63	1	do	unas	31	34
4	F F O (in estate mark)	64	14	ch	pekoe	1540	40
5	Do	65	6	hf-ch	pek sou	319	34
6	Do	66	1	ch	unas	100	32
7	N B	67	24	hf-ch	bro mix	1320	32
8	Do	68	21	do	imperial green	1155	27
9	C	69	20	do	bro mix	1100	32
10	Malgolla	70	30	hf-ch	bro pek	1500	55
11	Do	71	16	do	pekoe	800	45
12	Do	72	110	do	pek sou	4950	38 bid
13	Do	73	15	do	bro tea	825	34 bid
14	Do	74	4	do	sou	180	32
15	Do	75	4	do	dust	240	26
16	Do	76	6	do	red leaf	510	26
17	G M B	77	8	do	bro pek	480	63
18	Do	78	22	do	pekoe	1320	56
19	Do	79	2	do	bro mix	130	42
20	Do	80	1	do	red leaf	60	28
21	Do	81	1	do	dust	100	25
22	Allakolla	82	14	do	bro pek	610	52 bid
23	Do	83	19	ch	pekoe	1995	41 bid
24	Do	84	14	do	pek sou	1400	37
25	Chiswick	85	18	do	bro pek	2070	56 bid
26	S W R	86	9	do	bro tea	8801	93
27	N (in estate mark	87	3	do	bro pek	312	48
28	Do	88	7	do	pekoe	656	33
29	Do	89	3	do	pek sou	294	36
30	P (in estate mark	90	1	do	pekoe	114	32
31	Harmony	91	16	hf-ch	bro pek	800	61
32	Do	92	23	ch	pekoe	2310	42
33	Do	93	6	do	pek sou	510	7
34	Do	94	2	hf-ch	pek fans	150	25
35	Do	95	3	do	bro mix	135	32
36	Chertsey	96	2	do	bro pek	100	51 bid
37	Do	97	6	do	pekoe	270	41
38	Do	98	5	do	pek sou	200	38
39	Do	99	2	do	sou	80	34
40	Do	100	4	do	pek fans	180	33

Messrs. Forbes & Walker put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 22nd Oct., the undermentioned lots of Tea (85,228 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Goomera	460	4 ch	red leaf	400	28
2	Beausijour	462	3 do	bro pek	300	47
3	Do	464	5 do	pekoe	425	38
4	Do	466	4 do	pek son	400	34
5	Do	468	1 hf-ch	dust	70	25
6	F F B	470	3 ch	bro pek	300	43
7	Do	472	1 do			
			1 hf-ch	pekoe	140	37
8	Do	474	6 do	pek sou	540	35
9	A B C	476	1 do	bro pek	60	41
10	Do	478	1 do			
			1 ch	pekoe	150	34
11	Do	480	3 do	pek sou	300	32
12	A K	482	4 do	bro tea	400	29
13	Do	484	1 do	congou	100	27
14	Do	486	5 do	red leaf	630	25
15	Do	488	1 do			
			1 hf-ch	dust	195	25
16	D C	490	7 do	bro pek	350	44 bid
17	Do	492	9 do	pekoe	450	35
18	Do	494	19 do	pek sou	950	35
19	Do	496	4 do	sou	200	32
20	Do	498	3 do	bro tea	150	25
21	Cross (in estate mark)	500	22 ch	bro mix	2200	25
22	Walabandua	502	18 hf-ch	bro pek	1080	49
23	Do	504	28 do	pekoe	1540	39
24	Do	506	15 do	pek sou	750	35
25	S P A	508	24 do	sou	1320	34
26	Do	510	3 do	bro tea	165	25
27	Do	512	1 do	bro mix	50	25
28	Do	514	1 do	pk dust	85	27
29	Do	516	1 do	fans	60	30
30	Do	518	1 do	unas	65	37
37	Shrubs's Hill	532	20 hf-ch	bro pek	1100	55 bid
38	Do	534	14 ch	pekoe	1190	40 bid
39	Do	536	16 do	pek sou	1360	38 bid
40	Do	538	1 do	sou	85	34
41	Do	540	1 do	dust	1[illegible]0	26
42	L R	542	1 do	sou	85	27
43	Do	544	1 do	red leaf	80	25
44	Do	546	1 do	dust	130	25
45	N P	548	2 ch	sou	170	37
46	Do	550	15 do	red leaf	1200	25
47	Do	552	5 do	dust	650	25
48	I G	554	3 do	sou	270	33
49	Do	556	1 do	bro tea	120	28
50	Dromoland	558	1 box	red leaf	16	20
51	Hope	560	1 ch	bro mix	126	22
52	Kirrimettia	562	3 do	red leaf	312	33
53	,,	564	3 do	bro tea	312	37
54	,,	566	2 do	bro mix	208	32
55	Koladenia	568	1 do	bro tea	126	24
57	Monaco	572	1 ch	dust	170	25
58	V O	574	4 do	dust	448	24
59	,,	576	2 do	red leaf	220	25
60	Maskeloya S S	578	12 do	pek sou	1200	37
61	Thornfield	580	17 hf-ch	bro pek	1020	58 bid
62	,,	582	14 ch	pekoe	1400	51
63	,,	584	4 do	pek sou	392	39
64	,,	586	1 hf-ch	pek dust	80	27
65	,,	588	1 do	bro mix	54	30
66	Hatton	5 0	2 ch	sou	170	30
67	,,	592	1 do	sou	80	30
68	,,	594	1 do	red leaf	80	20
69	,,	596	5 do	dust	650	24
70	Mariawatte	598	27 do	or pek	2565	55
71	,,	600	29 do	pekoe	2619	42 bid
72	,,	2	28 do	pek sou	2520	37
73	L G E	4	3 hf-ch	or pek	180	46
74	,,	6	2 do	pekoe No. 1	110	38
75	,,	8	1 do	dust	90	18
76	Amblakande	10	2 ch	or pek	220	46 bid
77	,,	12	4 do	pekoe	360	35 bid
78	,,	14	1 do	bro mix	120	24
79	,,	16	1 do	pek sou	90	38
80	P B (in estate mark)	18	15 hf-ch	or pek	744	47 bid
81	Craighead	20	38 do	bro or pek	1900	55 bid
82	,,	22	25 ch	pekoe	2250	40 bid
83	,,	24	29 do	pek sou	2465	36
84	,,	26	7 do	sou	595	33
85	Theberton	28	12 ch	bro pek	1200	44
86	,,	30	6 do	pekoe	600	35
87	,,	32	4 do	pek sou	400	34
88	,,	34	1 do	pek dust	100	25
89	Palmerston	36	5 hf-ch	bro pek	275	63
90	,,	38	8 ch	pekoe	800	53
91	,,	40	5 do	pek sou	500	38
92	Hunugalla	42	16 do	sou	1480	withd'n
93	Chesterford	44	18 hf-ch	bro pek	1080	52 bid
94	,,	46	28 do	pekoe	1400	38 bid
	(The Yataderia Tea Company, Limited.)					
95	Polatagama	48	23 hf-ch	bro pek	1150	54 bid
96	,,	50	40 do	pekoe	2000	40 bid
97	,,	52	52 do	pek sou	2340	37
98	W	54	3 do	pek sou	285	26
99	W	56	2 do	sou	142	26
100	W	58	2 do	bro tea	2[illegible]0	20
101	W	60	3 do	pek dust	393	25
102	Galkadua	62	18 do	bro pek	900	48 bid
103	,,	64	24 do	pekoe	1200	36 bid
104	,,	66	18 do	pek sou	900	35
105	C B	68	5 ch	bro mix	500	37
106	,,	70	2 hf-ch	dust	160	25
107	Caledonia	72	4 ch	or pek	400	51
108	,,	74	4 do	pek sou	400	37
109	Bandarapolla	76	22 hf-ch	or pek	1100	56
110	,,	78	64 do	pekoe	3200	41 bid
111	,,	80	47 do	pek sau	21[illegible]5	37
112	,,	82	1 do	dust	70	25
113	Midlothian	84	8 do	bro pek	400	58
114	,,	86	5 ch	pekoe	550	42 bid
115	L B K	88	7 do	red leaf	700	25
116	Troy	90	3 do	bro tea	300	31
117	,,	92	3 do	pek dust	450	25
118	,,	94	2 do	congou	180	27
119	,,	96	2 do	red leaf	200	23
120	Luccombe	98	36 do	bro or pek	3240	4[illegible] bid
121	,,	100	41 do	pekoe	36[illegible]0	40 bid
122	,,	102	38 do	pek sou	3420	33 bid
123	,,	104	6 do	pek fans	540	bid
124	B L (in estate mark) F	106	1 ch	pekoe	90	35

☞ "Not arrived" lots are omitted.

Mr. E. Benham put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 29th Oct. the undermentioned lots of Tea (2,025 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	St. Leys	12	10 ch	bro pek	1050	49 bid
2	Do	14	6 do	pekoe	600	46
3	Do	16	2 do	pek sou	200	39 bid
4	Do	18	1 do	bro mix	120	26 bid
5	A	20	1 hf-ch	red leaf	55	25
6	Vicarton		1 ch	pek sou	85	34
7	Do		1 do	pekoe	80	out
8	Baragalla		2 do	dust	30	25 bid
9	Wangieoya		1 do	pekoe	100	42 bid

Messrs. A. H. Thompson & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 29th Oct., the undermentioned lots of Tea (29,670 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkg.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	D E C (in estate mark	1	8 bf-ch	red leaf	400	32
2	Do	3	2 do	fans	100	32
3	Do	4	1 do	dust	50	25
4	Glanrhos	5	7 do	bro pek	385	52
5	Do	7	15 do	pekoe	675	42
6	Do	9	6 ch	pek sou	540	36
7	Do	11	1 do	congou	80	33
8	K	12	28 do	bro pek	1540	57
9	K	14	25 do	No. 1 pekoe	1250	45
10	K	16	46 do	pekoe	2070	38 bid
11	K	18	35 do	pek sou	1575	36
12	Brae	20	13 hf-ch	bro pek	780	50 bid
13	Do	22	14 ch	pekoe	1400	40
14	Do	24	4 hf-ch	fans	240	38 bid
15	Do	25	3 do	dust	180	26
16	Relugas	26	20 do	bro pek	1100	60
17	Do	28	10 ch	pekoe	1100	42 bid
18	Do	30	11 do	pek sou	1100	37
19	Y D (in estate mark)	32	12 do	or pek	1080	65 bid
20	Do	34	28 do	pekoe	2380	45 bid
21	Do	36	4 do	bro mix	360	32
22	Do	37	5 do	dust	725	25

Mr. E. John put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 29th Oct., tbe nndermentioned lots of Tea (52,421 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	P	212	2	ch	dust No. 2	380	25
2	Devonford	213	3	hf-ch	pek sou	150	42
3	Do	214	2	ch	bro mix	270	28 bid
4	Do	215	1	hf-ch	pek fans	60	34
5	Ottery	216	13	ch	bro pek	1300	58 bid
6	Do	218	26	do	pekoe	2340	withd'n
7	Do	220	11	do	pek sou	990	withd'n
8	Do	222	2	do	bro mix	260	withd'n
19	Mocha	223	55	hf-ch	bro pek	3025	62 bid
10	Do	225	37	ch	pekoe	3700	56
11	Do	227	21	do	pek sou	1995	46
12	Deeside	229	16	do	bro pek	1600	55 bid
13	Do	231	31	hf-ch	bro pek	1705	62
14	Do	233	24	ch	pekoe	2160	40 bid
15	Do	235	29	do	pekoe	2900	46 bid
16	Do	237	1	do	congou	100	34
17	G O	238	10	hf-ch	dust	700	withd'n
18	Ythanside	239	2	ch	red leaf	160	25
29	Killaloo	240	36	do	unas	2380	22
22	M R	246	2	do	pek fans	200	32
23	Do	247	1	do	dust	85	25
24	Alliaddy	248	4	do	bro or pek	520	45 bid
25	Killaloo	250	62	do	sou	5580	31 bid
26	Labugama	252	5	hf-ch	bro or pek	270	53
27	Do	253	16	do	bro pek	640	61
28	Do	255	21	do	pekoe	840	45
39	Do	257	6	do	pek sou	240	38
30	Do	259	3	do	pek fans	135	37
31	Do	260	1	do	unas	40	39
32	Do	261	1	do	pek dust	50	27
33	Do	262	4	do	sou	160	35
34	Kadienlena	263	41	ch	bro pek	3690	55 bid
35	Do	265	44	do	pekoe	3520	43 bid
37	Albion	269	20	do	bro pek	2100	58 bid
38	Do	271	14	do	pekoe	1316	41 bid
39	Do	273	13	do	pek sou	1170	37 bid
40	Do	275	4	do	dust	310	27

CEYLON COFFEE SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 3rd Oct. :—

Ex "Orotava"—Elemane, 1b 3c 1t 105s; 4c 102s, 3c 1b 100s; 1t 115s; 1 bag 101s.

Ex "Oanfa"—Thotulagalla, 1c 103s; 3 bags 102s; 1 bag 85s.

Ex "Rewa"—Ragalla, 1c 104s 6d; 3c 103s 6d; 1b 130s; 2 bags 96s. Roebampton, 1c 108s; 6c 1b 106s; 2c 1b 103s; 1c 126s; 1t 98s 6d: 1b 101s; 1b 97s; 1c 97s 6d; 1c 96s; 1c 92s 6d; 2 bags 103s.

Ex "Benlawers"—Gonamotava, 1 bag 96s.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane, up to 10th Oct. :—

Ex "Orotava"—Gonamotava, 1c 105s; 4c 104s; 1c 99s 6d; 1 bag 104s.

Ex "Cyclops"—Hillside, 1c 103s; 5c 102s 6d; 1b 84s; 2 bags 102s.

Ex "Rewa"—Mahapahagalla, 1c 107s; 4c 1t 105s 6d; 2c 101s 6d; 1b 119s; 3 bags 95s 6ds; 1 bag 101s. Needwood, 1b 109s; 1c 1b 107s; 1c 104s; 1b 127s.

Ex "Oanfa"—CGR T, 1 bag 92s.

Ex "Cyclops"—Ury, 1c 1b 108s 6d; 3c 105s; 1c 101s; 1b 123s; 1b 95s; 1 bag 105s.

CEYLON CINCHONA SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Wilson, Smithett, & Co.'s Circular.*)

Mincing Lane, Oct. 10th, 1890.

Mark	Natural Stem	Renewed	Root
ST & LC in dia.	3d	4½d	...
Gigranelle	...	...	3½d to 4d
Langdale	2½d to 3d	5d	...
St. Clair	3d	...	...
Badullawatte	3d to 3½d	5½d	...
Chetnole	1¾d to 2d	...	2d
Yapame	...	5½d to 6d	...
E, L in diamond	2½d	3½d	...
RDE, S do	3½d	5½d	4½d
RCW, B do	2½d	4½d to 6d	5d
Verelapatna	2½d to 3d	6½d	...
Agrakande	2d to 2½d	3½d	...
Tulloes	2½d	...	2½d to 3d
Mahapahagalla	2½d to 4½d	3½d to 6d	...
Keeakelle	2½d	3½d to 4d	4d
W S F, D in diamond	...	4½d	...
S in diamond	2½d	3d	3d
Fernlands	1¾d to 2d	3d	2½d
Dunsinane, hyd.	3½d to 4d	5½d to 6d	5d
Tillicoultry	3½d	4½d	...
Ladbroke	2½d	3½d to 4d	...
Queensberry	3d to 3½d	...	...
Cashieban	3d	5d	...
Mortlske	3½d	4d to 6½d	...
Maha Uva	3d	4½d	...
C H L, A in dia.	3d	4d	3½d
FRS, OO ,,	2d to 3d	3½d to 4½d	...
CPC, G ,,	2½d to 4d	4d to 5d	...
TJEJ, D ,,	3½d	7d	...
W W W in triangle	...	3½d to 4d	2½d
Broughton, hyd.	2d to 2½d	...	...
GS, R in diamond	3½d to 4d	...	...
Scarborough	2½d to 3d	6½d	...
Ragalla	3d	...	6d to 6½d
Forest Hill	4d	5d	...
	Officinalis.		
Doomba	2½d	3½d	3½d
Langdale	3½d	...	..
St. Clair	2½d to 3d	3d	...
Badullawatte, hybrid	2½d to 3d	...	...
Tulloes	3d	7½d	5d to 5½d
Keeakelle	3d to 3½d	8½d to 9d	...
Tillicoultry	3d	6d	...
Mortlake, ledger	3½d to 5d	...	...
CHL, A in dia.	3d to 4d	5d	6d
Diyagama	3d to 3½d	5d	...
Gracelyn	4d	8½d to 1s	9d
MCC, E in diamond	3¾d	...	...
BOL	2¾d	...	...
Ragalla	2½d	5½d to 6d	...

CEYLON CACAO SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

Mincing Lane, Oct. 3rd, 1890.

Ex "Oroya"—Nortb Matale, 98 bags 98s; 8 63s.

Ex "Oanfa"—Manatelle, 9 bsgs 95s; 1 56s; 20 105s; 2 57s 6d; 1 54s; 4 32s; 20 102s 6d; 3 75s.

Ex "Parramatta"—Mahaberia (OBEC), 20 bags 109s; 20 96s 6d; 6 61s.

Ex "Port Caroline"—Kondesalle (OBEC), 3 bags 94s; 1 77s; 1 45s; 7 94s; 2 77s; 4 53s; 1 94s; 1 77s; 2 94s; 1 53s.

Ex "Strathdee"—Mahaberia (OBEC), 19 bags 110s 19 96s 6d; 6 60s.

Mincing Lane, Oct. 10tb.

Ex "Oanfa"—Elmshurst, 9 bags 105s 6d; 1 70s; 1 44s; 11 79s; 1 44s.

Ex "Orotava"—Glenalphin, 14 bags 97s 6d; 2 91s.

Ex "Oanfa"—KK, 1 bag 37s.

CEYLON CARDAMOM SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

Mincing Lane, Oct. 3rd, 1890.

Ex "Benlawers"—Delpotonoya, 3 cases 2s 7d; 2 1s 9d; 4 1s 10s; 2 1s 4d.

Ex "Ningchow"—Loonagalla, 4 cases 1s 2d.

Ex "Orient"—Knuckles MAL, 1 case 1s 8d.

Ex "Port Caroline"—Warragalla, 2 cases 2s 2d; 1 1s 10d, 4 1s 8d; 2 1s 1d.

Ex "Verax"—Lebanon Group, 2 cases 1s 5d; 2 1s 3d; 1 10½d; 2 9½d.

Ex "Oanfa"—(Great Valley), 4 cases 1s 6d; 4 1s 7d; 1 6d.

Ex "Arabia"—Wewelmadde, 2 cases 1s 11d; 1 10½d.

Ex "Kaiser-i-Hind"—Vicarton, 10 cases 1s 8d.

Ex "Tiverton"—(M&C N), 2 cases 1s 5d; 5 1s 4d.

" CEYLON OBSERVER " PRESS, COLOMBO.

No. 24.] COLOMBO, NOVEMBER 25, 1890. { PRICE:—12½ cents each; 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies ½ rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

Messrs. SOMERVILLE & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 29th Oct., the undermentioned lots of Tea (17,414 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	Yabalatenne	1	10 hf-ch	bro pek	600	55
2	Do	2	4 ch	pekoe	360	39
3	Do	3	11 do	pek sou	990	36
4	B F	4	2 do	pek fans	220	34
5	Do	5	1 hf-ch	dust	75	25
6	R X	6	1 ch	bro mix	120	34
7	Do	7	2 do	bro tea	240	34
8	Do	8	2 do	pek dust	280	27
9	Do	9	1 do	dust	140	30
10	E C	10	2 hf-ch	dust	140	25
11	D G A	11	2 do	fans	120	34
12	Do	12	3 do	bro mix	165	34
13	Do	13	3 do	dust	225	25
19	Dalguise	19	12 ch	bro pek	1200	59
20	Do	20	24 do	pekoe	2400	42
21	Do	21	6 do	pek sou	600	40
22	Do	22	1 do	bro mix	70	34
23	Do	23	1 do	dust	150	28
24	C A (in estate mark)	24	2 hf-ch	unas	104	43
25	Do	25	2 do	bro mix	120	37
26	Do	26	1 do	dust	69	27
27	Denmark Hill	27	5 ch	bro or pek	550	79
28	Do	28	5 do	pekoe	485	73
29	Do	29	4 do	pek sou	340	61
30	W M S	30	2 do	bro or pek	200	44
31	Do	31	7 do	bro pek	665	50
32	Do	32	2 do	pekoe	160	42
33	X	33	5 pkg	pekoe	200	40
34	J O H	34	3 ch	bro tea	330	25
35	Do	35	1 do	congou	75	33
36	A K	36	19 do	pekoe	1995	40 bid

Messrs. FORBES & WALKER put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 29th Oct., the undermentioned lots of Tea (60,002 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	L P G	108	4 ch	red leaf	400	28
2	Do	110	2 do	congou	200	28
3	Bramley	112	6 bf-ch	pekoe	390	38
4	Do	114	1 do	red leaf	53	31
5	Do	116	2 ch	dust	200	26
6	Riseland	118	2 do	bro pek	200	46
7	Do	120	9 do	pekoe	810	36
8	Do	122	1 do	bro pek sou	90	30
9	Do	124	10 box	pekoe	100	39
10	D C	126	4 hf-ch	bro pek	200	46
11	Do	128	4 do	pekoe	200	38
12	Do	130	8 do	pek sou	400	33
13	Do	132	2 do	bro tea	110	26
14	D D (in estate mark)	134	4 ch	bro pek	400	54
15	Do	136	3 do	pekoe	300	43
16	Do	138	8 do	pek sou	800	37
17	Daphne	140	4 do	bro pek	400	54
18	Do	142	4 do	pekoe	400	42
19	Do	144	10 do	pek sou	1000	37
20	Kottiagalla	146	3 do	bro pek	300	43
21	Do	148	10 do	pekoe	1000	36
22	Do	150	4 do	pek sou	400	30
23	Do	152	1 do	congou	100	29
24	Do	154	1 do	dust	120	25
25	Do	156	2 do	red leaf	133	26
26	Tonacombe Uva	158	5 do	bro pek	550	53
27	Do	160	11 do	pekoe	1045	47
28	Do	162	12 do	pek sou	1080	39
29	Do	164	2 do	sou	180	36
30	Do	166	5 do	dust	400	25
31	Penrhos	168	4 box	bro or pek	80	out
32	Do	170	11 hf-ch	bro pek	715	74
33	Do	172	24 do	pekoe	1440	51
34	Do	174	24 do	pek sou	1320	41
35	Do	176	3 ch	dust	225	29
36	Penrhos	178	1 bf-ch	congou	50	36
37	Do	180	3 do	pek fan	195	38
38	Court Lodge	182	12 do	bro pek	684	78
39	Do	184	13 do	pekoe	611	70
40	Do	186	15 do	pek sou	690	59
41	Do	188	1 do	sou	41	45
42	Do	190	1 ch	dust	126	28
43	Mausakellie	192	33 hf-ch	bro pek	1980	66
44	Do	194	29 ch	pekoe	2900	44 bid
45	Do	196	1 hf-ch	dust	80	24
46	Do	198	1 do	congou	60	30
47	Mahatenne Uva	200	4 do	or pek	240	52 bid
48	Do	202	9 do	pekoe	540	41 bid
49	Halpatenne	204	3 ch	bro pek	330	45 bid
50	Do	206	4 do	pekoe	400	40
51	Do	208	4 do	pek sou	400	36
52	Do	210	4 do	sou	400	36
53	Do	212	3 do	unas	290	37
54	Do	214	1 do	dust	130	20
55	Alton	216	1 bf-ch	pekoe in 1 lb packets	40	45
56	Do	218	3 do	pek sou in 1 lb packets	120	42
57	Penshurst, Travancore	220	14 do	bro pek	910	60 bid
58	Do	222	15 do	pekoe	750	49 bid
59	Do	224	31 do	pek sou	2790	40 bid
	(The Talgaswela Tea Co., Limited.)					
60	Talgaswela	226	20 ch	bro pek	2000	49
61	Do	228	14 do	pekoe	925	37
62	Do	230	8 do	pek sou	720	36
63	Do	232	2 do	congou	180	33
64	L (in estate mark)	234	1 hf-ch	or pek	30	40
65	Do	236	1 do	pek sou	33	37
66	Do	238	1 do	dust	43	25
67	Middleton	240	21 do	bro pek	1365	57
68	Do	242	10 ch	pekoe	1[illegible]00	46
69	Rambodde	244	19 hf-ch	bro pek	1045	58
70	Do	246	11 do	pekoe	550	46
71	Do	248	7 do	pek sou	350	39
72	Do	250	2 do	congou	100	35
73	Do	252	1 do	dust	65	26
74	P D M (in estate marks)	254	2 ch	unas	180	41
75	Do	256	1 do	congou	80	34
76	Do	258	1 hf-ch	dust	75	24
77	Dessford	260	9 do	bro or pek	540	37
78	Do	262	16 ch	bro pek	1792	44 bid
79	Do	264	24 do	pekoe	2400	36 bid
80	Do	266	13 do	pek sou	1430	37 bid
81	Do	268	5 bf-ch	dust	400	25
82	D (R in estate mark) L	270	4 do	unas	200	32
	(The Yatadoria Tea Co., Limited.)					
83	Yataderia	272	14 ch	bro pek	1498	45
84	Do	274	28 do	pekoe	2604	37 bid
85	Do	276	12 do	pek sou	1056	36
86	Do	278	11 do	bro pek	1177	45 bid
87	Do	280	22 do	pekoe	2046	33 bid
88	Do	282	11 do	pek sou	968	35 bid
89	Do	284	5 do	bro tea	470	30
90	K	286	1 do	pek sou	100	36
91	H	288	1 bf-ch	bro pek	40	40
92	H	290	2 ch	bro pek	189	35
93	H	292	1 do 1 hf-ch	pek fans	158	32
94	H	294	3 do	dust	210	24
95	H	296	1 do	bro tea	54	24
96	H	298	1 ch	unas	70	28
97	T C O	300	2 do	pek sou	204	34
98	Warwick	302	1 hf-ch	congou	50	40
99	Ingiriya	304	5 ch	pekoe	500	46
100	Do	306	1 hf-ch	pek dust	62	27
101	Do	308	1 do	pek sou	44	37
102	D C	310	7 do	bro pek	350	41 bid
103	Do	312	9 do	pekoe	450	40
104	O T O	314	1 do	unas	81	30
105	Do	316	4 do	sou	344	30
106	R S P	318	1 do	unas	50	3
107	Horagaskelle	320	3 do	bro pek	195	55
108	Do	322	6 do	pekoe	336	44
109	Do	324	12 do	pek sou	696	39
110	Do	326	1 do	congou	51	32
111	Do	328	2 do	bro mix	152	30

Messrs. A. H. Thompson & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room, today, 5th Nov., the undermentioned lots of Tea (32,125 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	Star (in estate mark)	39	16	ch	bro pek	2080	36 bid
2	Do	41	13	do	or pek	1430	34 bid
3	Do	43	39	do	pek sou	3900	31
4	Do	47	21	do	bro mix	3150	29
5	Agra Oya	49	12	do	bro pek	1200	52 bid
6	Do	51	5	do	pekoe	500	42 bid
7	Do	53	15	do	pekoe No. 2	1500	38
8	Do	55	1	do	bro mix	100	26
9	Do	56	1	do	dust	100	27
10	M A Y (in estate mark)	57	36	do	or pek	3600	42 bid
11	Do	59	8	do	bro pek	800	36 bid
12	Woodend	61	16	do	bro pek	1680	47 bid
13	Do	63	16	do	pekoe	1600	39 bid
14	Do	65	9	do	pek sou	855	35
15	Do	66	1	do	congou	80	30
16	Do	67	1	do	dust	135	26
17	W Z (in estate mark)	68	5	hf-ch	bro pek	300	52 bid
18	Do	70	12	do	pekoe	644	41 bid
19	Do	72	9	do	pek sou	442	37 bid
20	Nahalma	74	49	do	bro pek	2695	56
21	Do	76	44	ch	pekoe	4400	41 bid
22	Do	78	1	hf-ch	congou	88	32
23	Do	79	1	do	dust	75	26
24	P O	80	4	do	bro pek	230	51 bid
25	Do	81	2	do	pekoe	94	41 bid
26	Do	82	13	do	pek sou	716	37
27	Do	84	2	do	unas	92	40
28	Do	85	1	do	red leaf	45	29
29	Do	86	1	do	dust	69	26

Messrs. Somerville & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 5th Nov., the undermentioned lots of Tea (42,628 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	W P (in estate mark)	37	1	ch			
			1	hf-ch	pekoe	160	34
2	Do	38	2	ch			
			1	hf-ch	pek sou	250	29
3	Do	39	5	ch			
			2	hf-ch	dust	971	23
4	C W M	40	5	do	bro or pek	300	56
5	Do	41	13	ch	or pek	1170	51
6	Do	42	7	do	pek sou	630	41
7	Wewessa	43	25	hf-ch	bro pek	1375	56
8	Do	44	21	do	pekoe	1155	48
9	Do	45	20	do	pek sou	1100	41
10	Do	46	4	do	sou	220	35
11	Do	47	2	do	dust	180	26
12	M C (in estate Lark)	48	6	ch			
			1	hf-ch	sou	652	34
13	Do	49	3	ch			
			1	hf-ch	pek fans	485	27
14	Do	50	1	ch	dust	158	19
15	P M	51	1	do			
			1	hf-ch	red leaf	119	27
16	Do	52	1	ch	dust	125	27
17	G W S	53	3	do	pek sou	285	33
18	Do	54	3	do	pek dust	393	26
19	Depedene	55	7	hf-ch	bro pek	350	58
20	Do	56	9	do	pekoe	450	44
21	Do	57	17	do	pek sou	850	38
22	H D	58	15	do	bro tea	750	33
23	Do	59	2	do	bro mix	100	27
24	Do	60	1	do	dust	80	26
25	J J S (in estate mark)	61	4	ch	bro pek	400	50 bid
26	Do	62	4	do	pekoe	382	43 bid
27	Narangoda	63	19	do	unas	1900	41
28	Do	64	1	do	congou	85	33
29	Do	65	1	hf-ch	dust	65	26
30	South Wana Rajah	66	12	ch	bro pek	1200	66 bid
	Do	67	28	do	pekoo	2800	46 bid
31	Do	68	8	do	pek sou	800	40 bid
32	G W	69	9	do	sou	906	31
33	Do	70	1	do	dust	150	24

Messrs. Forbes & Walker put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 5th Nov., the undermentioned lots of Tea (69,292 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Aldie	330	2	ch	dust	200	25
2	Do	332	1	do	congou	100	29
3	Fetteresso	334	3	do	dust	345	25
4	B T N	336	1	do	sou	96	29
5	S P R	338	3	hf-ch	bro pek	150	48
6	Do	340	7	do	unas	350	38
7	Nugagalla	342	13	do	bro or pek	650	70
8	Do	344	36	do	pekoe	1800	51
9	Do	346	1	do	pek sou	56	41
10	Thornfield	348	25	do	bro pek	1500	67
11	Do	350	20	ch	pekoe	2000	45
12	Iddagodda	352	18	hf-ch	bro pek	972	49
13	Do	354	15	do	pekoe	705	40
14	Do	356	11	do	pek sou	462	37
15	Do	358	1	ch	sou	78	33
16	Do	360	1	hf-ch	dust	53	26
17	Debatgama	362	16	do	bro or pek	960	49 bid
18	D (in estate mark)	364	2	do	bro pek	200	46
19	Do	366	3	do	pekoe No. 1	300	40
20	Do	368	1	do	do No. 2	100	37
21	K	370	15	hf-ch	or pek	880	41 bid
22	Chesterford	372	18	do	bro pek	1080	55
23	Do	374	28	do	pekoe	1400	40
24	Good Hope	376	2	box	congou	40	29
25	Do	378	3	do	bro mix	60	27
26	Do	380	6	do	dust	150	26
27	Beverley	382	14	hf-ch	bro pek	840	48 bid
28	Do	384	31	do	pekoe	1705	43
29	Do	386	11	do	pek sou	550	37
30	Do	388	6	do	sou	342	33
31	Do	390	4	ch	pk dust	300	26
32	Do	392	5	do	dust	375	26
33	N	394	12	hf-ch	sou	600	37
34	N	396	1	do	bro mix	50	28
35	N	398	1	do	dust	75	26
36	Melrose	400	54	do	bro pek	3240	52 bid
37	Do	402	50	do	pekoe	2750	out
38	Do	404	17	do	pek sou	2210	25
39	Atherfield	406	2	do	dust	160	34
40	Do	408	5	do	bro tea	250	28
41	Do	410	1	do	bro mix	50	28
45	Portmore	418	29	ch	bro pek	3190	56 bid
46	Do	420	12	do	pekoe	1200	47 bid
47	L H	422	4	do	bro pek sou	448	27
48	K H	424	1	hf-ch	bro pek	60	out
49	Do	426	1	do	pekoe	50	30
50	Do	428	3	do	pek sou	150	28
51	Do	430	2	do	sou	100	25
52	Do	432	7	do	unas	350	30
53	Do	434	1	do	congou	40	25
57	Luccombe	442	32	ch	bro or pek	2880	42 bid
58	Do	444	32	do	pekoe	2880	37 bid
59	Do	446	33	do	pek sou	2970	34
60	Do	448	3	do	pek fan	270	25
61	St. Hellier's	450	5	do	bro tea	500	27
62	Do	452	6	hf-ch	dust	450	26
63	Patiagama	454	1	ch	flwery or pek	110	57 bid
64	Do	456	8	do	bro pek	800	54 bid
65	Do	458	33	do	pekoe	3135	43
66	Do	460	2	do	dust	300	26
67	Avisawella	462	2	ch	unas	210	39
68	Do	464	2	do	sou	450	36
69	Do	466	3	do	dust	450	26
70	C & D	468	25	hf-ch	bro pek	1500	70
71	Do	470	17	do	pekoe	952	53
72	Do	472	20	do	pek sou	1120	45
73	Farnham	474	23	do	bro or pek	1150	60
74	Do	476	22	do	pekoe	990	47
75	Do	478	52	do	pek sou	2340	39
76	Do	480	9	do	bro tea	405	32
77	Do	482	1	do	fan	60	29
78	Do	484	1	do	dust	65	26
79	W G	486	1	ch	red leaf	64	27
80	Do	488	1	do	dust	96	25
	(The Yatiyantota Tea Company Limited.)						
81	Polatagama	490	26	hf-ch	bro pek	1300	58
82	Do	492	33	do	pekoe	1650	43
83	Do	494	50	do	pek sou	2500	38
84	Abamalla	496	14	do	bro mix	840	33
85	Do	498	6	do	dust	450	26
86	N M	500	1	do	red leaf	75	29
87	Moralioya	502	7	do	bro or pek	385	51
88	Do	504	12	do	pekoe	600	40
89	Do	506	7	do	pek sou	350	38
90	Do	508	1	do	bro tea	45	34
1	Do	510	1	do	pek dust	70	26

Mr. E. JOHN put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 5th Nov., the undermentioned lots of Tea (59,711 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	G O	276	7 hf-ch	dust	539	27
2	B T	277	23 ch	bro mix	2300	33
3	Maria	279	13 do	bro pek	1430	53 bid
4	Do	281	13 do	sou	1300	38 bid
5	Ardlaw	283	10 hf-ch	bro pek	520	60
6	Do	285	9 ch	pekoe	855	44
7	Do	287	1 hf-ch	bro tea	45	35
8	Do	288	1 ch	dust	65	27
9	Kadienlena	289	34 do	pek sou	2720	37 bid
10	Do	10	1 do	dust	130	27
11	Brownlow	11	18 hf-ch	bro or pek	900	78
12	Do	13	19 ch	bro pek	2090	62
13	Do	15	22 do	pekoe	2090	55
14	Do	17	10 do	pek sou	900	42
15	Do	19	1 do	dust	100	26
16	Dunbar	20	16 do	bro pek	1600	58 bid
17	Do	22	14 do	pekoe	1400	40 bid
18	Do	24	4 do	pek sou	400	36
19	Do	26	1 do	bro tea	140	23
20	Madooltenne	27	8 do	bro pek	880	51
21	Do	29	25 do	pekoe	2500	37
22	Eilandhu	31	14 do	bro pek	1050	52
23	Do	33	17 do	pekoe	1275	41
24	Do	35	11 do	pek sou	825	37
25	Do	37	1 bf-ch	dust	78	25
26	Abbotsford	38	18 do	bro or pek	1080	61 bid
27	Do	40	27 ch	bro pek	2700	49 bid
28	Do	42	27 do	pekoe	2700	43 bid
29	Do	44	13 do	pek sou	1300	37 bid
30	Great Valloy	46	46 do	bro pek	4600	45 bid
31	Do	48	33 do	pekoe	2970	38 bid
32	Do	50	30 do	pek sou	2550	37 bid
33	Manikwatte	52	19 hf-ch	bro pek	1140	53
34	Do	54	12 ch	pekoe	1140	40
35	Handro-kande	56	1 hf-ch	or pek	50	46
36	Do	57	2 do	bro pek	100	42
37	Do	58	11 do	pekoe	550	37
38	Do	60	1 do	red leaf	50	23
39	Do	61	1 do	congou	33	29
40	Warriapolla	62	23 do	sou	1150	29
41	Do	64	4 do	red leaf	180	20
42	Elston	65	2 do	dust	140	23
43	Do	66	6 do	congou	300	32
44	Ayr	67	16 do	bro pek	720	58
45	Do	69	19 do	pekoe	760	42
46	Do	71	18 do	pek sou	720	38
47	Do	73	2 do	congou	86	33
48	Do	74	1 do	fans	50	29
49	Do	75	1 do	pek dust	70	27
50	Blackburn	76	4 ch 1 hf-ch	bro pek	495	51
51	Do	78	8 ch	pekoe	800	40
52	Do	80	1 do	sou	108	34
53	Do	81	1 do	dust	100	25

Messrs A. H. THOMPSON & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commorce Sale-room today, 12th Nov., the undermentioned lots of Tea (59,562 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Harrow	1	7 hf-ch	bro pek	416	54 bid
2	Do	3	7 do	pekoe	385	47
3	Do	5	2 do	pek sou	102	39
4	K	6	27 do	bro pek	1485	57 bid
5	K	8	39 box	pekoe No. 1	780	47 bid
6	K	10	35 hf-ch	pekoe ,, 2	1575	38
7	K	12	48 do	pek sou	2160	36
8	K	14	12 do	pek dust	840	27
9	Kanangama	16	16 ch	bro pek	1680	42 bid
10	Do	18	17 do	pekoe	1615	39 bid
11	Do	20	15 do	pek sou	1350	35
16	G C	28	2 hf-ch	pekoe	94	42
17	Do	29	4 do	bro pek	230	51
18	Torrington	30	19 ch	bro or pek	2090	56 bid
19	Do	32	25 do	bro pek	2750	50 bid
20	Do	34	40 do	pekoe	4000	43 bid
21	Do	36	34 do	pek sou	3060	35 bid
22	Do	38	12 hf-ch	dust	960	28
23	A A	40	40 ch	pekoe	4000	40 bid
24	Agra Oya	42	12 do	bro pek	1200	53 bid
25	Do	44	5 do	pekoe	500	41 bid
26	Brac	45	23 do	bro pek	2300	46 bid
28	Nahalma	49	28 hf-ch	bro pek	1540	54 bid
29	Do	51	68 ch	pekoe	6800	37 bid
30	Do	53	1 do	congou	60	31
31	Comillah	54	5 hf-ch	bro pek	275	41 bid
32	Do	56	6 do	pekoe	300	37 bid
33	Do	58	11 do	pek sou	550	34 bid
34	Do	60	1 do	dust	70	25
35	Agar's Land	61	48 do	bro or pek	2400	withd'n
36	Do	63	45 do	pekoe	2250	
37	Do	65	30 do	pek sou	1350	
38	S A	67	9 do	sou	405	
39	Do	69	38 do	sou No. 2	1520	
40	Do	71	4 do	or pek dust	260	
41	Do	72	2 do	dust	150	
42	D E C (in estate mark)	73	5 do	red leaf	250	28
43	Horagoda	74	15 do 7 do	bro pek	1100	52 bid
44	Do	76	28 do 16 do	pekoe	2120	38 bid
45	Do	78	11 do 7 do	pek sou	865	36
46	Do	80	1 do	dust	82	26
47	F E S (in estate mark)	81	2 ch	bro pek	158	57
48	Do	82	3 do	pekoe	285	44
49	Do	83	1 do	pek sou	100	39

Messrs. SOMERVILLE & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 12th Nov., the undermentioned lots of Tea (72,140 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Blairavon	71	13 ch	bro pek	1300	50 bid
2	Do	72	14 do	pekoe	1260	42 bid
3	Do	73	15 do	pek sou	1350	37 bid
4	Do	74	1 do	bro tea	120	28
5	Do	75	1 do	dust	120	26
6	Benveula	76	21 hf-ch	bro pek	1260	50 bid
7	Do	77	14 ch	pekoe	1400	39 bid
8	Do	78	6 do	pek sou	660	36 bid
19	Do	79	2 do	red leaf	200	31
10	Do	80	2 do	dust No. 1	140	29
11	Do	81	1 do	dust No.	70	25
12	Hattanwella	82	34 hf-ch	pekoe	1700	38 bid
13	B S	83	6 ch 2 box	red leaf	609	28
14	Do	84	3 ch	pek sou	300	35
15	Burnside	85	17 hf-ch	bro pek	1020	56 bid
16	Do	86	25 do	pekoe	1250	40 bid
17	Do	87	2 do	pek sou	100	37
18	Do	88	1 do	dust	60	38
19	K P (in estate mark)	89	2 ch 1 hf-ch	pek sou	250	31
20	Do	90	1 ch	dust	158	20
21	Wereagalla	91	17 do	bro pek	1700	52 bid
22	Do	92	20 do	pekoe	1700	43
23	Do	93	21 do	pek sou	1680	37
24	Do	94	3 hf-ch	bro tea	150	35
25	Do	95	1 do	red leaf	70	28
26	Do	96	2 hf-ch	dust	150	27
27	A	97	2 ch	sou	210	36
28	K P W	98	13 do	bro pek	1300	61
29	Do	99	21 do	pekoe	1890	48
30	Do	100	17 do	pek sou	1445	43
31	Hetherton	1	4 hf-ch	bro tea	178	30
32	Do	2	1 do	dust	84	26
33	Forest Hill	3	21 ch	bro pek	2100	53 bid
34	Do	4	23 do	pekoe	2070	41 bid
35	Do	5	12 do	pek sou	1080	37
36	Do	6	1 do	dust	110	28
37	S B R	7	7 do	or pek	630	45
38	Do	8	8 do	pekoe	640	37
39	Do	9	14 do	pek sou	1400	35
44	Wishford	14	18 do	bro pek	1080	58 bid
45	Do	15	14 ch	pekoe	1400	48
46	Do	16	6 do	pek sou	588	41
47	Do	17	1 hf-ch	dust	80	28
53	X Y Z	23	3 do	bro pek	150	46
54	Do	24	2 ch	pekoe	200	36
55	Do	25	2 do 1 hf-ch	pek sou	250	36

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
56	X Y Z	26	2 ch	unas	170	35
57	Do	27	3 do	bro tea	300	28
58	T	28	5 hf-ch	pek fans	370	29
59	T	29	4 do	dust	300	27
60	S P R S	30	2 ch	pek sou	167	35
61	Do	31	4 do	bro tea	360	28
62	Do	32	3 do	pk dust	390	27
63	Alokolla	33	15 hf-ch	bro pek	975	54
64	Do	34	20 ch	pekoe	2100	41 bid
65	Do	35	26 hf-ch	pek sou	1300	37
66	Do	36	2 do	dust	170	26
67	Roseneath	37	25 do	bro pek	1500	54
68	Do	38	14 ch	pekoe	1400	41
69	Do	39	15 do	pek sou	1500	37
70	Hallowella	40	12 ch	or pek	960	66 bid
71	Do	41	16 do	pekoe	1280	50 bid
72	Do	42	12 do	pek sou	960	41 bid
73	E	43	2 do	pek sou	170	36
74	T N E	44	6 hf-ch	unas	300	39 bid
75	Hattanwella	45	14 do	bro pek	700	52 bid
76	Do	46	1 do	sou	50	33
77	Do	47	2 do	pek dust	100	26
78	A S C	48	10 do	bro pek sou	500	35
79	Do	49	1 do	red leaf	50	30
80	Panmure	50	12 ch	bro pek	1320	57
81	Do	51	16 do	pekoe	1680	45 bid
82	Do	52	12 do	pek sou	1200	39
83	Do	53	1 do	dust No 1	100	28
84	Do	54	1 do	dust „ 2	105	25
85	Do	55	1 do	bro mix	120	28
86	I N G (in estate mark)	56	5 do	bro pek	500	57
87	Do	57	16 do	pekoe	1440	44
88	C T M	58	5 do	bro mix	450	29
89	Do	59	2 hf-ch	dust	140	27
95	Y	65	4 ch	bro sou	320	29 bid
96	Y	66	1 do			
			4 hf-ch	bro mix	294	28

CEYLON COFFEE SALES IN LONDON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

MINCING LANE, October 17th, 1890.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 17th Oct. :—

Ex "Ajax"—Maousakelle, 3 bags 96s.

Ex 'Duke of Devonshire"—Maousava, 7 bags 93s; 1 87s 6d; 1 79s.

Ex "Ormuz"—Gampaha, 1b 114s; 2c 113s; 2c 105s 6d; 1c 1b 102s 6d; 1c 140s; 1t 98s 6d; 1t 96s 6d; 1b 103s; 1t 86s 6d. Kirklees, 1c 1b 110s; 1c 104s; 1t 101s; 1b 131s; 1b 97s 6d; 2 bags 91s 6d. Battawatte, 1b 114s; 2c 112s; 1c 104s; 1t 102s; 1b 137s; 1t 97s 6d. Balmoral, 1t 100s. (B)T, 1b 93s.

Ex "Arcadia"—Ouvah JB, 1b 107s; 1c 1b 105s; 1t 102s; 1b 121s; 1b 98s 6d; 1 bag 104s 6d. Ouvah GA, 1t 108s; 2c 1b 105s 6d; 2c 103s; 1t 102s; 1t 123s; 1t 99s; 2 bags 104s 6d.

Ex "Cyclops"—Mausagalla, 1c 109s; 3c 106s 6d; 2c 103s 6d; 1c 136s; 1t 98s; 1 bag 106s 6d.

Ex "Massilia"—Brookside, 1c 1b 106s 6d; 5c 105s 6d; 1c 1b 105s; 1t 127s; 1c 100s; 1 bag 106s.

MINCING LANE, October 24th, 1890.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 24th Oct. :—

Ex "Pack Ling"—Rillamulle, 1b 106s; 2c 1t 104s 6d; 1c 1b 103s 6d; 1b 121s; 1b 98s; 1 bag 103s.

Ex "Austral"—Macoolussa, 2t 104s; 1c 101s 6d; 1b 96s 6d; 1b 108s.

Ex "Ajax"—Dambatenne, 1c 108s; 2c 105s; 5c 1t 104s 6d; 1c 137s; 1b 108s; 1c 1b 94s; 3 bags 102s 6d.

Ex "Pack Ling"—Indulgashena, 1b 107s 6d; 3c 106s 6d; 2c 1b 104s; 1b 138s; 1t 108s; 1b 101s; 1b 140s; 2 bags 98s.

Ex "Benlawers"—Dambatenne, 1 bag 93s 6d. Gonamotava, 1 bag 93s 6d.

Ex "Pack Ling"—Blackwood, 1t 110s; 2c 106s 6d; 1c 103s 6d; 1b 138s. Deagalla, 1c 109s; 2c 1b 105s 6d; 1b 101s 6d; 1b 134s; 3 bags 97s 6d: 1 97s; 2 96s 6d.

CEYLON CINCHONA SALES IN LONDON.

(From Wilson, Smithett, & Co.'s Circular.)

MINCING LANE, Oct. 24th, 1890.

Mark	Natural Stem	Renewed	Root
Doomba	1¾d	2¾d to 3d	...
Portree	2¾d to 4½d	3d to 3½d	...
Lanka Plantation Co., Ld.	2½d	...	3½d
Maria	2¼d	3d	...
St. Clair, hybrid	2½d to 3d	3½d	...
Amblamana	2¾d	...	...
LL in diamond	2¾d	3d	2½d
Tillicoultry	...	4d to 4½d	...
Harangolla	2d to 4d	3d	...
Manickwatte	3d	...	4d
Uvakellie	...	3½d to 5d	...
Wariagalla, hybrid (quill 7d to 8½d)	3d	3d to 3½d	...
Gowerakellie	3d	4½d to 5d	...
„ hybrid	3½d	4½d to 5d	...
Niabedda	4½d	7d to 7½d	..
Wiharagalla	2d to 4½d	5d	...
Wattegodde, hyd.	3d	...	...
Bearwell	...	4½d	3d
Warwick	3½d	...	...
Beaumodt	2¾d to 3d	2½d	...
Deagalle	3d	...	...
ECB, T in dia.	4d to 4½d	5d	...
JW, G „	3d	3½d	...
Lynford	3½d, mixed	4½d to 5d	...
Thornfield	...	4d to 4½d	...
Midlands	2½d	...	...
Vedehettc	2½d	...	...
Waitalawa	2½d	3¾d	...
PDM	...	3¼d to 3½d	...
Geddes	2¼d	...	...
OFFICINALIS.			
Doomba	2½d	3½d	3¼d to 3 d
Cobo, ledger	2d	5¼d	...
Eskdale	4d	8½d to 9d	7d
Lanka Plantations Co. Ltd.	4d	8½d	...
Maria	3½d to 4d	6d to 6½d	5d
Dukinfield	5d	8½d	...
Ardlaw, ledger	6½d to 9½d	9d	...
Midlands	4½d	...	...

CEYLON CACAO SALES IN LONDON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

MINCING LANE, Oct. 17th, 1890.

Ex "Oanfa"—Suduganga, 55 bags 110s 6d; 14 75s; 4 71s; 19 45s 6d; 4 53s 6d.

MINCING LANE, Oct. 24th, 1890.

Ex "Hector"—Delgolla, 8 bags 98s; 3 62s; 2 80s; 1 56s.

Ex "Asia"—Crystal Hill, 12 bags 100s.

CEYLON CARDAMOM SALES IN LONDON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

MINCING LANE, Oct. 17th, 1890.

Ex "Ningchow"—Le Vallon, 3 cases 1s 9d.

Ex "Liguria"—Kobanella, 3 cases 9½d.

Ex "Hispania"—Gallentenne, 2 cases 1s 11d; 2 1s 10d.

Ex "Arabic"—MKD, 4 cases 1s 1d; 2 1s 2d.

Ex "Glenearn"—Kobanella, 6 cases 2s 2d; 3 1s 4d; 3 1s 8d.

Ex "Glenlyon"—(RG), 3 cases 2s 4d; 2 2s 6d; 2 1s 9d; 2 1s 2d; 2 1s 3d; 2 1s. (EG), 3 cases 2s 7d; 3 1s 9d; 3 1s 2d.

"CEYLON OBSERVER" PRESS, COLOMBO.

No. 25.] COLOMBO, DECEMBER 3, 1890. { PRICE:—12½ cents each; 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies ½ rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

Mr. E. JOHN put up for Sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 12th Nov., the undermentioned lots of Tea (55,669 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
1	Bow Hill	82	2 ch	dust	280	26
2	Agra Ouvah	83	8 hf-ch	bro pek fans	400	35
3	Do	84	17 do	pek sou	765	41
4	Do	86	55 do	pekoe	2475	44 bid
5	Do	88	1 do	bro pk (H. M.2)	50	48
6	Do	89	65 do	bro pek	3250	52 bid
7	H J R	101	16 ch	bro pek	1440	56
8	Do	103	19 do	pekoe	1520	42 bid
9	Do	105	13 do	pek sou	1105	37 bid
10	Do	107	1 hf-ch	dust	80	27
11	Anchor (in estate mark)	108	18 do	bro pek	990	61 bid
12	Do	110	24 ch	pekoe	2400	50
13	Do	112	12 do	pek sou	1200	43
14	Do	114	19 hf-ch	bro mix	1102	33
15	Do	116	8 do	dust	600	27
16	Tientsin	117	15 do	bro pek	900	58 bid
17	Do	119	20 ch	pek sou	1700	42
18	Mocha	121	36 hf-ch	bro pek	1980	62 bid
19	Do	123	26 ch	pekoe	2600	58
20	Do	125	12 do	pek sou	1140	49
21	J B	127	42 hf-ch	bro pek	2100	53
22	Do	129	17 do	pekoe	850	47
23	Do	131	13 ch	pek sou	1170	39
24	L	133	3 do	dust	480	27
25	L	134	3 do	congou	285	35
26	L	135	1 do	flower dust	180	23
30	Esperanza	141	2 hf-ch	bro or pek	112	48
31	Do	142	10 do	or pek	500	63
33	Bittacy	146	16 hf-ch	bro pek	960	60 bid
34	Do	148	26 do	pekoe	1560	46 bid
35	Blackburn	150	3 ch 1 hf-ch	bro pek	385	49 bid
36	Do	151	7 ch	pekoe	700	38 bid
37	Do	153	2 do	pek sou	200	37
38	Do	154	1 do	dust	95	28
39	Albion	155	14 do	bro pek	1470	58
40	Do	157	12 do	pekoe	1080	46
41	Do	159	12 do	pek sou	960	42
42	Do	161	2 hf-ch	dust	170	28
43	B (in estate mark)	162	3 do	congou	180	34
44	Do	163	1 do	dust	60	27
45	Ayr	164	19 do	bro pek	855	59 bid
49	Glencorse	172	12 do	bro pek	1260	61 bid
50	Do	174	27 hf-ch	pekoe	1215	46
51	Do	176	22 do	pek sou	990	40 bid
52	Do	178	1 ch	dust	150	27
55	Wewelmadde	183	20 hf-ch	bro pek	1200	49 bid
56	Do	185	20 ch	pekoe	2100	38 bid
60	Gonavy	191	16 do	bro pek	1600	72
61	Do	193	11 do	pekoe	990	62
62	Do	195	6 do	pek sou	540	48
63	Do	197	1 hf-ch	dust	75	29

Messrs. FORBES & WALKER put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 12th Nov., the undermentioned lots of Tea (87,933 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	R	512	4 ch	bro mix	360	27
2	R	514	3 do	dust	420	27
3	California	516	1 hf-ch	bro pek	46	61
4	Do	518	2 do	pekoe	85	41
5	Do	520	4 do	pek sou	224	37
6	H	522	6 do	bro pek	270	42
7	H	524	8 do	pek sou	384	38
8	H	526	1 do	red leaf	44	25
9	Galkadua	528	6 do	bro pek	300	47
10	Do	530	12 do	pekoe	600	38
11	Do	532	35 do	pek sou	1750	37
12	W T	534	8 hf-ch	bro pek	400	5
13	Do	536	14 do	pekoe	700	42 bid
16	Bowlana	542	14 do	bro pek	1400	51 bid
17	Do	544	7 do	pekoe	630	40 bid
18	Do	546	20 do	pek sou	1700	37 bid
	(The Yataderia Tea Company, Limited.)					
19	Yataderia	548	11 ch	bro pek	1177	45
20	Do	550	25 do	pekoe	2325	38
21	Do	552	8 do	pek sou	704	36
22	Do	554	17 do	bro pek	1890	47
23	Do	556	19 do	pekoe	1767	39
24	Do	558	8 do	pek sou	704	37
25	Do	560	3 do	pek fan	300	29
26	Do	562	18 do	bro pek	1926	48
27	Do	564	24 do	pekoe	2232	40
28	Do	566	14 do	pek sou	1232	36
29	Blairgowrie	568	30 hf-ch	bro pek	1500	56 bid
30	Do	570	14 do	pekoe	1400	42 bid
31	Do	572	8 ch	pek sou	760	38
32	Do	574	2 hf-ch	bro mix	82	28
33	Dehiowitta	576	20 ch	bro pek	2100	51
34	Do	578	35 do	pekoe	3500	40
35	Do	580	22 do	pek sou	2090	36
36	Doonevale	582	11 do	bro pek	1100	47
37	Do	584	19 do	pek sou	1710	36 bid
38	Do	586	1 do	bro tea	120	30
39	V	588	3 do	pekoe	240	37
40	V	590	3 do	pek sou	300	35
41	V	592	1 do	sou	90	30
42	V	594	5 do	bro tea	450	27
43	C D	596	28 do	pekoe	1400	39 bid
44	D	598	2 hf-ch	pek sou	92	38
45	F H	600	28 do	pek sou	1260	37 bid
46	D E	2	17 do	pek sou	850	38 bid
47	Theberton	4	16 ch	bro pek	1600	43 bid
48	Do	6	9 do	pekoe	900	39
49	Do	8	6 do	pek sou	600	36
50	Do	10	2 do	pek dust	200	26
51	C R D	12	2 hf-ch	dust	120	28
52	Do	14	7 do	red leaf	385	28
53	Mukeloya	16	15 do	bro pek	975	55
54	Do	18	20 do	pekoe	1100	49
55	Do	20	13 do	pek sou	650	39
56	Do	22	1 ch	dust	80	27
57	S	24	7 hf-ch	pek sou	350	37 bid
58	I	26	11 do	pek sou	462	38
59	D	28	1 ch	pek sou	100	36 bid
60	P	30	13 hf-ch	pek sou	716	37
61	W	32	9 ch	pek sou	855	36
62	G	34	3 do	bro mix	285	34
63	H	36	3 do	bro tea	330	28
64	H	38	4 hf-ch	red leaf	180	23
65	Nahaveena	40	31 do	bro pek	1395	54
66	Do	42	12 do	pekoe	480	43
67	Do	44	28 do	pek sou	1120	38
68	N A	46	20 do	pek sou	900	43
69	Do	48	2 do	dust	140	27
70	Do	50	1 do	congou	36	32
71	Harangalla	52	19 ch	bro pek	1900	55
72	Do	54	24 do	pekoe	2280	44
73	Do	56	7 do	pek sou	630	38
74	St. Catherine	58	8 do	bro pek	720	51
75	Do	60	5 do	pekoe	450	39
76	Do	62	4 do	pek sou	340	36
77	Radella	64	20 do	bro pek	2000	53
78	Do	66	20 do	pekoe	1600	42
79	Do	68	18 do	pek sou	1440	37
83	B	76	23 do	pek sou	2300	34
84	N	78	1 hf-ch	bro mix	50	39
85	H	80	5 ch	bro mix	500	29
86	F	82	1 hf-ch	pek fans	60	29
87	A	84	1 ch	congou	100	37
88	F M	86	24 hf-ch	pek sou	1080	38
94	Monrovia	98	5 do	bro pek	250	47
95	Do	100	8 do	pekoe	400	45
96	Do	102	6 ch	pek sou	600	36
97	Do	104	2 do	unas	200	35
98	Do	106	1 do	congou	73	32
99	Do	108	1 hf-ch	dust	73	26
100	E K	110	2 do	pekoe	110	36
101	Do	112	1 do	sou	50	31
102	Palmerston	114	6 do	bro pek	360	62
103	Do	116	10 ch	pekoe	1000	46
104	Do	118	9 do	pek sou	900	40
105	Do	120	6 hf-ch	dust	420	28
106	Vril	122	2 ch	pekoe	200	39

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
107	H S (in estate mark)	124	3	ch	dust	420	28
108	C	126	3	do	bro mix	300	28
109	H	128	2	hf-ch	broken	120	28
110	A	130	1	do	unas	60	30
111	C F (in estate mark)	132	16	do	bro pek	800	81 bid
112	Do	134	28	ch	pekoe	2100	63
113	Do	136	5	do	pek sou	375	47
114	Do	138	1	do	sou	60	39
115	Do	140	2	hf-ch	dust	120	29
116	Bandarapolla	142	30	do	or pek	1500	58

Messrs. A. H. Thompson & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today 19th Nov., the undermentioned lots of Tea (75,968 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Glanrhos	1	5	ch	bro pek	475	45 bid
2	Do	2	7	do	pekoe	595	40
3	Do	4	10	do	pek sou	800	37
4	Do	6	2	do	congou	160	33
5	A K A, C (in diamond	7	16	hf-ch	bro pek	800	56 bid
6	Do	9	45	do	pekoe	2250	42
7	Do	11	6	do	sou	300	36
8	Do	13	1	do	dust	71	27
9	Do	14	2	do	fans	121	28
10	Bogahagodawatte	15	3	do	bro pek	195	48 bid
11	Do	16	5	do	pekoe	250	38
12	Do	18	8	do	pek sou	495	34 bid
13	Do	20	2	do	fans	120	28
14	Do	21	1	do	dust	70	27
15	K K	22	2	do	bro pek	100	35
16	Agars's Land	23	48	do	bro or pek	2400	58 bid
17	Do	25	45	do	pekoe	2250	48 bid
18	Do	27	30	do	pek sou	1350	40 bid
19	Do	29	9	do	sou	405	37 bid
20	Do	31	38	do	sou No. 2	1520	35 bid
21	Do	33	4	do	or pek dust	260	32
22	Do	34	2	do	dust	150	29
23	Brae	35	23	ch	bro pek	2300	46 bid
24	Do	37	13	do	pekoe	1300	36 bid
25	Engurrakande	39	36	do	bro pek	3600	42 bid
26	Do	41	70	do	pekoe	7000	36 bid
27	Hakurugalla	43	12	do	bro pek	1200	52 bid
28	Do	45	18	do	pekoe	1620	40 bid
29	Do	47	6	do	pek sou	540	35 bid
30	Do	48	2	do	dust	300	27
31	Do	49	2	do	bro tea	200	31 bid
37	Kottagalla	58	7	hf-ch	bro or pek	420	60 bid
38	Do	60	15	ch	or pek	1350	45 bid
39	Do	62	10	do	pek sou	900	41
40	Do	64	3	do	dust	255	27
41	K	65	27	hf-ch	bro pek	1485	56 bid
42	D F	66	16	ch	bro pek	1680	42 bid
43	Do	67	17	do	pekoe	1615	39
44	Horagoda	68	22	hf-ch	bro pek	1100	50 bid
45	Do	70	44	do	pekoe	2120	39 bid
46	Nahalma	72	27	do	bro pek	1485	55
47	Do	74	28	ch	pekoe	2800	37 bid
48	Do	76	1	do	congou	60	30
49	Do	77	1	hf-ch	dust	75	27
50	B O H	78	1	ch	or pek	100	41
51	Do	79	16	do	bro pek	2080	35 bid
52	Do	81	11	do	pekoe	935	32 bid
53	Woodend	83	32	do	bro pek	3360	49 bid
54	Do	85	30	do	pekoe	3000	38 bid
55	Do	87	3	do	pek sou	285	33 bid
56	Y—D (in diamond	88	12	ch	bro or pek	1200	66 bid
57	Do	90	37	do	pekoe	3145	45 bid
58	F (in estate mark	92	21	do	sou	1680	31 bid
59	Lavant	94	12	do	bro pek	1200	48 bid
60	Do	96	23	do	pekoe	1840	39 bid
61	Do	98	17	do	pek sou	1360	35 bid
62	Do	99	2	do	dust	250	27
63	A G C	100	10	hf-ch	dust	750	27
64	G	101	1	do	unas	41	30
65	M	102	5	box	Ceylon tea	50	30
	H W D		2	hf-ch	pekoe	80	25 bid
	Do		2	do	dust	120	24
	Dicmukalana		2	do	sou	80	28 bid

Messrs. Forbes & Walker put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 19th Nov., the undermentioned lots of Tea (67,962 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Ismalle	144	4	hf-ch	dust	300	27
2	,,	146	1	ch	bro mix	80	27
3	,,	148	7	hf-ch	do	53	27
4	L B K	150	4	ch	red leaf	400	29
5	Galdola	152	5	hf-ch	unas	250	35
6	S P A	154	12	do	sou No. 1	600	36
7	,,	156	2	do	sou No. 2	100	33
8	S P B	158	2	do	unas	100	37
9	S P I	160	7	do	unas	385	35
10	S P V	162	3	do	bro pek	180	49
11	,,	164	5	do	pekoe	250	38
12	,,	166	3	do	pek sou	150	36
13	B & D	168	2	ch	dust	304	27
14	,,	170	3	do	red leaf	300	27
15	Berragalla	172	20	do	bro pek	2220	47 bid
16	,,	174	32	do	pekoe	3520	39 bid
17	,,	176	21	do	pek sou	2100	36 bid
18	,,	178	3	do	dust	450	29
19	,,	180	1	do	red leaf	194	26
20	,,	182	2	do	bro tea	115	33
21	Chalmers	184	10	ch	bro pek	700	67
22	,,	186	40	hf-ch	pekoe	2400	48
23	,,	188	10	do	pek sou	600	43
24	,,	190	4	ch	fans	360	35
25	,,	192	2	do	bro mix	150	31
26	Leangapella	194	28	do	or pek	2800	52 bid
27	,,	196	18	do	pekoe No. 1	1800	41 bid
28	L G E	198	11	hf-ch	or pek	635	39 bid
29	,,	200	9	do	pekoe No. 1	465	35
30	,,	202	1	ch	dust	90	16
31	Kirimettia L M	204	9	hf-ch	bro pek	450	53
32	,,	206	31	do	pekoe	1550	39
33	,,	208	6	do	pek sou	300	35
34	,,	210	2	do	pek fans	150	34
35	G	212	3	ch	bro mix	300	36
36	G	214	1	do	red leaf	100	35
37	G	216	2	do	dust	160	27
38	G T W	218	2	hf-ch	bro mix	100	31
39	,,	220	4	do	pek sou	200	36
40	,,	222	2	do	dust	162	25
41	G	224	1	do	bro pek	50	38
42	G	226	1	do	pekoe	50	28
43	G	228	2	do	pek sou	100	26
44	G	230	3	do	congou	150	28
45	G	232	5	do	red leaf	250	25
46	Midlothian	234	10	do	bro pek	500	61
47	,,	236	8	ch	pekoe	880	48
48	,,	238	2	hf-ch	congou	100	35
9	Tonacombe Uva	240	6	ch	bro pek	660	59
50	,,	242	14	do	pekoe	1330	45
51	,,	244	15	do	pek sou	1350	40
52	,,	246	4	do	sou	360	38
53	,,	248	3	do	dust	240	29
54	D E	250	1	box	bro bek	35	47
55	,,	252	10	hf-ch	pekoe	509	39
56	,,	254	3	do	pek sou	150	36
57	,,	256	1	do	pek fans	50	30
58	,,	258	1	box	congou	21	29
59	,,	260	1	do	dust	21	29
60	I G	262	3	ch	sou	270	33
61	,,	264	1	do	bro tea	120	27
62	Kirimettia	266	2	do	bro tea	208	36
63	,,	268	2	do	bro mix	208	36
64	Koladeniya	270	1	do	bro tea	126	27
65	,,	272	1	do	red leaf	210	27
66	S S S	274	1	do	pek sou	100	33
67	,,	276	1	do	red leaf	135	21
68	L (in estate-mark)	278	10	do	bro tea	1260	28
69	Vellaioya	280	3	do	or pek	294	51 bid
70	,,	282	3	do	bro or pek	300	53 bid
17	,,	284	1	do	pek fans	110	33
72	V O	286	2	do	dust	224	27
73	,,	288	1	do	bro tea	110	26
74	B E R	290	12	do	bro pek	1080	42 bid
75	,,	292	22	do	pek sou	2100	34
76	,,	294	4	do	dust	560	26
77	M W	296	1	hf-ch	pekoe	60	34
78	,,	298	1	ch	unas	100	33
79	,,	300	2	do	pekoe	160	36
80	,,	302	2	hf-ch	pek dust	150	26
81	,,	304	1	do	dust	90	28
82	,,	306	1	do	sou	40	30

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
83	H (in esate mark)	308	2 hf-ch	pekoe	108	34
84	D D (in estate mark)	310	1 do	bro pek	62	41
85	,,	312	4 do	bro pex sou	216	34
86	,,	314	1 do	pek sou	45	32
87	Glenorchy	316	18 do	bro or pek	900	82
88	,,	318	23 do	bro pek	1035	73
89	,,	320	41 do	pekoe	1845	56
90	Chesterford	322	21 do	bro pek	1260	56
91	,,	324	35 do	pekoe	1750	43
92	N M	326	3 do	unas	120	39
95	Clunes	332	38 hf-ch	bro pek	1900	55
96	,,	334	74 do	pekoe	3330	38 bid
97	,,	336	24 do	pek sou	1200	37
98	W G	338	2 box	bro pek	40	54
99	,,	340	2 do	pekoe	36	37
100	,,	342	1 do	pek sou	18	34

The Yatiyantota Tea Company, Limited

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
101	Polatagama	344	20 hf-ch	bro pek	1200	58
102	,,	346	33 do	pekoe	1650	45
103	,,	348	35 do	pek sou	1750	38
104	Kenmare	350	5 do	bro or pek	325	44
105	,,	352	20 do	or pek	1000	66 bid
106	,,	354	19 do	bro pek	1045	69 bid
107	,,	356	21 do	pek sou	945	52 bid
108	,,	358	2 do	sou	80	42
109	,,	360	4 do	dust	300	28
110	Traquair	362	7 do	bro pek	380	40
111	,,	364	2 do	pekoe	102	42
112	,,	366	7 do	pek sou	359	36
113	C H	368	12 ch	dust	1011	28
114	,,	370	13 do	red leaf	1313	27
115	L	372	1 hf-ch	bro pek	69	37
116	L	374	1 do	pek sou	58	36
117	L	376	1 box	do	19	34
118	B	378	1 ch	red leaf	65	24

Messrs. Somerville & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 19th Nov., the undermentioned lots of Tea (50,811 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
1	M A H	67	3 ch	red leaf	270	25
2	Do	68	4 do	congou	360	30
3	Wewesse	69	41 hf-ch	bro pek	2255	52 bid
4	Do	70	41 do	pekoe	2255	39 bid
5	Do	71	30 do	pek sou	1630	27 bid
6	Do	72	5 do	sou	275	36
7	Do	73	7 do	dust	525	27
8	Kitulgala	74	14 ch	pekoe	1120	41
9	Do	75	13 do	pek sou	1040	43
10	Do	76	6 do	bro pek fans	600	36
11	Do	77	1 do	dust	125	29
12	Harmony	78	17 hf-ch	bro pek	850	59
13	Do	79	24 ch	pekoe	2160	40
14	Do	80	6 do	pek sou	540	36
15	Do	81	4 hf-ch	pek fans	300	30
16	Do	82	4 do	bro mix	180	35
17	Lyndhurst	83	7 ch	bro pek	700	52
18	Do	84	11 do	pekoe	990	38
19	Do	85	14 do	pek sou	1260	36
20	Mapitigama	86	5 do	bro pek	525	52
21	Do	87	7 do	pekoe	630	38
22	Do	88	8 do	pek sou	720	35 bid
23	St. Andrew's	89	15 hf-ch	or pek	990	65
24	Do	90	45 box	or pek	900	57
25	Do	91	18 hf-ch	bro pek	1170	47
26	Do	92	15 do	pekoo	975	44
27	Ellekanda	93	4 do	bro pek	224	62
28	Do	94	6 do	pekoe	290	44 bid
29	Do	95	8 do	pek sou	400	38
30	Do	96	6 do	bro mix	300	36
31	Do	97	1 do	dust	75	27
32	Aadnevon	98	15 ch	bro pek	1500	57 bid
33	Do	99	16 do	pekoe	1410	45
34	Silvorton	100	11 hf-ch	or psk	605	49 bid
35	Do	1	16 do	pekoe	800	40 bid
36	Do	2	3 do	pek sou	150	36
37	S	3	1 do	bro tea	53	30
38	S	4	2 do	pek dust	151	28
39	Hattanwella	5	3 do	bro pek	150	53
40	Do	6	16 do	pekoe	800	41
41	Do	7	2 do	pek sou	100	34
42	Do	8	1 do	bro mix	40	27
43	Denmark Hill	9	2 ch	bro pek	220	64 bid
44	Do	10	1 do	pekoe	97	54 bid
45	Do	11	1 do	pek sou	85	46 bid

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight. lb.	c.
46	Killin	12	3 ch	bro pek	300	45 bid
47	Do	13	3 do	pekoe	285	35 bid
48	Do	14	5 do	pek sou	450	38
49	Do	15	1 do	bro tea	100	28 bid
50	W O	16	4 do	bro pek	400	45
51	Do	17	3 do 3 hf-ch	sou	450	27
52	W R	18	1 ch 1 hf-ch	pek fans	202	52
53	Crurie	19	12 ch	bro pek	1320	53 bid
54	Do	20	15 do	pekoe	1425	41
55	Do	21	23 do	pek sou	2070	37
56	Do	22	6 do	sou	510	35
57	Yelebende	23	8 do	bro pek	720	54
58	Do	24	15 do	pekoe	1275	41 bid
59	Do	25	9 do	pek sou	765	37
60	C C	26	1 do	pekoe	100	35
61	C (in estate mark	27	8 hf-ch	pekoe	442	38
62	A A	28	3 ch 2 hf-ch	bro tea	415	30
63	S W G	29	4 do	pek sou	182	32
64	Do	30	5 do 2 ch	bro mix	454	25
65	Do	31	4 hf-ch	red leaf	104	26
66	M K A	32	13 ch	bro pek	1300	50 bid
67	Do	33	14 do	pekoe	1260	40 bid
68	W P F	34	18 hf-ch	bro pek	1080	58 bid
69	R (in estete mark)	35	5 ch	pekoe	500	29
70	Do	36	7 do	dust	1120	28
71	Allakolla	37	20 do	pekoe	2100	40 bid
72	D K A	38	6 do	pek sou	660	39

Mr. E. John put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 19th Nov., the under mentioned lots of Tea (73,450 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	L	198	5 hf-ch	pek fans	225	28
2	L	199	6 do	sou	240	34
3	L	200	1 do	congou	40	30
4	L	201	1 do	red leaf	50	28
5	D E	202	4 ch	dust	364	27
6	Killaloo	203	46 do	sou	4140	33
7	Do	205	21 do	unas	1680	21
8	Galgawatte	207	36 hf-ch	bro pek	1800	51 bid
9	Do	209	15 ch	pekoe	1500	39 bid
10	Do	211	12 do	pek sou	1200	37 bid
11	P N R	213	7 hf-ch	bro pek	350	51
12	Do	215	34 do	pekoe	1350	39
13	Do	217	4 do	pek sou	200	36
14	Faithlie	218	16 do	bro pek	880	58 bid
15	Do	220	20 ch	pekoe	1800	42 bid
17	Do	223	4 hf-ch	dust	300	30
18	Alnoor	224	2 do	bro or pek	100	46
19	Do	225	10 do	bro pek	500	52
20	Do	227	10 do	pek	500	41
21	Do	229	1 do	sou	50	36
22	Do	230	1 do	unas	50	41
23	Do	231	3 do	fans	150	34
24	Abbotsford	232	29 ch	bro pek	2900	59 bid
25	Do	234	33 do	pekoe	3300	46 bid
26	Do	236	22 do	pek sou	2200	38 bid
27	Galkande-watte	238	26 do	bro pek	2600	60
28	Do	240	31 do	pekoe	2790	45
29	Eila	242	13 do	bro pek	1300	44 bid
30	Do	244	9 do	pekoe	720	39 bid
31	Do	246	8 do	pek sou	640	39
32	Do	248	1 do	pek dust	125	27
33	G K W	249	2 do	bro toa	180	36
34	Do	250	3 hf-ch	dust	240	26
41	Wewelmadde	260	22 hf-ch	bro pek	1320	53
42	Do	262	18 do	pek sou	936	38
43	Hattangalla	264	18 ch	bro pek	1903	51 bid
44	Do	266	32 do	pekoe	3200	38 bid
45	Do	268	13 do	pek sou	1274	30
46	B T	270	17 do	bro mix	1445	33
47	Lawrence	272	27 ch 1 hf-ch	sou	2745	34
48	Kurundu Oya	274	12 do	bro pek	760	66
49	Do	276	23 do	pekoe	1270	57
50	Do	278	1 ch	dust	90	33

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
51	Marguerita	280	10	hf-ch	bro pek	600	65
52	Do	282	9	do	pekoe	450	51
53	Do	284	17	do	pek sou	935	40
54	Oomar	286	4	ch	bro pek	400	48
55	Do	288	3	do	bro mix	300	28
56	Deeside	289	14	do	bro pek	1400	58 bid
57	Do	10	26	do	pekoe	2340	46 bid
58	Do	12	2	do	congou	195	36
59	Do	13	2	hf-ch	dust	140	27
60	Madooltenne	14	16	ch	bro pek	1760	47 bid
61	Do	16	16	do	pekoe	1600	37
62	Logan	18	21	hf-ch	bro pek	1050	68
63	Do	20	18	do	pekoe	810	56
64	Do	22	40	do	pek sou	1800	42
65	Do	24	8	do	sou	360	36
66	Do	26	8	do	dust	520	29
67	Gouravilla	27	2	do	pekoe	98	49
68	Kadienlena	28	1	ch	pek sou	80	40
69	Dickoya	29	45	do	pekoe	4140	44 bid
70	Cruden	31	11	do	sou	1045	35
71	Do	33	1	do	dust	100	26

Messrs A. H. Thompson & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 26th Nov., the undermentioned lots of Tea (46,484 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Kanangama	1	12	ch	bro pek	1260	47
2	Do	3	12	do	pekoe	1140	38
3	Do	5	14	do	pek sou	1260	34
4	D G A O (in estate mark)	7	21	do	bro pek	2100	62 bid
5	Do	9	13	do	pekoe	1300	48 bid
6	Do	11	25	do	pek sou	2500	39 bid
7	Do	13	2	do	congou	200	30
8	Do	14	2	do	dust	280	27 bid
9	Relugas	15	25	hf-ch	bro pek	1375	55 bid
10	Do	17	15	ch	pekoe	1650	42
11	Do	19	14	do	pek sou	1400	36
12	Agraoya	21	8	do	bro pek	800	52 bid
13	Do	23	8	do	pekoe	800	41 bid
14	Do	25	12	do	do No 2	1200	36 bid
15	Nahalma	27	23	hf-ch	bro pek	1265	51 bid
16	Do	29	23	ch	pekoe	2300	39 bid
17	Do	31	1	do	congou	100	30
18	G C	32	5	do	bro pek	475	49 bid
19	Do	34	7	do	pekoe	595	37 bid
20	J A (in estate mark)	36	16	hf-ch	bro pek	800	61 bid
21	Do	38	45	do	pekoe	2250	41 bid
22	A S	40	3	do	bro pek	195	45
23	P P	41	1	ch	bro pek	100	44
24	Do	42	11	do	pekoe	935	35 bid
25	B ae	44	23	do	bro pek	2300	45 bid
26	Do	46	13	do	pekoe	1300	33 bid
27	Kottagalla	48	7	hf-ch	bro or pek	420	55 bid
28	Do	50	15	ch	or pek	1350	48 bid
29	Star (in estate mark	52	16	do	bro pek	2080	34 bid
30	Do	54	18	do	pekoe	1620	36 bid
31	Do	56	6	do	pek sou	540	32 bid
32	F (in estate mark)	57	21	do	sou	1680	32 bid
33	St. M (in estate mark)	59	10	do	bro pek	500	60 bid
34	Do	61	9	hf-ch	pekoe	414	43 bid
35	Densworth	63	20	ch	bro pek	2000	53
36	Do	65	20	do	or pek	2000	43 bid
37	Do	67	36	do	or pek	3600	39 bid
38	Do	69	17	do	pekoe	1700	36 bid
39	Do	71	5	do	pek sou	500	34 bid
40	Do	72	2	do	bro tea	200	30

CEYLON COFFEE SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

Mincing Lane, October 31st, 1890.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane, up to 31st Oct. :—

Ex "Britannia"—Kumaradola, 16 bags 93s d; 1 88s; 12 88s 6d; 2 76s 6d.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 7th Nov. :—

Ex "Ping Suey"—Leangawelle, 1b 106s; 2c 105s; 1c 1b 108s 6d; 5c 1b 106s; 1c 1b 103s 6d; 1t 135s; 2 bags 1t 102s; 1b 127s; 1 bag 103s; 2 bags 97s. Sherwood, 1c 104s; 2 98s.

Ex "Navigator"—Beauvais, 1t 104s; 1t 102s; 1c 100s; 1b 103s; 1b 93s; 1b 95s; 1 bay 100s. Niabedda, 2c 107s; 1t 138s: 1c 100s; 1b 95s; 1c 91s; 2 bags 103s.

Ex "Traveller"—Niabedda, 2c 1t 107s.

Ex "Gulf of Lyons"—St. Leonards, 1t 93s; 3c 1b 90s 6d; 1b 92s; 1b 85s.

CEYLON CINCHONA SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Wilson, Smithett, & Co.'s Circular.*)

Mincing Lane, Nov. 7th, 1890.

Mark	Natural Stem	Renewed	Root
Holbrook	3d	4½d to 5d	...
Delrey	3d	...	...
Wewesse	2d	3½d to 4d	...
Yapame	...	5d	...
O B E C, St. Coombs	3½d	6½d	5½d
Stockholm	...	2½d to 3d	...
Sutton	2¾d	...	...
Wattagalla	1¾d	2½d	...
Morankande	1¼d to 1½d	3d	...
Dunsinane	...	5d to 5½d	...
Tillicoultry	3d	5d to 5½d	...
Huldemulle	2½d	4½d	2¼d
Hanipha	3d to 3½d	5½d to 8½d	...
Wavekelle	1¾d	...	...
Uva Estate	1¾d	2¾d to 3d	...
M C C Co.	...	4¼d to 4½d	...
Laymastotte	3½d	6d	...
Middleton	2d to 3d	...	...
Rangbodde	2¼d to 2½d	4d	...
O G	2½d to 3½d	...	...
	Officinalis.		
Eskdale	3d	7½d	7d
O B E C, St. Combes	4d	8½d	8d to 10d
Tulboddy	4d	...	...
Niabedda	...	8d	...
Uva Estate	3d	4d	...
Lauriston	3d	7d	6½d to 7d

CEYLON CACAO SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

Mincing Lane, Oct. 31st, 1890.

Ex "Arabia"—(GC), 10 bags 60s; 3 55s.

Ex "Oanfa"—Goonambil, 6 bags 92s 6d; 2 60s; 1 71s.

Ex "Britannia"—Maragalla, 13 bags 91s 6d; 5 64s; 3 50s; 16 86s 6d; 6 66s; 4 111s 6d.

CEYLON CARDAMOM SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

Mincing Lane, Oct. 31st, 1890.

Ex "Pak Ling"—Vicarton, 2 cases 2s 10d; 1 1s 8d; 1 9d; 2 bags 1s 4d.

Ex "Bellerophon"—Delpotonoya, 1 case 1s 8d.

Ex "Hispania"—Deakensland, 3 cases 1s 3d.

Ex "Benvenue"—(MG), 3 cases 1s 2d.

Ex "Peninsular"—(13), 10 cases 1s 2d; 4 1s 1d.

Ex "Duke of Devonshire"—Galaha, 1 case 2s 1d; 1 1s 9d; 2 1s 4d; 1 1s; 2 1s 7d. Katooloya, 1 case 2s 1d; 1 1s 7d; 3 1s 4d; 2 11½d. Katoolmoola, 2 cases 2s 4d; 1 1s 4d; 2 1s 6d; 3 11d. Midlands, 1 case 2s; 1 1s 7d; 1 1s 6d; 1 11d.

Ex "Pak Ling"—Kitoolmoola, 1 case 2s 9d; 1 2s 4d; 1 2s; 1 1s 9d: 1 1s.

Ex "Traveller"—Old Medegama, 4 cases 1s 8d; 1 1s 4d; 1 1s 7d. Malabar, 2 cases 1s 10d; 1 1s 7d.

Ex "Austral"—Deanstone, 1 case 2s 3d: 1 2s 1d; 1 1s 3d; 1 1s 2d; 1 1s 0½d. Kirklees, 1 case 2s; 1 1s 4d; 1 1s 3d; 1 1s 1d: 1 9d; 1 1s 6d; 1 1s 5d. Gampaha, 1 case 1s 9d; 1 1s 3d; 1 1s 6d; 1 1s; 1 8d.

Ex "Britannia"—New Peacock, 1 case 1s 9d; 1 1s 6d; 1 1s 3d.

Ex "Pak Ling"—(A&Co., 1 case 1s 3d; 1 1s 5d; 1 1s 6d.

Ex "Clan Macdonald"—(SM), 1 case 1s 8d:

"CEYLON OBSERVER" PRESS, COLOMBO.

TEA, COFFEE, CINCHONA, COCOA, AND CARDAMOM SALES.

No. 26.] COLOMBO, DECEMBER 17, 1890. {PRICE:—12½ cents each; 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies ½ rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

Mr. E. JOHN put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 26th Nov., the undermentioned lots of Tea (32,627 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Hangran Oya	34	1 ch	bro tea	100	29
2	Do	35	2 do	dust	300	28
3	Do	36	2 do	congou	180	31
4	Do	37	19 do	pek sou	1805	36 bid
5	Do	39	8 do	pekoe	760	43
6	Do	41	8 do	bro pek	880	50
7	F (in estate mark	43	12 do	fans	1260	31
8	Ivies	45	22 hf-ch	bro pek	1100	57
9	Do	47	32 do	pekoe	1440	44
10	Do	49	18 ch	pek sou	1620	35 bid
11	Do	51	2 hf-ch	dust	140	27
12	P	52	3 hf-ch	unas	150	29
13	Pate Raj·h	53	3 ch	bro pek	300	36
14	Do	54	1 hf-ch	pekoe	50	37
15	Do	55	1 ch	pek sou	90	34
16	G	56	10 hf-ch	bro mix	450	31
17	Great Valley	58	43 ch	bro pek	4300	52
18	Do	60	24 do	pekoe	2160	41
19	Do	62	32 do	pek sou	2720	38
20	Dickapittia	64	23 do	bro pek Nos. 1-23	2300	47
21	Do	66	18 hf-ch	bro pek ,, 24-41	912	40 bid
22	Do	68	22 ch	pekoe Nos. 42-63	1870	38 bid
23	Do	70	26 do	pek sou ,, 64-89	2210	33 bid
24	Do	72	2 do	dust ,, 90-1	266	27
25	Maddegedera	73	34 hf-ch	bro pek	1700	47 bid
26	Do	75	30 do	pekoe	1500	40
27	Do	77	1 do	dust	80	28
28	Kataboola	78	3 ch	sou	300	33
29	Do	79	4 do	bro mix	380	29
30	Yarrow	80	7 hf-ch	bro pek	448	60
31	Do	82	15 do	pekoe	900	45
32	Do	84	6 do	pek sou	336	38

Messrs. FORBES & WALKER put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 26th Nov., the undermentioned lots of Tea (88,780 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Downside	380	6 hf-ch	red leaf	300	28
2	Do	382	6 do	congou	300	30
3	Do	384	18 do	pek sou	900	34
4	Do	386	11 do	pekoe	550	38
5	Do	388	10 do	bro pek	500	45
6	Court Lodge	390	22 do	bro pek	1254	72 bid
7	Do	392	18 do	pekoe	846	66
8	Do	394	21 do	pek sou	945	52
9	Do	396	1 do	sou	47	33
10	Do	398	1 ch	dust	140	28
11	Citrus	400	7 hf-ch	bro pek	420	50
12	Do	402	16 do	pekoe	800	39
13	Do	404	11 do	pek sou	495	35
14	Do	406	3 ch	fans	244	27
15	Do	408	1 hf-ch	congou	50	30
16	Do	410	1 do	bro mix	43	25
17	Duckwari	412	5 ch	pekoe No. 2	500	33
18	Do	414	2 do	dust	280	29
19	Do	416	3 do	fans	384	29
20	Do	418	1 do	congou	85	29
	The Yataderia Tea Co., Limited.					
21	Yataderia	420	9 ch	bro pek	963	48
22	,,	422	23 do	pekoe	2139	37
	The Ceylon Tea Plantations Co., Limited.					
23	Mariawatte	424	43 ch	or pek	4065	49 bid
24	Do	426	48 do	pekoe	4320	39 bid
25	Do	428	20 do	pek sou	1600	37 bid
26	Hayes	430	30 hf-ch	bro or pek	1500	45 bid
27	Do	432	70 do	or pek	3500	40 bid
28	Do	434	88 do	pek sou	4400	37
29	Do	436	42 do	pekoe	2100	38
	The Ceylon Tea Plantation Co., Limited.					
30	Alton	438	13 do	or pek	585	65 bid
31	Do	440	8 ch	bro pek	880	65 bid
32	Do	442	15 do	pekoe	1350	48 bid
33	Do	444	13 do	pek sou No 1	1170	42
34	Alton	446	22 hf-ch	pek sou No 2	1100	38
35	Do	448	10 do	fans	1000	39
36	Do	450	8 hf-ch	dust	600	27
37	Do	452	8 do	bro tea	400	37
38	A	454	6 do	bro tea	270	29
39	D	456	4 do	pekoe	200	36
40	D	458	2 do	pek dust	106	29
41	Ukuwella	460	14 ch	bro pek	1470	51 bid
42	Do	462	13 do	pekoe	1300	42 bid
43	Do	464	13 do	pek sou	1235	40
44	Do	466	2 do	congou	200	32
45	Do	468	2 hf-ch	dust	150	28
46	K (iu estate mark)	470	1 ch			
			1 hf-ch	red leaf	96	26
47	Do	472	1 ch	congou	84	33
48	Middleton	474	33 hf-ch	bro pek	2145	56
49	Do	476	14 ch	pekoe	1400	43
	The Yataderia Tea Co., Limited.					
50		478	11 ch	bro pek	1177	46 bid
51		480	18 do	pekoe	1674	36 bid
52		482	12 do	pek scu	1056	34 bid
53		484	6 do	tro tea	558	33
54	Andaugodde	486	2 hf-ch	bro pek	120	44
55	Do	488	2 do	pekoe	78	37
56	Do	490	3 do	pek sou	141	35
57	K V	492	3 ch	congou	270	34
58	Do	494	3 do	fans	300	39
62	Galkadua	502	12 hf-ch	bro pek	600	44
63	Do	504	15 do	pekoe	750	36
64	Do	506	15 do	pek sou	750	35
65	Marlborough	508	9 ch	bro pek	900	57
66	Do	510	20 do	pekoe	2000	43
67	Do	512	6 do	pek sou	600	38
68	Do	514	1 do	dust	145	28
77	Avisawella	532	3 ch	unas	315	35
78	Do	534	2 do	sou	210	29
79	Queensland	536	5 do	pek fans	375	28
80	Madulkelly	538	2 do	sou	192	33
81	Do	540	1 do	pek fans	120	29
82	Do	542	1 do	fans	100	25
83	Bismark	544	2 do	dust	280	29
84	C & D	546	11 hf-ch	bro pek	660	71
85	Do	548	7 do	pekoe	392	49
86	D	550	4 do	pek sou	224	41
87	H (in estate mark)	552	2 do	bro pek	82	47 bid
88	Do	554	2 do	pekoe	80	38 bid
89	Do	556	4 do	pek sou	200	36 bid
90	Bandara-polla	558	25 do	or pek	1250	58
91	Do	560	40 do	pekoe	2000	43
92	Do	562	32 do	pek sou	1440	37
93	G A	564	1 ch	sou	87	29
94	Do	566	6 box			
			2 hf-ch	dust	308	25
95	Donside	568	5 ch	sou	425	31
96	Do	570	1 hf-ch	dust	70	27
97	D E	572	9 ch	pekoe	900	35
101	M	580	5 do	bro or pek	280	50
102	M	582	12 do	pekoe	595	36
103	M	584	2 do	pek sou	100	34
104	S S	586	6 ch	pekoe	600	34
105	H & H	588	4 do	bro mix	600	28

Messrs. SOMERVILLE & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 26th Nov., the undermentioned lots of Tea (25,640 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	S P R S	39	4 ch			
			11 hf-ch	pekoe	916	37 bid
2	Do	40	2 do	red leaf	88	23
3	B (in estate mark)	41	8 ch	bro pek	800	40 bid
4	Do	42	10 do	pekoe	1000	40 bid
5	Do	43	3 do			
			3 hf-ch	sou	450	26
6	Do	44	5 ch	bro mix	500	30
7	Do	45	1 do			
			2 hf-ch	dust	261	27

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
8	A W G	46	4 hf-ch	pek sou	182	33
9	Do	47	4 do	red leaf	104	26
10	Do	48	5 do			
			2 ch	bro mix	454	27
11	Kuruwitty	49	4 hf-ch	bro pek	216	60 bid
12	Do	50	7 do	pekoe	336	48
13	Do	51	10 do	pek sou	480	39
14	Do	52	4 do	sou	180	33
15	Do	53	4 do	bro tea	216	30
16	Do	54	1 do	dust	70	28
17	Do	55	1 do	congou	48	30
18	P M	56	1 ch			
			2 hf-ch	pekoe	228	26
19	Do	57	1 ch			
			1 hf-ch	sou	146	28
20	X	58	3 do	pek sou	150	27
21	Mousa	59	3 ch.	pek sou	288	31
22	Do	60	1 do			
			1 hf-ch	dust	185	27
23	Stinsford	61	4 ch	pek dust	470	27
24	H F	62	7 hf-ch	oro mix	413	28
25	K	63	1 do			
			1 box	pekoe	70	39
26	Silverton	64	9 hf-ch	or pek	495	49
27	Do	65	16 do	pekoe	800	42
28	Do	66	2 do	pek sou	100	35 bid
29	S	67	1 do	congou	50	28
30	S	68	1 do	pek dust	80	27 bid
31	Ovoca	69	20 do	bro pek	1100	71
32	Do	70	28 ch	pekoe	2800	57
33	Do	71	15 do	pek sou	1500	43
34	Y Z	72	13 hf-ch	pekoe	767	35
35	Do	73	15 do	pek sou	735	38
36	Do	74	8 ch	pek fans	1064	31
37	Do	75	2 do	dust	245	28
38	Do	76	2 do	congou	168	28
39	G M O	77	4 hf-ch	bro pek	240	46
40	Do	78	10 do	bro mix	600	28
41	D	79	1 do	pek sou	85	53 bid
42	D	80	1 do	bro tea	100	31
43	Wewesse	81	41 hf-ch	bro pek	2255	52 bid
44	Do	82	30 do	pek sou	1630	37 bid
45	Depedene	83	6 do	bro pek	300	54 bid
46	Do	84	12 do	pekoe	600	40 bid
47	Do	85	15 do	pek sou	750	37
48	H D	86	17 do	bro tea	850	33
49	Do	87	1 do	dust	80	27

Messrs. A. H. Thompson & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room, today, 3rd Dec., the undermentioned lots of Tea (39,662 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	K	1	11 hf-ch	bro pek	605	54
2	K	3	12 do	pekoe No. 1	600	41
3	K	5	30 do	pekoe	1350	39
4	K	7	31 do	pek sou	1395	35
5	K	9	2 do	pek dust	150	28
6	Woodeod	10	14 ch	bro pek	1470	50 bid
7	Do	12	14 do	pekoe	1400	38
8	Do	14	5 do	pek sou	475	34 bid
9	Do	16	1 do	dust	135	27
10	Nahalma	17	30 bf-ch	bro pek	1650	48
11	Do	19	28 ch	pekoe	2800	37 bid
12	Do	21	1 hf-ch	congou	60	30
13	Do	22	1 do	dust	75	28
14	W	23	1 do	bro pek	54	withd'n
15	W	24	1 do	pekoe	54	withd'n
16	Yaba Ella	25	18 do	bro pek	900	52
17	Do	27	19 do	pekoe	855	37
18	Do	29	1 do	dust	72	26
19	Do	30	1 do	coogou	54	27
24	C M	38	5 hf-ch	bro pek	275	45 bid
25	Do	40	18 do	pekoe	1620	38 bid
26	Do	42	6 do	pek sou	540	31 bid
27	Nahalma	44	59 ch	pekoe	5900	38
28	Relugas	46	25 hf-ch	bro pek	1375	46 bid
29	Do	48	12 ch	pekoe	1320	38 bid
30	Do	50	13 do	pek sou	1300	32 bid
31	Do	52	3 hf-ch	dust	213	27
32	Lavant	53	12 ch	bro pek	1200	43 bid
33	Do	55	26 do	pekoe	2080	34 bid
34	Do	57	2 do	dust	260	28
35	F, in estate mark	58	31 do	sou	2480	32
36	L	60	1 do	bro mix	80	25
37	A G C		2 hf-ch	dust	1600	27

Mr. E. John put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 3rd Dec., the undermentioned lots of Tea (72,968 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
1	Calverton	86	2 ch	dust	240	27
	Do	87	1 do	fans	100	31
3	D K	88	7 hf-ch	sou	350	36
4	Do	90	6 do	fans	300	88
5	Do	102	8 do	bro tea	400	30
6	Do	104	1 do	dust	70	27
7	E W	105	5 do	dust	350	28
8	Do	106	8 do	cougou	400	31
9	Mocha	108	42 hf-ch	bro pek	2310	60 bid
10	Do	110	33 ch	pekoe	3300	56
11	Do	112	12 do	pek sou	1140	44
12	Abbotsford	114	33 do	bro pek	3300	52 bid
13	Do	116	22 do	pekoe	2200	43 bid
14	Do	118	15 do	pek sou	1500	36 bid
15	Dunbar	120	17 do	bro pek	1700	50 bid
16	Do	122	17 do	pekoe	1615	38 bid
17	F T	124	45 hf-ch	bro pek	2250	withd'n
18	Do	126	13 do	pekoe	650	withd'n
19	Do	128	15 ch	pek sou	1350	withd'n
20	Do	130	1 do			
			2 hf-ch	bro mix	160	withd'n
21	D H	131	18 do	bro pek	912	37 bid
22	Kadienlane	133	38 ch	bro pek	3420	50 bid
23	Do	135	43 do	pekoe	3440	39 bid
24	Do	137	32 do	pek sou	2560	36 bid
25	Do	139	1 do	dust	130	28
26	Labugama	140	20 bf-ch	bro pek	800	58
27	Do	142	28 do	pekoe	1120	39
28	Do	144	2 do	pek dust	150	29
32	Ainoor	151	2 hf-ch	bro or pek	100	44
33	Do	152	18 do	bro pek	900	45
34	Do	154	18 do	pekoe	900	37
35	Do	156	2 do	sou	100	30
36	Do	157	2 do	fans	120	29
37	H J R	158	13 ch	bro pek	1235	48 bid
38	Do	160	19 do	pekoe	1520	39
39	Do	162	13 do	pek sou	1105	35 bid
40	F F	170	2 do	bro mix	194	26
41	Do	171	2 do	dust	250	27
42	Albion	172	34 do	bro pek	3570	51 bid
43	Do	174	31 do	pekoe	2914	39 bid
44	Do	176	17 do	pek sou	1530	41
45	Do	178	3 do	dust	255	28
46	Agra Ouvah	179	33 hf-ch	bro pek	1650	53 bid
47	Do	181	32 do	pekoe	1440	39 bid
48	Do	183	9 do	bro pek fans	693	30
49	Poogoda	185	8 do	bro pek	400	33
50	Do	187	15 do	pekoe	675	31
51	Do	189	12 do	pek sou	540	28
52	Madooltenne	191	13 ch	bro pek	1430	45 bid
53	Do	193	17 do	pekoe	1700	33 bid
54	Browolow	195	1 do	dust	140	28
55	B T	196	36 do	bro tea	3240	33
56	Penrhos	198	13 hf-ch	bro pek	780	65 bid
57	Do	200	24 do	pekoe	1410	50
58	Do	202	2 do	pek sou	1400	42

Messrs. Somerville & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 3rd Dec., the undermentioned lots of Tea (18,132 lb.), which sold at under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	Kattukitula	88	1 hf-ch	bro pek	58	43 bid
2	Do	89	2 do	pekoe	94	37
3	Do	90	3 do	pek sou	120	32 bid
4	J J S, in estate mark	91	3 ch	bro pek	300	36 bid
5	Do	92	2 hf-ch	pekoe	100	30 bid
6	Do	93	1 ch	pek sou	90	34
7	W V, in estate mark	94	4 do	unas	400	8 bid
8	Do	95	1 hf-ch	fans	50	29
9	S S	96	3 ch			
			3 hf-ch	sou	450	24 bid
10	Do	97	5 ch	bro mix	500	27 bid
11	Do	98	1 do			
			2 hf-ch	dust	261	26 bid
12	Do	99	1 ch			
			2 hf-ch	pekoe	228	out
13	Do	100	1 ch			
			1 hf-ch	sou	146	out
14	Narangoda	1	30 ch	unas	3000	37 bid
15	Do	2	2 hf-ch	dust	120	27
16	R S	3	4 ch			
			6 hf-ch	pekoe	651	36 bid
17	A A	4	9 ch	pekoe	900	28 bid

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
18	P O	5	3 hf-ch	bro pek	168	44 bid
19	Do	6	7 do	unas	348	33 bid
20	Do	7	1 do	dust	57	27
21	M	8	1 do	unas	35	35
22	C	9	31 do	bro mix	1705	29 bid
23	Kuruwitty	10	5 do	bro pek	270	55
24	Do	11	2 do	pekoe	102	42
25	Do	12	11 do	pek sou	550	36 bid
26	Do	13	7 do	unas	371	36
27	Do	14	1 do	congou	40	32
28	Do	15	1 do	dust	76	29
29	Do	16	2 do	red leaf	100	28
30	T, in estate mark	17	2 do	sou	100	33
31	Do	18	15 do	unas	750	35 bid
32	Do	19	1 do	mixed	52	32
33	Do	20	2 do	dust	160	27
34	Lyndhurst	21	11 ch	bro pek	1100	48 bid
35	Do	22	15 do	pekoe	1350	37 bid
36	Do	23	17 do	pek sou	1530	31 bid
37	Do	24	1 do	dust	120	27
38	Mapitigama	25	4 do	bro pek	400	48 bid
39	Do	26	6 do	pekoe	540	37 bid
40	Do	27	8 do	pek sou	720	32 bid
41	Do	28	1 do	dust	120	27

Messrs. Forbes & Walker put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 3rd Dec., the undermentioned lots of Tea (87,886 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Aldie	590	2 ch	dust	200	28
2	Do	592	1 do	congou	100	33
3	Do	594	1 do	congou	77	33
4	L	596	7 hf-ch	unas	490	38
10	P	8	4 hf-ch	bro pek	175	55 bid
11	Do	10	10 do	pekoe	500	38
12	Do	12	1 do	dust	60	28
13	Mausakellie	14	33 do	bro pek	3980	50 bid
14	Do	16	33 ch	pekoe	130	10 bid
15	Do	18	1 do	dust	093	24
16	Gona Adika	20	19 hf-ch	bro pek	1045	55 bid
17	Do	22	68 do	pekoe	3400	39 bid
18	Do	24	12 do	pek sou	540	35 bid
19	Meddetenne	26	4 do	bro pek	200	54
20	Do	28	3 ch	pekoe	300	41
21	Do	30	5 do	pek sou	500	36
22	Do	32	2 hf-ch	dust	120	28
23	Do	34	1 do	congou	50	33
24	Clunes	36	28 do	bro pek	1400	48
25	Do	38	50 do	pekoe	2250	36 bid
26	Do	40	21 do	pek sou	1050	34
27	Dehiowitta	42	18 ch	bro pek	1890	48
28	Do	44	31 do	pekoe	3100	36 bid
29	Do	46	17 do	pek sou	1615	35
30	Sogama	48	3 do	or pek	240	57 bid
31	Do	50	2 do	bro or pek	180	57 bid
32	Do	52	3 do	bro pek	270	62 bid
33	M C	54	10 do	unas	1000	26
34	Norwood	56	2 do	unas	200	35 bid
35	Monaco	58	1 do	dust	170	26
	The Yataderia Tea Company, Limited.					
36	Yataderia	60	14 ch	bro pek	1498	48
37	Do	62	17 do	pekoe	1700	38
38	Do	64	16 do	pek sou	1408	35
39	Do	66	5 do	bro tea	465	29
40	H E P, (in estate mark	68	17 hf-ch	bro pek	1020	61 bid
41	Do	70	39 do	pekoe	2145	50
42	Do	72	21 do	pek sou	1050	41
43	Do	74	2 do	dust	160	30
44	Columbia	76	20 do	bro pek	1200	69 bid
45	Do	78	18 do	pekoe	900	54
46	Do	80	3 do	pek sou	150	39
47	Do	82	2 do	dust	160	30
48	Rickarton	84	15 do	dust	1125	29
49	Do	86	2 do	bro tea	112	21
50	L, in estate mark	88	1 box	or pek	32	28
51	Do	90	1 do	pek sou	34	28
52	G L, in estate mark	92	22 ch	bro pek	2200	52
53	Do	94	16 do	pekoe	1440	41
54	Do	96	9 do	pek sou	720	36
55	Attabage	98	4 hf-ch	pek fan	300	29
56	Do	100	5 do	bro mix	225	30
57	Thornfield	102	27 do	bro pek	1620	61
58	Do	104	25 ch	pekoe	2500	42 bid
59	Do	106	12 do	pek sou	1176	38
60	Do	108	3 hf-ch	pk dust	240	29
61	Goomera	110	4 ch	red leaf	400	28
62	Do	112	5 do	dust	700	28

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
69	Patiagama	126	10 ch	bro pek	1000	56
70	Do	128	24 do	pekoe	2280	40
71	Do	130	1 do	pek sou	95	35
72	Do	132	4 do	bro pek No 2	400	52
73	Do	134	4 do	dust	570	28
74	Do	136	1 do	red leaf	70	26
75	Avisawella	138	2 do	unas	210	31
76	Do	140	5 do	dust	750	27
77	H, in estate mark	142	2 hf-ch	bro pek	82	44
78	Do	144	2 do	pekoe	80	38
79	Heliers	146	6 ch	bro tea	600	28
80	Do	148	12 hf-ch	bro pek fans	960	28
81	Amblakande	150	9 ch	bro or pek	900	46
82	Do	152	11 do	pekoe	990	38
83	Do	154	3 do	pek sou	270	33
84	Do	156	4 do	sou	360	30
85	Do	158	1 do	bro mix	100	25
86	Becherton	160	4 do	bro pek	400	47
87	Do	162	12 do	pekoe	1140	38
90	K C, in estate mark	168	8 hf-ch	pek fans	400	40
91	Do	170	6 do	bro pek sou	300	32
92	Horagaskelle	172	5 do	bro pek	280	48
93	Do	174	6 do	pekoe	312	37
94	Do	176	11 do	pek sou	638	32
95	Do	178	1 do	congou	56	26
96	Do	180	2 do	bro mix	148	29
97	Farnham	182	23 do	bro or pek	1150	61
98	Do	184	25 do	pekoe	1125	46
99	Do	186	51 do	pek sou	2295	37
100	Do	188	5 do	fans	300	29
101	Do	190	1 do	dust	65	26
102	Do	192	17 do	bro tea	765	30
	The Yatiyantota Tea Company Limited.					
103	Polatagama	194	23 hf-ch	bro pek	1380	59
104	Do	196	49 do	pekoe	2450	46
105	Do	198	58 do	pek sou	2900	38
106	Abamalla	200	15 do	bro mix	900	33
107	Do	202	7 do	dust	490	28
108	Rambodde	204	12 do	bro pek	660	56
109	Do	206	12 do	pekoe	600	50
110	Do	208	14 do	pek sou	700	42
111	Do	210	1 do	congou	50	32
112	Do	212	1 do	bro tea	70	27
113	Palmerston	214	3 do	bro pek	195	59
114	Do	216	10 ch	pekoe	1000	45
115	Do	218	8 do	pek sou	800	42
116	Macaldenia	220	1 do 2 box	bro mix	121	32

Mr. E. John put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 10th Dec., the undermentioned lots of Tea (46,712 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	N	204	4 ch	bro mix	400	24
2	Killaloo	206	46 do	sou	4140	30
3	Do	208	25 do	unas	2000	22
4	Anchor, in estate mark	210	37 hf-ch	bro pek	2035	60
5	Do	212	27 ch	pekoe	2700	44 bid
6	Do	214	15 do	pek sou	1500	38 bid
7	Mocha	216	20 do	pekoe	2000	52 bid
8	Agra Oya	218	29 hf-ch	bro pek	1305	56 bid
9	Do	220	23 do	pekoe	1020	42 bid
10	Do	222	23 do	pek sou	1035	38 bid
11	Do	224	5 do	bro pek fans	350	31
12	Ossington	225	11 do	bro pek	550	44
13	Do	227	8 do	pekoe	400	39
14	Do	229	3 do	pek sou	150	35
15	Poogoda	230	43 do	bro pek	2150	28
16	Do	232	30 do	pekoe	1350	29
17	Do	234	12 do	pek sou	540	28
18	Kurundu Oya	236	3 hf-ch	bro pek	195	56
19	Do	237	7 do	pekoe	420	41
21	Logan	241	21 do	bro pek	1050	55 bid
22	Do	243	18 do	pekoe	810	43 bid
23	Do	245	30 do	pek sou	1350	38 bid
24	Do	247	9 do	sou	405	35
25	Do	249	5 do	dust	325	30
33	L	263	7 ch	fans	1050	29
34	L	264	6 do	congou	570	41
35	L	266	2 do	dust	335	26

Messrs A. H. Thompson & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 10th Dec., the undermentioned lots of Tea (44,803 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Mohedin	1	3 bf-ch	bro pek	150	56
2	Do	2	4 do	pekoe	160	39
3	Do	3	5 do	pek sou	200	34
4	Do	5	1 do	congou	45	31
5	Do	6	2 do	red leaf	74	28
6	Do	7	1 do	fans	50	28
7	Kanangama	8	14 ch	bro pek	1470	48 bid
8	Do	10	12 do	pekoe	1140	40
9	Do	12	24 do	pek sou	2160	34
10	Torrington	14	17 do	bro or pek	1870	60
11	Do	16	30 ch	bro pek	3300	46 bid
12	Do	18	37 do	pekoe	3700	41
13	Do	20	36 do	pek sou	3240	38
14	Do	22	10 hf-ch	dust	800	31
15	Nabalma	24	29 do	bro pek	1595	54
16	Do	26	30 ch	pekoe	3000	39
17	Do	28	3 bf-ch	congou	165	30
18	Do	29	1 do	dust	75	28
22	Agraoya	36	14 ch	bro pek	1400	50
23	Do	38	13 do	pekoe No 1	1300	40
24	Do	40	25 do	do No 2	2500	35
25	Do	42	1 do	dust	100	28
26	W	43	1 hf-ch	bro pek	54	43
27	W	44	1 do	pekoe	54	37
28	Ettapolla	45	16 do	bro pek	880	51
29	Do	47	18 do	pekoe	990	40
37	Dunnotar	61	20 ch	broken	2000	40 bid
38	Do	63	44 hf-ch	or pek	2200	54 bid
39	Do	65	7 ch	pekoe	630	39
40	Do	67	2 do	sou	200	33
41	Do	68	1 do	dust	110	26
42	G H K, in estate mark Ceylon	69	5 hf-ch	pek sou	225	32
43	Do	70	5 do	sou	225	26
44	Do	71	2 do	pek fans	120	28

Messrs. Somerville & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 10th Dec, the undermentioned lots of Tea (47,306 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	W V A	29	6 ch	bro tea	600	27
9	St. Andrew's	37	20 do	or pek	1320	66
10	Do	38	22 do	bro pek	1430	47
11	Do	39	38 do	pekoe	1431	44
12	Ella K, in estate mark	40	10 ch	pekoe	1000	42
13	Do	41	6 do	bro tea	600	30
15	Malgolla	43	49 do	bro pek	2695	57
16	Do	44	56 do	pekoe	2800	43 bid
17	Do	45	79 do	pek sou	3555	36 bid
18	Do	46	29 do	bro tea	1595	35
19	Do	47	3 do	sou	135	32
20	Do	48	9 do	dust	585	30
21	Allakolla	49	26 do	bro pek	1690	57
22	Do	50	30 ch	pekoe	3150	39 bid
23	Do	51	20 do	pek sou	2000	36
24	Roseneath	52	27 bf-ch	bro pek	1710	51 bid
25	Do	53	15 ch	pekoe	1575	39 bid
26	Do	54	15 do	pek sou	1500	36
27	Wereagalla	55	12 do	bro pek	1200	58
28	Do	56	14 do	pekoe	1190	42
29	Do	57	16 do	pek sou	1280	36
30	Do	58	2 hf-ch	bro tea	100	32
31	Do	59	1 do	dust	75	28
32	A H A	60	4 ch	unas	400	38
33	K V	61	2 do	bro pek	200	41 bid
34	Do	62	2 do	pekoe	210	33
35	Do	63	3 do	pek sou	270	29 bid
36	Do	64	4 do	bro mix	424	28
37	D B	65	5 hf-ch	pek dust	380	29
38	Do	66	8 do	pek fans	520	31
39	Do	67	3 do	pekoe	126	33
40	J J H S	68	6 do	bro pek	328	33 bid
41	Do	69	2 ch	pekoe No. 1	205	34 bid
42	Do	70	4 do	pekoe	363	33 bid
43	P	71	4 hf-ch	or pek	175	56 bid
44	B F	72	1 ch			
			1 hf-ch	dust	210	29
45	C T M	73	4 ch	bro mix	360	28
46	Do	74	3 bf-ch	dust	210	28
47	Panmure	75	10 ch	bro pek	1100	56
48	Do	76	15 do	pekoe	1575	44
49	Do	77	10 do	pek sou	1000	37
50	Panmure	78	1 ch	dust	140	28
51	Do	79	1 do	bro mix	120	27
52	D G	80	8 hf-ch	bro mix	400	29 bid
53	Do	81	4 do	dust	240	29
54	Do	82	5 do	fans	275	31
55	Do	83	3 do	bro pek fans	165	34
56	B B	84	8 ch	bro pek	800	37 bid
58	F	86	2 do			
			1 hf-ch	bro tea	277	26
59	F	87	6 box			
			2 hf-ch	pek fans	308	27

CEYLON COFFEE SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

Mincing Lane, November 14th, 1890.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 14th Nov.:—

Ex "City of Canterbury"—Concordia, 1b 104s; 5c 103s; 1t 122s; 1b 94s; 1 bag 103s.

Ex "Clan Fraser"—North Matale. 1c 103s; 3c 102s; 1c 1t 100s; 1c 98s; 1 bag 99s; 2c 1b 107s 6d; 4c 103s 6d; 1t 100s 6d; 1t 130s; 2 bags 102s; 7 89s: 2 80s; 1 80s 6d; 1 84s 6d; 1 71s 6d; 18 92s 6d; 4 80s; 2 80s 6d; 2 84s 6d; 1 71s 6d.

Ex "Orizaba"—Dynevor T, 3 60s 6d.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane, up to 21st Nov.:—

Ex "Clan Fraser"—Gonakelle, 1b 105s 6d; 1c 101s; 1t 98s; 1b 109s; 1b 91s; 1b 89s.

Ex "Iberia"—Delmar (OBEC), 1b 108s.

Ex 'Sarpedon"—Brooksido, 1c 1t 108s 6d; 3c 1b 105s 6d; 1c 1b 135s; 1c 99s 6d; 1 bag 103s. (ST&LC B), 1b 97s 6d; 1b 94s 6d; 1b 99s 6d; 6 bags 91s; 2 bags 94s 6d.

Ex "Navigator"—WP, 1c 104s; 3c 102s; 2c 100s; 1t 117s; 1c 98s; 1 bag 98s.

Ex "Astronomer"—Large Kelburne, 6c 1t 110s; 4c 1b 106s; 1b 98s; 1c 1b 98s 6d; 2b 125s 6d; 1 bag 104s.

Ex "Clan Fraser"—Keenagahaella, 1b 106s; 3c 105s 6d; 2c 102s 6d; 1b 97s; 1b 120s; 1b 97s; 1 bag 101s.

Ex "Ganges"—Craig, 2c 99s 6d; 5c 99s; 1b 98s 6d; 1c 93s (JMK), 1c 2t 84s 6d; 2t 1b 81s.

Ex "Sarpedon"—Hillside, 2c 106s 6d; 7c 1b 102s; 1b 136s; 1b 97s; 2 bags 103s.

Ex "Sultana"—PEA GHI B, 3 bags 109s.

Ex "Sarpedon"—Ouvah GA, 2b 103s 6d; 3c 1t 98s; 1t 1b 93s; 2 bags 98s. Ouvah AG, 3b 1c 1t 96s 6d; 1b 1 bag 82s; 1 bag 93s. Ouvah NG, 1c 104s; 1c 102s; 1b 98s; 2b 94s. Ouvah BJ, 1b 100s; 1c 1t 1b 95s; 1b 79s.

Ex "Cuzco"—Sirigalla, 31 bags 93s 6d; 4 82s 6d; 2 98s 6d; 10 78s 6d.

CEYLON CACAO SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

Mincing Lane, Nov 21st, 1890.

Ex "Cuzco"—Sirigalla, 8 bags 104s 6d; 1 68s.

Ex "City of Canterbury"—Maria, 12 bags 100s.

CEYLON CARDAMOM SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

Mincing Lane, Nov. 14th, 1890.

Ex "Austral"—Koba Nellay, 2 cases 1s 4d.

Ex "Port Augusta"—(OBEC), 4 boxes 1s 4d; 1 1s 2d; 1 9d; 3 1s 9d; 1 1s 4d; 3 1s 2d: 1 1s 6d; 1 1s 5d.

Ex "Austral"—(OBEC), 3 boxes 1s 8d; 1 1s 7d; 2 1s 3d.

Ex "Port Caroline"—Malabar, 1 case 1s 2d.

Ex "Carriage"—(C), 1 packet 1s.

Ex "Ping Suey"—Sherwood, 4 cases 2s; 2 2s 4d; 3 1s 6d; 2 1s 7d; 2 11d; 5 2s 8d; 3 2s 1d; 2 1s 6d; 2 1s 7d; 2 1s 8d; 3 1s 2d; 2 1s 6d.

"CEYLON OBSERVER" PRESS, COLOMBO.

No. 1.] COLOMBO, JANUARY 6, 1891. { PRICE:—12½ cents each; 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies ½ rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

Messrs. FORBES & WALKER put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 10th Dec., the undermentioned lots of Tea (130,256 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Ismalle	222	1 ch	bro mix	56	30
2	Do	224	2 do	dust	210	27
3	Glengariffe	226	3 do	bro tea	300	37
4	Do	228	2 do	dust	174	29
5	Fettercsso	230	2 ch	sou	190	24
6	Do	232	1 do	dust	145	26
7	Sembawatte	234	26 hf-ch	pek fans	1430	30
8	Clonlara	236	1 box	pekoe	25	44
9	Do	238	1 hf-ch			
			1 box	fans	80	28
10	Do	240	2 hf-ch	dust	130	26
11	Do	242	3 do	bro tea	135	31
12	Essdale	244	21 ch	bro pek	2100	56
13	Do	246	18 do	pekoe	1440	42
14	Do	248	17 do	pek sou	1360	38
15	Halpantenne	250	2 do	bro pek	180	46
16	Do	252	2 do	pekoe	200	35
17	Do	254	9 do	pekoe No 2	900	33
18	Do	256	2 do	sou	185	31
19	Do	258	2 do	pek fans	200	27
20	Mukeloya	260	10 hf-ch	bro pek	600	55
21	Do	262	9 do	pekoe	495	40
22	Do	264	13 do	pek sou	650	37
23	Tonacombe	266	11 ch	bro pek	1210	57
24	Do	268	19 do	pekoe	1805	49
25	Do	270	11 do	pek sou	990	39
26	Do	272	4 do	sou	360	35
27	Do	274	1 do	bro tea	100	33
28	Do	276	3 do	dust	240	28
29	D D, r in estate mark	278	2 do	bro pek	200	47 bid
30	Do	280	1 do	pekoe	100	39
31	Do	282	7 do	pek sou	700	34
32	Do	284	1 do	dust	122	26
33	Do	286	1 do	bro tea	60	28
34	Luccombe	288	61 do	bro or pek	5490	43 bid
35	Do	290	70 do	pekoe	6300	36 bid
36	Do	292	46 do	pek sou	4140	31 bid
37	Do	294	5 do	pek fan	450	28
	(The Yataderia Tea Company, Limited.)					
38	Yataderia	296	11 do	bro pek	1177	51
39	Do	298	18 do	pekoe	1674	39
40	Do	300	12 do	bro pek	1308	51
41	Do	302	36 do	pekoe	3600	40
42	Do	304	12 do	pek sou	1080	35
43	Ingiriya	306	9 do	pekoe	900	41
44	Do	308	1 hf-ch	pek sou	50	40
45	Do	310	1 do	dust	50	29
46	V O	312	3 ch	dust	336	27
47	Do	314	3 do	bro tea	330	25
48	I G	316	5 do	sou	450	34
49	Do	318	1 do	bro tea	120	28
50	Kerrimettia	320	2 do	bro tea	208	36
51	Do	322	3 do	bro mix	312	36
52	Do	324	1 do	dust	144	29
53	H	326	10 hf-ch	unas	500	31
54	N, in estate mark	328	19 do	dust	1425	28
57	Muligusenv	334	2 do	bro tea	222	28
58	Do	336	3 do	dust	429	28
59	H S	338	9 do	pekoe	900	28
60	Do	340	2 hf-ch	sou	100	32
61	Do	342	1 do	dust	65	27
62	P A W T	344	1 do	bro mix	57	31
63	Do	346	2 ch	dust	200	28
64	Do	348	1 hf-ch	red leaf	61	29
65	Attsbage	350	4 do	pek fans	300	30
66	Do	352	4 do	bro mix	180	29
67	B & D	354	1 ch	green tea	133	25
68	Palamcotta	356	3 do	red leaf	300	27
69	Do	358	3 hf-ch	dust	240	29
70	P A W	360	6 do	dust	492	28
71	Do	362	3 do	pek dust	248	28
72	Do	364	2 do	dust	144	27
73	Do	366	4 ch	red leaf	400	28
74	Dehiowita	368	13 do	bro pek	1365	51
75	Dehiowita	370	21 ch	pekoe	2100	39
76	Do	372	13 do	pek sou	1235	36
77	Winsley	374	7 hf-ch	bro or pek	350	53
78	Do	376	9 do	pekoe	450	43
79	Bagatelle	378	6 do	bro or pek	330	50
80	Do	380	9 do	pekoe	450	43
81	Do	382	1 do	dust	52	28
82	Berragalla	384	2 ch	bro tea	166	39
83	Aldie	386	9 do	pek sou	810	42
84	Do	388	3 do	dust	300	29
85	Mousakande	390	10 do	bro pek	1000	52
86	Do	392	12 do	pekoe	1080	39
87	Do	394	5 do	pek sou	450	36
88	Radella	396	35 ch	bro pek	3500	52
89	Do	398	30 do	pekoe	2400	40
90	Do	400	27 do	pek sou	2160	37
91	A A, in estate mark	402	1 do			
			2 hf-ch	pekoe	228	26
92	Do	404	4 ch			
			4 bf-ch	red leaf	594	21
93	H	406	3 do			
			1 box	bro pek	137	30
95	H	410	3 ch			
			1 bf-ch	pek No 1	306	28
96	H	412	3 ch	sou	242	27
97	H	414	1 do	fans	81	28
98	H	416	1 bf-ch	red leaf	50	285
99	Harangalla	418	36 ch	bro pek	3600	52
100	Do	420	39 do	pekoe	3705	47
101	Do	422	29 do	pek sou	2610	35
105	Chestrford	430	19 do	bro pek	1140	49 bid
106	Do	432	28 do	pekoe	1400	34 bid
111	Deemally	442	10 do	bro or pek	500	58 bid
112	Do	444	24 ch	unas	2400	32 bid
113	Do	446	1 do	sou	88	32
114	Elfindale	448	88 hf-ch	bro pek	4400	49
115	Do	450	87 do	pekoe	3480	39
116	Do	452	35 do	pek sou	1400	36
117	Portmore	454	66 ch	bro pek	7260	57 bid
118	Do	456	27 do	pekoe	2700	44 bid
119	P	458	2 do	fans	184	30
121	Avisawella	462	25 box	bro or pek	500	63 bid
122	Do	464	15 ch	bro pek	1500	50 bid
123	Do	466	14 do	pekoe	1260	41
124	Do	468	38 do	pek sou	3420	38
125	Do	470	4 do	sou	420	31
126	Do	472	3 do	bulk	315	32
127	Bandarapolla	474	40 hf-ch	bro pek	2000	58
128	Do	476	32 do	pekoe	1600	38
129	Galawatte	478	4 do	red leaf	204	25
130	Do	480	3 do	pek dust	180	27
131	Laxapanagalle	482	2 do	red leaf	102	23
132	C F, in estate mark	484	24 do	bro pek	1200	72 bid
133	Do	486	41 ch	pekoe	3075	52 bid
134	Do	488	8 do	pek sou	600	41 bid
135	Do	490	1 hf-ch	sou	49	36
136	Do	492	1 ch	dust	120	32
137	R	494	3 do	dust	400	29
138	R	496	2 do	bro mix	180	23

Mr. E. JOHN put up for Sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 17th Dec., the undermentioned lots of Tea (83,625 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Yshala Kela	267	9 hf-ch	red leaf	450	28
2	L V	269	1 ch			
			1 hf-ch	dust	225	29
3	Do	270	8 ch	pek sou	720	34
4	Do	272	4 do	pekoe	360	35 bid
5	Do	274	35 do	bro pek	3500	45 bid
6	Whyddon	276	11 hf-ch	bro pek	605	54 bid
7	Do	278	4 ch	pekoe	440	42
8	Do	280	5 do	pek sou	500	37
9	Eilandhu	282	5 hf-ch	bro or pek	275	42
10	Do	284	21 ch	bro pek	1575	47
11	Do	286	18 do	pekoe	1350	37
12	Do	288	12 do	pek sou	900	34
13	Do	290	1 hf-ch	bro tea	50	25

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
14	Great Valley	10	40	ch	bro pek	4000	51
15	Do	12	24	do	pekoe	2280	40
16	Do	14	43	do	pek sou	3870	36 bid
17	Mocha	16	49	hf-ch	bro pek	2695	60
18	Do	18	18	do	dust	1620	28
19	H J R	20	13	ch	bro pek	1235	47 bid
20	Gonavy	22	29	do	bro pek	2900	63
21	Do	24	6	do	pekoe	540	46
22	Do	26	7	do	pek sou	630	43
23	Do	28	1	hf-ch	dust	75	29
24	Kadlenlena	29	28	ch	bro pek	2520	49 bid
25	Do	31	28	do	pekoe	2240	39 bid
26	Do	33	21	do	pek sou	1680	36
27	Do	35	1	do	dust	130	28
28	Do	36	10	do	unas	900	36 bid
29	B T	38	46	do	bro mix	4140	31
30	Albion	40	30	do	bro pek	3150	52 bid
31	Do	42	24	do	pekoe	2280	40
32	Do	44	16	do	pek sou	1472	35 bid
33	Do	46	3	hf-ch	dust	258	28
34	Orange Field P N R	47	6	do	bro pek	300	48
35	Do	49	27	do	pekoe	1215	37
36	Do	51	8	do	sou	400	27
37	Alnoor	53	1	do	bro or pek	50	44
38	Do	54	9	do	bro pek	450	46
39	Do	56	10	do	pekoe	500	36
40	Do	58	2	do	sou	100	30
41	Do	59	2	do	unas	80	31
42	Do	60	1	do	fans	60	30
43	Do	61	1	do	dust	65	23
44	Galkandewatte	62	28	ch	bro pek	2800	58
45	Do	64	34	do	pekoe	3060	49 bid
46	G K W	63	1	do	bro tea	90	28
47	Do	67	3	do	dust	240	27
48	Do	68	1	do	red leaf	100	7 bid
49	Manikwatte	69	19	do	bro pek	950	49
50	Do	71	14	do	pekoe	1330	39
51	Bittacy	73	20	hf-ch	bro pek	1200	53
52	Do	75	32	do	pekoe	1920	40
53	Hattangalla	77	17	ch	bro pek	1802	48 bid
54	Do	79	33	do	pekoe	3300	37
55	Do	81	14	do	pek sou	1372	34 bid
56	B, in estate mark	83	3	hf-ch	congou	180	32 bid
57	Do	84	1	do	dust	90	27
58	Elston	85	4	do	congou	200	24
59	Do	86	3	do	dust	210	26
64	Ayr	104	18	hf-ch	bro pek	810	55
65	Do	106	22	do	pekoe	880	39
66	Do	108	25	do	pek sou	1000	35
67	Do	110	3	do	congou	129	25
68	Do	111	2	do	pek fans	100	29
69	Do	112	2	do	pek dust	142	28
71	Lawrence	114	69	hf-ch	sou	3105	30 bid
72	Killaloo	116	36	ch	unas	3240	27 bid

Messrs. E. Benham & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 17th Dec., the undermentioned lots of Tea (925 lb.) which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Norton	33	4	hf-ch	pekoe	200	34 bid
2	Do	35	1	do	congou	45	28
3	W O	37	4	ch	fans	480	29 bid
4	Do	39	2	do	bro tea	200	26

Messrs. A. H. Thompson & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today 17th Dec., the undermentioned lots of Tea (57,097 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Glanrbos	1	4	ch	bro pek	380	45 bid
2	Do	2	15	do	pekoe	1275	38 bid
3	Do	4	9	do	pek sou	720	32
4	Do	6	2	do	congou	160	31
5	K	7	47	hf-cb	pek sou	2115	33
6	K	9	4	do	dust	260	27
7	D E C, in estate mark	10	5	do	red leaf	250	25
8	Do	11	1	do	fans	45	28
9	Carney	12	5	do	bro pek	375	50
10	Do	13	7	do	pekoe	350	36
11	Do	15	15	do	pek sou	750	33
12	A S C, in estate mark	17	4	hf-ch	fans	200	30
13	Do	18	1	do	unas	55	35
14	Do	19	1	do	dust	70	28
15	Do	20	2	do	red leaf	100	25
18	Nahalma	21	35	do	bro or pek	1925	51 bid
19	Do	23	3	ch	bro pek	270	40
20	Do	24	32	do	pekoe	3200	36
21	Do	26	2	hf-ch	congou	120	28
22	Do	27	1	do	dust	75	28
23	Comillah	28	12	hf-ch	bro pek	660	40 bid
24	Do	30	6	do	pekoe	300	36 bid
25	Do	32	9	do	pek sou	450	34
26	Do	34	1	do	dust	65	27
27	Brae	35	17	ch	bro pek	1700	42 bid
28	Do	37	20	do	pekoe	2000	33 bid
29	Do	39	5	hf-ch	dust	300	28
30	Agraoya	40	12	ch	bro pek	1200	48 bid
31	Do	42	1	do			
			1	hf-ch	pekoe	150	36 bid
32	Do	43	16	ch	pekoe No. 2	1600	32 bid
40	Bogahagodawatte	63	4	do	bro pek	260	41 bid
41	Do	65	6	do	pekoe	300	33
42	Do	67	9	do	pek sou	585	28
43	Do	69	1	do	bro mix	68	24
44	Do	70	1	do	fans	65	23
45	Do	71	2	do	dust	144	27
46	K Y	72	9	do	bro pek	495	37 bid
47	M	74	8	do	or pek	355	54 bid
48	Nugagalla	76	11	do	bro or pek	550	58 bid
49	Do	78	28	do	pekoe	1400	45 bid
50	Do	80	4	do	dust	320	28
51	Horagoda	81	11	do	bro pek	605	47 bid
52	Do	83	30	do	pekoe	1500	39 bid
53	Do	85	10	do	pek sou	500	33
54	Do	87	1	do	dust	80	27
55	Do	88	1	do	red leaf	50	24
56	Harrow	89	20	ch	bro pek	2200	54 bid
57	Do	91	30	do	pekoe	3000	37 bid
58	Do	93	7	do	pek sou	700	34 bid
59	Do	95	5	do	bro tea	350	28
60	A G C	97	4	do	sou	354	25
61	Do	99	13	do	congou	1155	32 bid
62	Do	100	5	do	fans	452	23 bid
63	P P Y	45	1	hf-ch	bro pek	45	37 bid
64	Do	46	3	ch			
			1	hf-ch	pekoe	284	33 bid
65	Do	47	1	box	pek sou	24	30
66	Do	48	1	hf-ch	unas	61	28
69	Lavant	51	14	ch	bro pek	1400	43 bid
70	Do	53	32	do	pekoe	2560	35 bid
71	Do	55	1	do	dust	125	27
72	F, in estate mark	57	12	do	sou	960	31
73	H G A	59	6	do	pek sou	540	31
74	B A	61	7	do	bro mix	630	25
75	Do	63	1	do			
			1	hf-ch	red leaf	91	21
76	Relugas	73	23	do	bro pek	1265	55
77	Do	75	13	ch	pekoe	1430	39 bid
78	Do	77	17	do	pek sou	1700	33 bid
79	Do	79	1	do	dust	134	23

Messrs. Somerville & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 17th Dec., the undermentioned lots of Tea (63,269 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
1	I N G	88	6	ch	bro pek	600	54 bid
2	Do	89	5	do	bro mix	500	30 bid
3	Do	90	3	do	dust	347	29
4	R X	91	2	do	pek dust	280	28
5	Do	92	1	do	dust	129	27
6	Do	93	1	do	bro tea	120	28
7	Do	94	1	do	bro mix	120	27
8	K W P	95	13	do	bro pek	1300	51
9	Do	96	17	do	pekoe	1530	40 bid
10	Do	97	14	do	pek sou	1190	36 bid
11	Harmony	98	22	hf-ch	bro pek	1100	55
12	Do	99	27	ch	pekoe	2430	39
13	Do	100	6	do	pek sou	540	34
14	Do	1	3	hf-cb	pek fans	210	28
15	Do	2	3	do	bro mix	135	26
16	N B	3	30	do	bro mix	1650	30
17	Obertscy	4	5	do	bro pek	250	51
18	Do	5	6	do	pekoe	270	37

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
19	Chertsey	6	7 do	pek sou	280	36
20	Do	7	3 do	congou	120	31
21	Do	8	4 do	bro mix	180	28
22	Do	9	4 do	pek fans	200	31
23	Do	10	2 do	sou	80	31
24	S P R	11	1 ch	dust	140	28
25	Depedene	12	5 hf-ch	bro pek	250	53
26	Do	13	9 do	pekoe	450	38 bid
27	Do	14	10 do	pek sou	500	33
28	H D	15	16 do	bro tea	800	31
29	Do	16	1 do	bro mix	50	25
30	Do	17	1 ch	dust	100	28
31	Hatdowa	18	9 hf-ch	bro pek	450	40
32	Do	19	24 do	bro tea	1200	29
33	Do	20	2 do	congou	90	25
34	Aadneven	21	13 ch	bro pek	1300	58 bid
35	,,	22	17 do	pekoe	1530	40 bid
36	K M O K	23	2 do	dust	160	27
37	W	24	66 hf-ch	unas	3300	31
38	W	25	5 do	sou	250	28
39	Blairavon	26	15 ch	bro pek	1500	52
40	,,	27	17 hf-ch	pekoe	1530	38
41	,,	28	19 ch	pek sou	1710	34 bid
42	,,	29	1 do	bro mix	120	24
43	,,	30	2 do	dust	240	28
44	T N C	31	1 hf-ch	pek sou	53	30
45	,,	32	5 do	dust	450	28
46	Udaveria	33	3 ch	bro pek	300	48
47	,,	34	3 do 2 hf-ch	pekoe No. 1	400	32
48	,,	35	2 ch 3 hf-ch	do ,, 2	336	34 bid
49	,,	36	1 do	dust	50	27
50	Heatherton	37	3 do	bro tea	126	26 bid
51	,,	38	1 do	dust	79	25
52	Wishford	39	18 do	bro pek	1080	56
53	,,	40	17 ch	pekoe	1700	38 bid
54	,,	41	5 do	pek sou	490	34 bid
55	,,	42	1 do	dust	80	28
64	S	51	2 do	bro tea	200	24
65	Ovoca A T	52	18 hf-ch	bro pek	990	66 bid
66	,,	53	29 ch	pekoe	2900	47 bid
67	,,	54	14 do	pek sou	1400	39 bid
68	,,	55	11 do	bro tea	1210	26
69	E	56	2 do	dust	240	27
70	E	57	1 do	pek sou	75	32
71	H	58	4 do	bro tea	400	26 out
72	R	59	5 hf-ch	bro pek	274	41
73	R	60	9 ch	pekoe	868	34 bid
74	R	61	2 do	pek sou	270	30
75	D	62	1 hf-ch	pekoe	56	35 bid
76	Rosoueath	63	27 do	bro pek	1710	53
77	K	64	4 ch	pekoe	444	32 bid
84	Stinsford	71	2 ch	pek sou No. 2	200	28
85	,,	72	1 do	congou	112	30
86	,,	73	1 do	pek dust	125	27
87	X X X	74	2 do	bro pek	209	43
88	,,	75	8 do	sou	928	27
89	,,	76	3 do	bro mix	300	27
90	,,	77	2 do	congou	163	24
91	C C	78	12 hf-ch	pekoe	624	35
92	Silverton	79	3 do	bro pek	195	40
93	,,	80	9 do	or pek	495	49
94	,,	81	15 do	pekoe	750	36
99	M	86	6 do	pekoe	585	out

Messrs. Forbes & Walker put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 17th Dec., the undermentioned lots of Tea (107,314 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	T C O	498	2 ch	sou	236	25
5	Fred's Ruhe	508	19 do	bro pek	950	49
6	,,	508	19 ch	pekoe	1900	37
7	,,	510	16 do	pek sou	1600	34
8	W A	512	8 hf-ch	bro pek	400	50
9	,,	514	8 ch	pekoe	800	35
10	,,	516	5 do	pek sou	500	32
11	,,	518	7 do	bro tea	840	31
12	,,	520	2 hf-ch	dust	190	27
13	Wallahandua	522	10 do	bro pek	650	51
14	,,	524	15 do	pekoe	825	41
15	,,	526	10 do	pek sou	500	38
16	S P A, in esate mark	528	2 do	bro or pek	170	30
17	,,	530	21 do	sou	1050	30
18	,,	532	1 do	fan	65	29
19	,,	534	2 do	bro mix	100	25
20	,,	536	3 do	bro tea	150	27
21	,,	538	1 do	unas	55	30
22	S P K	540	1 do	pekoe	55	31
23	Galkadua	542	19 do	bro pek	950	46
24	,,	544	18 do	pekoe	900	36
25	,,	546	20 do	pek sou	1000	33
26	Kirrimettia L M	548	16 do	bro pek	800	55
27	,,	550	42 do	pekoe	2100	37
28	,,	552	5 do	pek sou	250	32
29	,,	554	4 do	pek fan	300	27
30	Bowlaue	556	28 ch	bro pek	2800	52 bid
31	,,	558	9 do	pekoe	830	39 bid
32	,,	560	15 do	pek sou	1315	35
33	F J G	562	9 hf-ch	unas	450	30
34	,,	564	2 do	sou	100	28
35	D C	566	9 do	bro pek	450	41
36	,,	568	9 do	pekoe	400	35
37	,,	570	14 do	pek sou	750	32
38	,,	572	1 do	congou	50	23
39	,,	574	1 do	red leaf	50	20
40	,,	576	2 do	dust	130	27
41	Kottiagalla	578	4 ch	bro pek	388	45
42	,,	580	15 do	pekoe	1500	35
43	,,	582	6 do	pek sou	600	31
44	,,	584	1 do	congou	100	23
45	,,	586	1 do	red leaf	100	24
46	,,	588	1 do	dust	161	26
47	G L, in estate mark	590	18 ch	bro pek	1890	49 bid
48	,,	592	14 do	pekoe	1260	35 bid
49	,,	594	3 do	pek sou	240	31
50	Debatgama	596	7 do	bro or pek	700	46
51	,,	598	7 do	pekoe	595	36 bid
52	,,	600	8 do	pek sou	640	34 bid
53	,,	2	1 do	do	70	30
54	,,	4	1 do	sou	80	25
55	,,	6	1 hf-ch	dust	70	28
56	Shrub's Hill	8	27 ch	bro pek	2700	48 bid
57	,,	10	25 do	pekoe	2125	45 bid
58	,,	12	30 do	pek sou	2550	33 bid
59	,,	14	1 do	sou	85	25
60	,,	16	1 do	dust	150	27
61	,,	18	1 do	red leaf	80	20
62	Nahaveena	20	48 hf-ch	bro pek	2160	48
63	,,	22	18 do	pekoe	720	42
64	,,	24	41 do	pek sou	2050	34
65	N A	26	3 do	dust	210	28
66	Blairgowrie	28	42 do	bro pek	2100	56
67	,,	30	16 ch	pekoe	1520	45
68	,,	32	11 do	pek sou	1015	37
69	,,	34	4 hf-ch	bro tea	160	27
71	Monrovia	38	6 do	bro pek	290	47
72	,,	40	9 do	pekoe	450	37
73	,,	42	7 ch	pek sou	700	34
74	,,	44	2 do	unas	200	33
75	,,	46	1 do	congou	100	26
76	,,	48	1 hf-ch	pk dust	75	27
77	E K	50	1 do	pekoe	50	32
78	,,	52	1 do	pek sou	50	29
79	Deaculla	54	8 do	or pek	480	72
80	,,	56	9 ch	pekoe	900	37 bid
81	,,	58	4 do	pek sou	400	33
82	,,	60	1 do	congou	100	28
83	,,	62	1 hf-ch	dust	70	27
84	B & D	64	3 ch	red leaf	330	25
85	,,	66	2 do	dust	320	26
86	Malvern	68	9 hf-ch	or pek	540	71
87	,,	70	12 ch	pekoe	1200	37 bid
88	,,	72	4 do	pek sou	400	33 bid
89	,,	74	1 do	congou	100	26
90	,,	76	1 hf-ch	dust	70	25
91	Atherfield	78	1 do	dust	80	27
92	,,	80	4 do	bro tea	200	29
93	,,	82	1 do	bro mix	50	27
94	Warwick	84	1 do	dust	85	28
95	,,	86	1 do	congou	50	31
96	Doouevale	88	11 ch	bro pek	1100	46
97	,,	90	23 do	pek sou	2070	35
98	B T N	92	1 do	sou	59	28
99	,,	94	1 do	dust	96	27
100	Midlothian	96	11 hf-ch	bro pek	660	53 bid
101	,,	98	12 ch	pekoe	1320	40 bid
102	G, in estate mark	100	1 do	pekoe	110	55
103	Gikiyana-kande	102	5 hf-ch	dust	400	27
104	L, (in estate-mark	104	1 box	or pek	28	35
105	,,	106	1 hf-ch	pek sou	82	29
106	,,	108	1 do	do	42	26
107	B B B	110	2 ch	bro tea	140	23
	The Yataderia Tea Company, Limited.					
108	Yataderia	112	14 ch	bro pek	1540	50

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
109	Yataderia	114	22 do	pekoe	2200	39
110	,,	116	6 do	pek sou	540	33
111	,,	118	11 do	bro tea	990	28
112	Wavendon	120	2 ch	dust	300	28
113	Middleton	122	36 hf-ch	bro pek	2340	54 bid
114	,,	124	12 ch	pekoe	1200	43 bid
115	Mukeloya	126	8 hf-ch	bro pek	480	50
116	,,	128	9 do	pekoe	495	40
117	,,	130	7 do	pek sou	350	36
118	,,	132	1 do	dust	80	28
119	Donside	134	6 ch	sou	510	28
120	,,	136	3 hf-ch	dust	210	27
121	V	138	3 ch	pekoe	240	29
122	V	140	2 do	pek sou	200	27
123	V	142	4 do	bro mix	360	24
124	Hatton	144	36 hf-ch	bro pek	1980	54 bid
125	,,	146	34 do	pekoe	1598	41 bid
126	,,	148	20 ch	pek sou	1700	36 bid
127	,,	150	1 hf-ch	sou	50	35
128	,,	152	2 do	dust	154	27
129	A	154	3 ch	pek sou	242	28
130	A	156	1 do	fans	84	27
131	Bon Accord	158	3 hf-ch	dust	225	28
132	,,	160	2 do	fans	134	34
133	,,	162	1 do	congou	42	26
134	Palmerston	164	4 do	bro pek	280	57
135	,,	166	5 ch	pekoe	500	47
136	,,	168	12 hf ch	do	720	49
137	,,	170	4 do	pek sou	400	40
138	Patiagama	172	9 ch	bro pek	990	51
139	,,	174	35 do	pekoe	3485	40
140	,,	176	1 do	pek sou	100	32
141	,,	178	1 do	red leaf	78	24
142	,,	180	1 do	dust	150	27
143	H, in estate mark	182	4 hf-ch	or pek	200	40
144	,,	184	9 do	pekoe	438	39
145	,,	186	13 do	pek sou	657	35
146	H S, in estate mark	188	1 do	bro pek	65	40
147	,,	190	2 do	pekoe	92	35
148	,,	192	6 do			
			1 box	pek sou	290	32
149	Bismark	194	2 ch	dust	280	28
150	,,	196	1 do	congou	90	30
151	,,	198	1 do	unas	100	28
152	Needwood	200	1 do	bro tea	114	25
153	,,	202	1 do	pek dust	160	27
154	,,	204	3 do	dust	450	26
155	M B	206	1 ch	congou	100	27
156	,,	208	2 hf-ch	dust	140	26
157	D E	210	1 box	or pekoe	30	47
158	,,	212	2 hf-ch	bro pek	100	35
159	,,	214	4 do	pekoe	180	30
160	,,	216	1 do	bro mix	60	26
161	,,	218	1 box	dust	30	28
	The Yatiyantota Tea Company, Limited					
162	Polatagama	220	32 hf-ch	bro pek	1920	55
163	,,	222	51 do	pekoe	2550	44
164	,,	224	60 do	pek sou	3000	37
165	Bellwood	226	4 do	red leaf	200	24
166	Penshurst	228	6 do	unas	330	35
167	Mahatenne	230	27 ch	pek sou	2700	35 bid
168	Putupaula	232	5 do	bro mix	600	25
169	Silver Valley	234	5 hf-ch	unas	250	31
107	St. Catherine	236	9 ch	bro pek	810	50
171	,,	238	6 do	pekoe	540	40
172	,,	240	5 do	pek sou	425	33
173	,,	242	1 do	pek fans	90	30

CEYLON COFFEE SALES IN LONDON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

MINCING LANE, November 28th, 1890.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 28th Nov. :—

Ex "India"—Cocagalla (MCCCo.), 1b 12s; 1c 99s; 1b 96s; 1b 108s; 1 bag 92s; 2t 93s; 1b 89s; 1b 92s. Ravenswood 1t 104s; 1c 102s; 1b 98s; 1 bag 108s.

Ex "Sultana"—Sundry marks 1 bag 90s.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 5th Dec. :—

Ex "Moyune"—Wiharagalla, 3c 109s; 8c 1b 107s; 1b 104s; 2c 1t 130s; 3c 96s 6d; 1t 87s; 3 bags 103s; 1 bag 94s.

Ex "Legislator"—Wiharagalla, 2c 1b 110s 6d; 8c 1t 107s; 8c 104s; 1c 99s; 2c 131s; 2c 1t 97s; 3 bags 104s; 1 bag 94s.

CEYLON CINCHONA SALES IN LONDON.

(From Wilson, Smithett, & Co.'s Circular.)

MINCING LANE, Dec. 5th, 1890.

Mark	Natural	Renewed	Root
	Stem		
Derry Clare	2¼d to 2½d	...	...
Morar	2½d to 3d	5½d to 6d	...
ST & LC, A	2d to 3d	4½d	...
EG in diamoud	2d	3d to 5d	...
Adams Peak	2d to 2½d	3d to 3½d	...
Clydesdale	2d to 2½d	3d to 3½d	...
Sandringham	2d	4½d to 5d	...
AO	3d tc 3½d	...	...
Hopton	2½d to 3d	3½d	...
Spring Valley	2½d	3½d	...
Glenalpin	...	6¼d to 6½d	...
Kolapatna	...	2½d	1¾d to 2d
Lynsted	3d	4½d	...
Ardlaw	2½d	3½d to 4d	2½d
Unugalla	1¾d to 2d	3d	...
Haloya	1¾d	...	...
	OFFICINALIS.		
ST & LC, A	4d to 4½d	...	...
,, B	3½d	4½d to 5d	...
E G in diamond	2½d	5½d	4d
A O	3d	4d to 4½d	5d
U. R. Y.	2¼d to 4d	3d to 8½d	...
Lynsted	4d to 4½d	6½d	...
Ardlaw	4d	7d	5½d

CEYLON CACAO SALES IN LONDON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

MINCING LANE, Dec. 5th, 1890.

Ex "Sarpedon"—Gangwarily, 21 bags 105s; 4 67s; 4 60s.

Ex "Asia"—Crystal Hill, 20 bags 90s.

Ex "Manora"—Grange, 7 bags 100s.

Ex "City of Canterbury"—Gangaroowa, 17 bags 101s; 1 bag 60s.

CEYLON CARDAMOM SALES IN LONDON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

MINCING LANE, Nov. 28th, 1890.

Ex "Clan Fraser"—Wariagalla Mysore, 3 cases 2s 2d; 6 1s 7d; 3 1s 3d; 4 10d.

Ex "Amana"—(SD), 2 cases 1s; 2 1s 1d; 2 1s; 6 1s 1d.

Ex "Scindia"—(A&Co.), 1 case 2s 2d; 2 2s 3d; 1 bag 2s 1d.

Ex "Cilarnum"—Maabar cardamom, 6 bags 1s 8d.

Ex "Austral"—Ferndale, Rangalla, 1 case 1s 10d; 2 1s 7d.

" CEYLON OBSERVER " PRESS, COLOMBO.

TEA, COFFEE, CINCHONA, COCOA, AND CARDAMOM SALES.

No. 2.] COLOMBO, JANUARY 14, 1891. { PRICE:—12½ cents each; 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies ½ rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

Mr. E. JOHN put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 23rd Dec., the undermentioned lots of Tea (70,283 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	D E	118	4 ch	dust	360	29
2	Blackburn	119	1 do	dust	130	28
3	Do	120	3 do	pek sou	330	32
4	Do	122	10 do	pekoe	1000	37
5	Do	124	7 do	bro pek	770	44 bid
6	Deeside	126	27 do	bro pek	2700	55 bid
7	Do	128	42 do	pekoe	3780	41 bid
8	Do	130	1 do	congou	100	32
9	Do	131	1 hf-ch	dust	85	28
10	Mocha	132	36 do	bro pek	1980	59
11	Do	134	20 ch	pekoe	2000	
12	Do	136	12 do	pek sou	1140	39
13	Bollagalla	138	19 hf-ch	bro pek	1140	50
14	Do	140	13 ch	pekoe	1170	40
15	Do	142	21 do	pek sou	1890	34 bid
16	Kandenewra	144	18 do	pek sou	1620	36 bid
17	Killaloo	146	28 do	unas	2240	23 bid
18	D F, in estate mark	148	18 do	fan	1800	28
19	Tientsin	150	25 hf-ch	bro pek	1500	62
20	Do	152	24 ch	pekoe	2160	42
21	Do	154	1 do	fans	100	28
22	Do	155	1 do	dust	134	28
23	Kadienlane	156	26 do	bro pek	2340	54
24	Do	158	28 do	do	2520	53
25	Do	160	24 do	pekoe	1920	40
26	Do	162	28 do	do	2240	40
27	Do	164	19 do	pek sou	1520	35
28	Do	166	22 do	unas	1980	35
29	Do	168	1 do	dust	130	28
30	Alliady	169	7 do	bro pek	910	40
31	Do	171	6 do	or pek	660	32 bid
32	Do	173	5 do	pek sou	550	31 bid
33	P P	175	13 hf-ch	pekoe	691	33
34	Do	177	1 do	pek dust	56	25
35	Cruden	178	26 do	sou	1300	31 bid
36	Albion	180	40 ch	bro pek	4400	54
37	Do	182	39 do	pekoe	3744	40
38	Do	184	26 do	pek sou	2340	35
39	Do	186	3 do	sou	294	28
40	Do	187	3 do	dust	402	29
41	Do	188	1 do	red leaf	73	24
42	P T E	189	1 ch	fans	109	30
43	Do	190	1 do	dust	139	28
44	M R	191	1 do	pek fans	109	30
45	Do	192	1 do	dust	99	24
46	Do	193	1 do	dust	138	28
47	Madooltenne	194	12 do	bro pek	1320	46
48	Do	196	12 do	pekoe	1200	36
49	Do	198	12 do	pek sou	1200	31 bid

Messrs. SOMERVILLE & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 23rd Dec., th undermentioned lots of Tea (41,873 lb.), which sold at under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Urakande	82	2 ch	pekoe	200	
2	Do	83	4 do	pek sou	370	31
3	C A, in estate mark	84	2 hf-ch	unas	112	35
4	Do	85	3 do	bro mix	168	28
5	Do	86	1 do	dust	52	27
6	Madde	87	3 do	dust	270	26
7	Hiralouvah	88	5 do	bro pek	500	45 bid
8	Do	89	1 box	flowery bro pek	20	50
9	Do	90	9 ch	pekoe	900	38 bid
10	Do	91	8 do	pekoe A	785	37 bid
11	Do	92	1 box	flowery pek	20	33 bid
12	Do	93	7 ch	sou	693	31
13	Do	94	2 hf-ch	fans	122	29
14	Do	95	3 ch	red leaf	234	26
15	W W	96	7 ch	pekoe	690	33

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
21	Ederapolla	2	48 ch	bro pek	2400	48 bid
22	Do	3	41 do	pekoe	3690	35 bid
23	Do	4	16 do	pek sou	1410	32 bid
24	Do	5	2 do	sou	180	30
25	Do	6	3 do	bro tea	300	23
26	Do	7	1 hf-ch	pek dust	70	28
27	Naseby	8	12 do	bro pek	660	52 bid
28	Do	9	15 do	pekoe	815	45 bid
29	Narangoda	10	25 ch 1 hf-ch	unas	2550	36 bid
30	Do	11	4 do	congou	180	29
31	Do	12	1 do	dust	60	28
32	C	13	10 ch	sou	1150	28
33	C	14	5 do	congou	400	25
34	C	15	1 do	bro tea	120	25
35	H	16	3 hf-ch	bro tea	126	26
36	Ellakande	17	3 do	bro pek	165	71
37	Do	18	7 do	pekoe	350	44
38	Do	19	16 do	pek sou	720	37
39	Do	20	9 do	bro mix	450	29
40	Forest Hill	21	11 ch	bro pek	1100	53
41	Do	22	14 do	pekoe	1260	40 bid
42	Do	23	6 ch	pek sou	540	34 bid
44	P	25	5 hf-ch	pek sou	250	31 bid
45	P	26	4 do	sou	160	25 bid
46	P	27	2 do	congou	236	26
47	P	28	2 do	bro tea	140	24
52	Lyndhurst	33	8 ch	bro pek	800	49
53	Do	34	14 do	pekoe	1260	38
54	Do	35	18 do	pek sou	1630	32
55	Mapitigama	36	7 do	bro pek	700	48
56	Do	37	10 do	pekoe	900	37
57	Do	38	12 do	pek sou	1085	31

Messrs A. H. THOMPSON & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 23rd Dec., the undermentioned lots of Tea (60,474 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
1	Atoluwa	1	7 hf-ch	bro pek	385	32 bid
2	Do	3	7 do	pekoe	350	32
3	Do	5	7 do	sou	315	27
4	K	7	35 do	bro pek	2100	57
5	K	9	113 do	pekoe	5085	40
7	A S	13	4 do	bro pek	260	out
8	Kanangama	14	18 ch	bro pek	1890	35 bid
9	Do	16	13 do	pekoe	1235	35 bid
10	Do	18	24 do	do No 2	2280	32 bid
11	Do	20	25 do	pek sou	2250	29 bid
12	Agar's Land	22	44 hf-ch	bro pek	2200	55 bid
13	Do	24	25 do	pekoe	1250	44 bid
14	Do	26	40 do	pek sou	1800	35 bid
15	Do	28	49 do	sou No. 2	1960	30 bid
16	Do	30	10 do	sou	450	31 bid
17	Do	32	6 do	or pek dust	390	30
18	Do	34	2 do	dust	150	28
19	Woodend	35	19 ch	bro pek	2090	48
20	Do	37	19 do	pekoe	2090	37
21	Do	39	8 do	pek sou	790	32 bid
22	Do	40	1 do	dust	125	27
28	Hakarugalla	49	12 do	bro pek	1200	40 bid
29	Do	51	12 do	pekoe	1080	37
30	Do	53	5 do	pek sou	450	32
31	Do	55	2 do	congou	80	25
32	Do	56	2 do	dust	300	28
33	Kotagala	57	9 hf-ch	bro or pek	540	54
34	Do	59	22 ch	or pek	1980	44
35	Do	81	11 do	pek sou	990	35 bid
40	Horagoda	70	6 hf-ch	bro pek	330	50 bid
41	Do	72	14 do	pekoe	700	38 bid
44	K P W	76	13 ch	sou	1105	31 bid
45	Do	77	4 do	dust	280	28
46	Hapugalla	78	17 do	bro pek	1700	40 bid
47	Do	79	13 do	pekoe	1430	37 bid
48	Do	80	17 do	pekoe	1700	35
49	Engurra-kanda	81	14 do	bro pek	1400	43 bid
50	Do	82	32 do	pekoe	2560	34 bid
51	O M	83	12 hf-ch	bro pek	660	40 bid
52	Do	84	6 do	pekoe	300	36 bid
53	W	85	3 ch 1 hf-ch	pekoe	384	36
54	W	86	13 ch	sou	1155	20
55	W	87	5 do	bro pek sou	452	23

Messrs. Forbes & Walker put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 23rd Dec., the undermentioned lots of Tea (105,165 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
1	T	244	3 do	sou	300	28
2	T	246	4 do	bro mix	440	28
3	T	248	6 hf-ch	dust	480	29
4	Glendon	250	1 do	red leaf	54	25
5	Do	252	2 ch	pek dust	281	28
6	Do	254	1 do	dust	95	17
7	N P	256	8 do	sou	680	28
8	Do	258	5 do	dust	750	28
9	Do	260	6 do	dust	780	27
10	Do	262	17 do	red leaf	1360	26
11	S V	264	2 do	or fans	184	30
12	Do	266	1 do	pek fans	97	28
13	Do	268	1 hf-ch	bro mix	46	28
14	Do	270	1 ch	dust	74	27
18	Glenorchy	278	9 hf-ch	bro or pek	450	73
19	Do	280	12 do	bro pek	540	65
20	Do	282	26 do	pekoe	1170	56
21	Do	284	2 do	pek sou	100	43
22	R K	286	1 do	red leaf	50	27
23	Do	288	5 do	dust	375	28
24	Court Lodge	290	19 do	bro pek	1064	79
25	Do	292	16 do	pekoe	736	69
26	Do	294	16 do	pek sou	720	53
27	Do	296	1 ch	dust	141	30
31	S P S M	304	6 ch	bro pek	600	33
32	Do	306	5 do	pekoe	500	30
33	Do	308	4 do	pek sou	396	25
34	Do	310	1 do	dust	92	26
	The Yataderia Tea Company, Limited.					
35	Yataderia	312	16 ch	bro pek	1760	48
36	Do	314	25 do	pekoe	2500	38
37	Do	316	14 do	pek sou	1260	34
38	Do	318	13 do	bro pek	1430	48
39	Do	320	36 do	pekoe	3600	39
40	Do	322	12 do	pek sou	1080	34
41	Do	324	8 do	bro tea	720	28
42	Clunes	326	19 hf-ch	bro pek	950	40 bid
43	Do	328	49 do	pekoe	2205	35 bid
44	Do	330	13 do	pek sou	650	33 bid
45	N E	332	8 do	bro mix	440	27
46	L, in estate mark	334	1 do	dust	43	25
47	Thornfield	336	35 do	bro pek	2100	57
48	Do	338	30 ch	pekoe	3000	42
49	Do	340	3 hf-ch	pk dust	240	29
50	Mausskellie	342	22 do	bro pek	1320	54
51	Do	344	13 do	bro pek	715	51 bid
52	Do	346	32 ch	pekoe	3200	38 bid
53	Luccombe	348	43 ch	bro or pek	3870	45 bid
54	Do	350	51 do	pekoe	4590	36 bid
55	Do	352	37 do	pek sou	3330	32 bid
56	Do	354	4 do	pek fans	360	29
57	Alton	356	6 do	bro pek	660	57
58	Do	358	12 do	pekoe	1080	45
59	Do	360	4 do	pek sou	360	44
60	Do	362	5 do			
			1 hf-ch	fans	550	39
61	Do	364	7 ch	fans	700	39
62	Do	366	9 hf-ch	dust	675	28
	The Ceylon Tea Plantations, Co. Limited.					
63	Mariawatte	368	46 ch	or pek	4370	48 bid
64	Do	370	64 do	pekoe	5760	37 bid
65	Do	372	38 do	pek sou	3116	34 bid
66	Do	374	20 hf-ch	dust	1400	30
67	Dehiowitta	376	14 ch	bro pek	1470	48
68	Do	378	23 do	pekoe	2300	38
69	Do	380	11 do	pek sou	1045	34
70	Chesterford	382	19 hf-ch	bro pek	1140	48 bid
71	Do	384	28 do	pekoe	1400	37
72	Poolbank	386	28 do	or pek	1540	withd'n
73	Do	388	21 do	pekoe	1050	withd'n
74	Palamcotta	390	3 hf-ch	dust	255	27
75	Do	392	2 ch	red leaf	200	24
76	Angrowella	394	5 hf-ch	dust	425	29
77	M	396	1 ch	pek sou	100	32
78	Angroowella	398	17 hf-ch	bro pek	901	60
79	Do	400	39 do	pekoe	1950	45
80	Do	402	5 do	pek sou	250	37
81	Do	404	18 do	sou	810	29
82	Do	406	2 do	dust	170	29 bid
83	Norwood	408	9 ch	bro pek	900	49 bid
84	Do	410	16 do	pekoe	1440	40
85	H	412	2 do	congou	200	23
	The Talgaswela Tea Company, Limited.					
86	Talgaswela	414	25 ch	bro pek	2500	48
87	Do	416	5 do	pek sou	460	33

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight. lb.	c.
91	Bandara-polla	424	11 hf-ch	bro pek No 2	605	30
92	Do	426	30 do	bro pek	1500	52 bid
93	Do	428	38 do	pekoe	1900	45
94	Do	430	30 do	pek sou	1350	35
95	Do	432	5 do	dust	350	29

Mr. E. John put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 7th Jan., the undermentioned lots of Tea (68,166 lb.), which sol as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Yahalekelle	200	1 hf-ch	red leaf	50	28
2	Do	201	2 do	dust	150	26
3	M V	202	2 ch	red leaf	160	24
4	Handroo-kanda	203	2 hf-ch	bro pek	100	42
5	Do	204	4 do	pekoe	200	34
6	Do	205	4 do	pek sou	200	32
7	Do	206	1 do	dust	60	26
8	Do	207	1 do	red leaf	50	18
9	Esperanza	208	2 do	bro or pek	112	51
10	Do	209	10 do	or pek	500	64
11	Do	211	27 do	pekoe	1242	44 bid
12	Do	213	1 do	dust	92	25
13	Alnoor	214	2 do	bro or pek	100	51
14	Do	215	18 do	bro pek	900	49
15	Do	217	18 do	pekoe	900	38
16	Do	219	3 do	sou	150	33
17	Do	220	2 do	fan	120	31
18	H J R	221	16 ch	bro pek	1520	55
19	Do	223	25 do	pekoe	2000	41
20	Do	225	16 do	pek sou	1360	35 bid
21	Do	227	3 hf-ch	dust	240	27
22	Westhall	228	21 ch	dust and fans	2460	21 bid
23	Brownlow	230	33 do	bro pek	3465	59
24	Do	232	25 do	pekoe	2250	44
25	Do	234	20 do	pek sou	1700	40
26	B T	236	25 do	bro mix	2125	32
27	Do	238	1 do	dust	130	27
28	Dickoya	239	5 do	bro mix	535	25
30	Great Valley	242	26 do	bro pek	2600	55
33	Do	248	30 do	do	2700	38
34	Dunbar	250	25 do	bro pek	2500	54
35	Do	252	24 do	pekoe	2160	40
36	Anchor, in estate mark	254	18 hf-ch	bro pek	990	68
37	Do	256	28 ch	pekoe	2800	53
38	Do	258	20 do	pek sou	2 00	41
39	Madooltenne	260	12 do	pek sou	1200	36
40	E W	262	8 hf-ch	congou	400	32
41	Do	264	1 do	bro tea	55	35
42	L V	265	35 ch	bro pek	3500	38 out
43	Do	267	4 do	pekoe	360	35 out
44	G K W	269	1 do	red leaf	100	13
45	Devonford	270	6 do	pek sou	430	41
46	Do	272	1 do	dust	140	25
47	Maddegedera	273	36 hf-ch	bro pek	1944	53
48	Do	275	24 do	pekoe	1200	40
49	Do	277	18 do	pek sou	720	28
50	Do	279	1 do	sou	31	02
51	Do	280	4 do	dust	312	92
52	Labugama	281	4 do	bro or pek	200	59
53	Do	282	30 do	bro pek	1200	57
54	Do	284	53 do	pekoe	2120	43
55	Do	286	30 do	sou	1200	38
56	Do	288	19 do	pek fan	855	35
57	Do	290	6 do	red leaf	300	26
58	Do	10	5 do	congou	200	25
59	Do	11	3 do	pk dust	225	28
60	Do	12	1 do	unas	48	30
61	Logan	13	22 do	bro pek	1100	54
62	Do	15	19 do	pekoe	855	43
63	Do	17	33 do	pek sou	1485	39
64	Do	19	7 do	dust	420	28
65	Do	20	16 do	sou	720	36

Messrs. A. H. Thompson & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room, today, 7th Jan., the undermentioned lots of Tea (79,608 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
1	A	1	7 hf-ch	bro pek	385	40
2	K G A	3	18 ch	bro pek	1890	49
3	Do	5	13 do	pekoe	1235	38 bid
4	Do	7	24 do	pekoe No. 1	2280	36
5	Do	9	25 do	pek sou	2250	35

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
6	Agraoya	11	11 do	bro pek	1100	48
7	Do	13	4 cb			
			1 hf-ch	pekoe No 1	450	38
8	Do	15	31 ch	pekoe No. 2	3100	34 bid
9	Do	17	2 do	dust	200	28
10	Nahalma	18	29 do	bro or pek	1595	54
11	Do	20	4 do	bro pek	200	40 bid
12	Do	21	27 do	pekoe	2700	41
13	Do	23	2 do	congou	110	30
14	Do	24	1 do	dust	75	27
15	Agraoya	25	9 do	bro pek	900	49 bid
16	Do	27	3 do	pekoe	300	39 bid
17	Do	28	18 do	pekoe No. 2	1800	36
18	Do	30	1 do	bro mix	100	24
19	Nahalma	31	38 hf-ch	bro pek	2090	54
20	Do	33	38 ch	pekoe	3800	38
21	Do	35	1 hf-ch	congou	86	29
22	Do	36	1 do	dust	75	28
23	Lavant	37	12 ch	bro pek	1200	50 bid
24	Do	39	23 do	pekoe	1840	38
25	Do	41	12 do	sou	960	35
26	Do	43	2 do	dust	250	27
27	F, in estate mark	44	10 do	sou	800	35
28	H H	46	4 hf-ch	bro pek	260	44
29	Do	47	1 do	unas	57	29
30	Do	48	4 ch	pek sou	380	36
31	Do	49	4 bf-c	bro mix	512	29
32	Penrhos	50	31 do	bro pek	1860	64 bid
33	Do	52	30 do	pekoe	1800	45 bid
34	Do	54	33 do	pek sou	1650	40
35	Do	56	5 do	bro tea	300	37
36	G H K, in estate mark	57	11 do	bro pek	550	47
37	Do	59	13 do	pekoe	585	37 bid
38	Do	61	11 do	pek sou	495	35
39	Do	63	4 do	congou	160	27
40	Do	64	1 do	pek fans	60	29
41	Yarrow	65	13 do	bro pek	832	56 bid
42	Do	67	18 do	pekoe	1080	47
43	Do	69	9 do	pek sou	504	37
44	M K	71	1 do	unas	40	32
45	P H	72	24 ch	bro pek	2400	53 bid
52	Relugas	86	41 do	bro pek	2255	51
53	Do	88	17 do	pekoe	1870	40
54	Do	90	19 do	pek sou	1900	36
55	Do	92	1 hf-ch	dust	153	27
58	Mohedin	93	3 do	bro pek	150	54 bid
57	Do	94	5 do	pekoe	205	39
58	Do	95	2 do	fans	75	32
59	Do	96	7 do	pek sou	301	36
60	Do	97	1 do	congou	50	25
61	Do	98	1 do	red leaf	44	27
62	Do	99	1 do	pek dust	42	26
69	P G A	26	5 do	bro mix	500	2?
70	Do	29	3 bf-cb	dust	210	29
71	Lavant	32	14 ch	bro pek	1400	51
72	Do	34	32 do	pekoe	2560	37
73	A G C	38	1 do	congou	100	22
74	Do	40	5 do	bro tea	420	21
75	Do	42	20 bf-ch	dust	1400	25
76	Yaha Ella	2	23 do	bro pek	1150	51
77	Do	45	21 do	pekoe	945	37 bid
78	N O	85	12 do	bro pek	660	38 bid

Messrs. FORBES & WALKER put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 7th Jan. the undermentioned lots of Tea (130,395 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	H & H	434	1 ch	bro mix	120	29
2	S K	436	4 hf-ch	dust	296	28
3	Do	438	2 do	congou	112	36
4	Lagalla	440	2 do	dust	163	28
5	Do	442	3 do	bro mix	150	22
6	Gikiyanakande	444	1 do	dust	80	26
7	St. Catherine	446	8 ch	bro pek	720	51
8	Do	448	5 do	pekoe	450	37
9	Do	450	5 do	pek sou	425	36
10	M	452	4 hf-ch	bro or pek	220	46
11	M	454	5 do	pekoe	250	38
12	M	456	5 do	pek sou	225	34
13	M	458	1 do	bro pek fans	61	29
14	Laxapanagalla	466	3 do	pek fans	180	27
15	Do	462	2 do	dust	120	25
16	Macaldeniya	464	17 do	bro pek	918	55
17	Do	466	10 do	pekoe	473	40
18	Do	468	11 do	pek sou	1044	37
19	Do	470	1 do	sou	100	33
20	Do	472	1 do	dust	70	28
21	Do	474	1 do	red leaf	23	25
	The Ceylon Tea Plantations Company, Limited.					
22	Sembawatte	476	26 ch	bro pek	1950	49
23	Do	478	50 do	pekoe	2500	38
24	Do	480	9 do	pek sou	468	35
25	K H L	482	6 do	bro mix	540	25
26	L G E	484	17 hf-ch	or pek	935	43
27	Do	486	8 cb	pekoe	800	35
28	Do	488	3 hf-ch	dust	255	27
29	Tonacombe Uva	490	9 ch	bro pek	990	55
30	Do	492	11 do	pekoe	1040	42
31	Do	494	8 do	pek sou	720	38
32	Do	496	2 do	sou	180	33
33	Do	498	4 hf-ch	dust	320	27
34	Chesterford	500	18 do	bro pek	1080	54
35	Do	502	19 do	pekoe	950	37
36	Galkadua	504	25 do	bro pek	1250	51
37	Do	506	24 do	pekoe	1200	37
38	Do	508	25 do	pek sou	1250	33
39	Riseland	510	3 ch	bro pek	300	45
40	Do	512	11 do	pekoe	990	36
41	Do	514	4 do	bro pek sou	260	28
43	B E R	518	10 do	or pek	900	47
44	Do	520	2 do	bro pek	180	29
45	Do	522	16 do	pek sou	1600	31
46	Do	524	2 do	sou	180	25
47	Do	526	2 do	dust	280	30
48	H S	528	3 do	pekoe	240	35
49	Do	530	3 do	pek sou	282	34
50	Do	532	4 do	sou	354	24
51	Do	534	1 do	unas	100	24
52	Do	536	2 bf-ch	bro mix	100	26
53	Do	538	3 do	bro tea	150	24
54	Do	540	2 do	red leaf	100	25
55	C B	542	5 do	dust	400	28
56	Do	544	9 cb	bro sou	900	42
57	Do	546	1 hf-ch	red leaf	50	27
58	Middleton	548	41 do	bro pek	2665	62
59	Do	550	11 ch	pekoe	1100	48
60	Rambodde	552	12 hf-ch	bro pek	660	60
61	Do	554	15 do	pekoe	750	49
62	Do	556	21 do	pek sou	1050	41
63	Do	558	1 do	dust	75	26
64	Do	560	1 do	congou	50	31
85	P D M	562	1 ch	congou	87	34
66	Do	564	1 do	dust	123	29
67	Melrose	566	44 hf-ch	bro pek	2640	53
68	Do	568	23 ch	pekoe	2327	40
69	Do	570	16 do	pek sou	1600	37
70	Do	572	3 do	congou	270	29
71	C R D	574	4 hf-ch	dust	248	28
72	Do	576	5 do	red leaf	275	24
73	B & D	578	3 ch	red leaf	330	23
74	Weyvelbena	580	17 do	bro pek	1615	54
75	Do	582	28 do	pekoe	2380	41
76	Do	584	6 do	pek sou	480	36
77	Do	586	2 hf-ch	dust	160	26
78	Farnham	588	21 do	bro or pek	1050	65
79	Do	590	25 do	pekoe	1125	44
80	Do	592	60 do	pek sou	2700	37
	The Ceylon Tea Plantations, Co. Limited.					
81	Sembawatte	594	35 ch	bro pek	2625	49
82	Do	596	25 hf-cb	pekoe	1500	40
83	Do	598	16 ch	pek sou	1120	36
84	Malvern	600	12 do	pekoe	1200	42
	The Yatiyantota Tea Company, Limited.					
85	Polstagama	2	38 bf-ch	bro pek	1980	56
86	Do	4	55 do	pekoe	3190	43
87	Do	6	59 do	pek sou	2950	38
88	Abamala	8	24 do	bro mix	1320	36
89	Do	10	8 do	dust	640	27
95	Fetteresso	22	2 do	sou	180	35
96	Do	24	1 do	dust	135	27
98	W A	28	19 hf-ch	pekoe	1058	39
99	Do	30	6 cb	pek fan	469	31
100	Do	32	4 do	bro mix	380	24
101	H	34	3 cb	pekoe	315	32
102	Singleton	36	20 hf-ch	bro or pek	1160	53
103	Do	38	12 do	pekoe	648	42
104	Do	40	18 do	pek sou	900	39
105	Pallai	42	15 do	bro pek	675	30
106	Do	44	20 do	pekoe	800	30
107	Do	46	32 do	pek sou	1120	
108	Do	48	7 do	dust	490	

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.	
109	Avisawella	50	15	ch	bro pek	1500	55	
110	Do	52	13	do	pekoe	1170	40	
111	Do	54	36	do	pek sou	3240	37	
112	Do	56	5	do	bulk	525	36	
113	Do	58	3	do	dust	450	27	
114	Do	60	2	do	sou	210	29	
115	Avisawella	62	24	box	bro or pek	480	75	bid
116	Do	64	7	ch	bro pek	700	52	bid
117	Do	66	7	do	pekoe	630	41	
118	Do	68	15	do	pek sou	1350	37	
119	Do	70	2	do	sou	210	33	
120	Amblakande	72	11	do	bro or pek	1040	51	
121	Do	74	15	do	pekoe	1270	37	bid
122	Do	76	9	do	sou	790	32	bid
123	Do	78	3	do	bro mix	300	23	
124	H S, in estate mark	80	13	do	sou	1105	31	
125	Do	82	5	do	dust	700	25	
126	Queensland	84	3	do	pek fans	225	25	
127	Patiagama	86	9	do	bro pek	990	58	
128	Do	88	33	do	pekoe	3300	42	
129	Do	90	1	do	pek sou	100	35	
130	Do	92	1	do	dust	150	27	
131	S P	94	1	hf-ch	bro pek	50	63	
132	Do	96	3	do	pek sou	129	38	
133	Do	98	1	do	red leaf	40	29	
134	D C	100	3	ch	red leaf	330	26	
135	Do	102	3	do	bro mix	270	25	
136	Do	104	1	do	dust	160	26	
137	Bandara-polla	106	20	hf-ch	bro pek	1000	53	
138	Do	108	25	do	pekoe	1250	43	
139	Do	110	31	do	pek sou	1395	37	
140	Bandara-polla	112	29	do	bro pek	1450	53	
141	Do	114	33	do	pekoe	1650	42	
142	Do	116	31	do	pek sou	1395	37	
143	B	118	32	do	bro mix	1600	30	
144	Glengariffe	120	5	ch	bro tea	500	39	
145	Do	122	2	hf-ch	dust	164	27	
146	Gonamotava	124	1	ch	fans	173	25	
147	Horagaskelle	126	6	hf-ch	bro pek	360	48	
148	Do	128	7	do	pekoe	383	37	
149	Do	130	16	do	pek sou	896	35	
150	Do	132	1	do	congou	53	25	
151	Do	134	2	do	bro mix	150	25	
152	K	136	1	ch	dust	160	28	

CEYLON COFFEE SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)
MINCING LANE, December 12th, 1890.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane, up to 12th Dec. :—

Ex "Gaekwar"—Gordon, 1b 105s; 2c 1b 103s; 3c 100s 6d; 1b 96s.

Ex "Legislator"—Meddecombra, 2c 1b 112s 6d; 8c 1b 110s; 3c 1t 106s; 1b 98s, 1c 1b 134s 6d; 1c 99s; 2 bags 104s; 1 93s. Berragalla, 3c 110s; 6c 97s; 1c 1b 102s; 1c 130s; 1c 1b 98s; 1t 95s; 2 bags 105s. Gonamotava, 1b 103s; 2c 102s; 1b 126s; 1b 96s 6d.

Ex "Manora"—North Matale, 2c 104s; 3c 1b 101s 6d; 1c 99s; 2b 103s 6d; 1b 97s 6d; 1 bag 100s.

Ex "Clan Fraser"—North Matale, 1b 97s 6d.

Ex "Legislator"—Kelburne, 11c 1t 107s; 1c 1b 99s; 6d; 3c 1b 96s; 3 bags 101s; 5c 1t 106s; 4c 1t 1b 105s 1b 97s; 1c 1b 1t 96s; 2 bags 99s 6d.

Ex "Clan Fraser"—Gonakelle, 1b 100s.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 19th Dec.:—

Ex "Goorkha"—Blackwood, 3c 1t 109s; 5c 1b 104s 6d; 1c 1b 101s 6d; 5 bags 93s 6d; 1 102s.

Ex "India"—Fermoyle, 3b 101s. Forest Hill, 1b 1s 98s; 1b 100s; 1b 1c 1t 95s 6d; 1t 100s; 2b 1t 91s 6d; 1b 100s; 2b 1t 99s 6d; 1b 1 bag 100s; 2 bags 88s.

Ex "Oroya"—Kotiyagalla, 1c 1b 107s 6d; 1 102s; 1b 99s; 1b 95s.

Ex "Goorkha"—Palli, 3c 105s 6d; 5c 103s; 1c 102s 6d; 2c 100s 6d; 1c 1b 90s; 2 bags 99s 6d.

Ex "Capella"—Dambatenne, 2c 1t 106s 6d; 4c 1b 105s. Moonerakande, 1c 1t 108s.

Ex "Ballaarat"—Dambatenne, 3 bags 100s 6d.

Ex "Gaekwar"—Gordon, 1b 92s; 1b 95s; 1b 81s; 1b 93s.

CEYLON CINCHONA SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Wilson, Smithett, & Co.'s Circular.*)
MINCING LANE, Dec. 1th, 1890.

SUCCIRUBRA.

Mark.	Natural Stem.	Renewed.	Root.
Lanka Plantations Co., Ltd.	2½d	3 d to d	...
Meddecombra	2d	...	...
ST&LC, A in dia.	2d to 2½d	3½d to 4½d	...
„ S „	2½d to 3d	5d	3d
Glenalpin	2½d	...	2½d
Marangalla	1¾d	2½d	...
OCO in diamond	2d	...	...
Hopton	2½d	3d	...
Maskeliya	1¾d to 2d	...	...
Uva Estate	2¼d to 2½d	2¼d	...
Bearwell	2½d	...	...
Spring Valley	1¾d to 2d	2¾d to 3d	...
Elmshurst	2d	3½d to 4d	...
Hindugalla	3½d	5¾d to 6d	...
ECB, T in diamond	1¾d to 2d	4½d	...
CHLA „	2d to 2½d	4d	2d to 2½d
Tulloes	...	4d	...
Roeberry	3½d to 4d	...	...
Forest Hill	2½d	3d to 3½d	...
Deagalla	3½d to 4d	...	...
Park	...	8d	...
OFFICINALIS.			
Eskdale	3d	6½d to 7½d	...
Lanka Plantations Co., Ltd.	...	7d to 7½d	...
Glenalpin	5½d	...	...
Diyagama	3d to 3½d	5d to 6d	...
WSB in diamond	3d to 3½d	5½d to 6d	6d
Park	...	6d to 8d	6d to 6½d
HCC in diamond	3d to 4d	4d to 6d	...
Dukinfield	3½d to 4d	8d	...
Coneygar	2½d	5½d to 6½d	...
Chapelton	2½d to 3d	...	3d

CEYLON CACAO SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)
MINCING LANE, Dec. 12th, 1890.

Ex "Jumna"—Anniewatte, 20 bags 110s.

Ex "Moyune"—Suduganga, 15 bags 111s 6d; 6 73s 6d; 3 43s; 1 53s. Maousava, 14 bags 100s; 8 47s 6d; 5 99s 6d. Degolla, 10 bags 98s.

Ex "Gaekwar"—Gangwarily, 24 bags 111s; 4 bags 84s 6d.

Ex "Legislator"—Kallugalla, 13 bags 87s; 4 55s; Wariagalla, 5 bags 88s.

Ex "Clan Maclean"—Woodslee, 9 bags 78s; 7 52s; 1 24s. Kumaradola, 4 bags 83s; 2 76s 6d; 9 80s; 2 67s; 5 47s; 1 24s. Bulatwatte, 22 bags 100s 6d; 10 78s 6d. 2 65s; 2 47s; 9 31s; 2 66s.

Ex "Arabia"—(CC), 10 bags 65s.

MINCING LANE, Dec. 19th.

Ex "Oroya"—Warriapolla, 31 bags 115s; 5 94s; 8 70s; 10 43s; 3 60s.

CEYLON CARDAMOM SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)
MINCING LANE, Dec. 12th, 1890.

Ex "Legislator"—Kitoomoola, 1 case 3s 2d; 2 2s 5d; 1 1s 9d; 1 1s 3d; 2 1s 8d.

Ex "Chollerton"—Gallantenne, 2 cases 2s 7d.

Ex "Land Carriage"—ALB. 2 cases 1s 6d.

Ex "Clan Cameron"—Elkadua, 31 cases 2s.

Ex "Ganges"—Delmar (OBEC), 2 bags 1 box 11½d.

Ex "Gaekwar"—(A&C), 2 cases 2s; 1 9d; 1 2s.

Ex "Britannia"—Gallantenne, 3 cases 3s 7d; 3 2s 2d.

Ex "Legislator"—Asgeria, 4 cases 1s 9d; 3 1s 4d; 3 1s 11d; 3 1s 11d; 3 1s 4d. Meddecombra, 3 cases 1s 6d; 2 1s 1d; 3 1s 4d; 1 11d; 1 1s 8d.

Ex "Land Carriage"—HWS, 1 case 1s 4d. QSBN 1 case 2s 4d.

No. 3.] COLOMBO, JANUARY 26, 1891. {PRICE :—12½ cents each; 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies ½ rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

Messrs. SOMERVILLE & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 7th Jan., the undermentioned lots of Tea (55,010 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Doscription	Weight lb.	c.
3	Hattanwella	41	13 hf-ch	bro pek	650	57
4	Do	42	30 do	pekoe	1500	38
5	Do	43	2 do	pek sou	100	29
6	Do	44	1 do	dust	55	26
7	Wewesse	45	47 do	bro pek	2585	51
8	Do	46	50 do	pekoe	2750	39
9	Do	47	42 do	pek sou	2310	35
10	Do	48	6 do	sou	330	34
11	Do	49	6 do	dust	450	27
12	St. Andrews	50	24 hf-ch	or pek	1584	66
13	Do	51	40 box	or pek	800	63
14	Do	52	23 hf ch	bro pek	1495	48
15	Do	53	43 do	pekoe	2752	44
16	K P W	54	17 ch	pekoe	1530	43
17	Do	55	14 do	pek sou	1190	37
18	S	56	7 do	red leaf	676	26
19	S	57	4 hf-ch	dust	320	27
20	Kitulgalla	58	5 ch	bro pek	500	45 bid
21	Do	59	11 do	pekoe	880	out.
22	Do	60	4 do	sou	320	31
23	Do	61	1 do	pek dust	125	28
24	Hiralouvah	62	5 do	bro pek	500	55
25	Do	63	9 do	pekoe	900	44
26	Do	64	8 do	pekoe A	785	39
27	Depedene	65	8 hf-ch	bro pek	400	53
28	Do	66	14 do	pekoe	700	40
29	Do	67	21 do	pek sou	1050	33
30	H D	68	28 do	bro tea	1400	32
31	Do	69	1 do	dust	80	27
32	Do	70	1 do	bro mix	50	25
33	K G H	71	2 do	bro pek	100	39
34	Do	72	2 do	pekoe	100	32
35	Do	73	2 do	pek sou	88	32
36	Roseneath	74	22 do	bro pek	1540	51 bid
37	Do	75	13 ch	pekoe	1625	38
38	Do	76	14 do	pek sou	1750	36
39	Yahalatenne	77	6 hf-ch	bro pek	360	51
40	Do	78	6 ch	pekoe	540	38 bid
41	Do	79	10 do	pek sou	900	34
42	R X	80	2 do	bro mix	240	32
43	Do	81	2 do	bro tea	240	34
44	Do	82	3 do	pek dust	420	28
45	Do	83	1 do	dust	140	26 bid
46	I P	84	14 ch	bro tea	1260	27
47	D B G	85	4 hf-ch	fans	240	29
48	Do	86	7 do	bro mix	385	30
49	Do	87	3 do	dust	240	26
50	C T M	88	5 ch	bro mix	450	27
51	Do	89	2 hf-ch	dust	140	26
53	Forest Hill	91	6 do	pek sou	540	35
54	Do	92	1 do	dust	120	28
55	F	93	9 do	pekoe	900	27 bid
58	F	94	3 do			
			2 hf-ch	dust	590	26
57	Malgolla	95	48 do	bro pek	2640	51 bid
58	Do	96	56 do	pekoe	2800	41 bid
59	Do	97	84 do	pek sou	2880	37 bid
60	Do	98	13 do	bro tea	715	33
61	Do	99	7 do	red leaf	350	27
62	Hatdowa	100	6 do	bro pek	300	48
63	Do	1	14 do	bro tea	700	32
64	Do	2	7 do	bro mix	350	32
65	Do	3	1 do	oongou	50	27

Messrs. E. BENHAM & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 14th Jan., the undermentioned lots of Tea (8,445 lb.) which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	W O	41	3 ch	fans	405	30
2	Do	43	2 do	bro tea	190	29
3	Elston	45	21 do	bro pek	2400	58 bid
4	Do	47	35 do	pekoe	3110	44 bid
5	Do	49	26 do	pek sou	2340	38

Mr. E. JOHN put up for Sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 14th Jan., the undermentioned lots of Tea (86,240 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Pate Rajah	22	2 ch			
			1 hf-ch	bro pek	250	47
2	Do	23	1 ch	pekoe	90	36
3	Do	24	1 hf-ch	pek sou	50	34
4	Do	25	1 do	dust	70	26
5	Yahala Kela	26	13 do	bro pek	650	56
6	Do	28	12 do	pekoe	576	47
7	Do	30	11 do	pek sou	528	38
8	Do	32	9 do	unas	450	36
9	Do	34	3 do	dust	220	27
14	Alnoor	42	22 hf-ch	bro pek	1100	53
15	Do	44	24 do	pekoe	1200	41
16	Do	46	2 do	sou	100	35
17	Do	47	4 do	fans	240	30
18	Do	48	1 do	unas	61	36
20	Orange Field	51	4 ch	bro pek	400	52
21	Do	53	21 do	pekoe	1981	37
22	Do	55	4 do	sou	380	30
23	Great Valley	57	22 do	bro pek	2200	58
24	Do	59	12 do	pekoe	1135	45
25	Do	61	29 do	pek sou	2610	41
26	Gongalla	63	30 hf-ch	or pek	1500	52
27	Do	65	34 do	pek sou	1700	37
28	Madool-tenne	67	20 ch	bro pek	2200	51
29	Do	69	20 do			
			1 hf-ch	pekoe	2060	40
30	Do	71	16 ch	pek sou	1600	36
31	Do	73	1 do	unas	75	25
32	Loonagalla	74	6 hf-ch	bro mix	360	36
33	Eilandhu	76	28 ch	bro pek	2100	51
34	Do	78	35 do	pekoe	2625	40
35	Do	80	4 do	pek sou	300	37
36	Do	82	2 hf-ch	dust	130	26
37	Eildon Hall	83	43 ch	bro pek	4016	58 bid
38	Do	85	40 do	pekoe	3179	50
39	Do	87	19 do	pek sou	1520	44
40	Do	89	2 do	dust	270	28
41	Do	90	1 do	bro tea	86	23
42	Whyddon	101	6 do			
			18 hf-ch	bro pek	1590	60
43	Do	102	6 ch			
			11 hf-ch	pekoe	1205	46
44	Do	104	5 ch			
			13 hf-ch	pek sou	1215	43
45	Do	108	2 do	bro tea	114	29
46	Do	107	2 do	dust	170	27
47	Eila	108	16 ch	bro pek	1600	49
48	Do	110	28 do	pekoe	2240	40
49	Do	112	27 do	pek sou	2160	37
50	Do	114	2 do	dust	250	26
51	Brownlow	115	24 do	bro pek	2520	57
52	Do	117	18 do	pekoe	1710	46
53	Do	119	13 do	pek sou	1170	41
54	Do	120	1 do	dust	115	27
55	B T	121	30 do	bro mix	2550	33
56	Logan	123	14 hf-ch	bro pek	700	56
57	Do	125	11 do	pekoe	495	45
58	Do	127	25 do	pek sou	1125	41
59	Do	129	5 do	rod leaf	225	32
60	Sudugauga	130	8 do	sou	400	28
61	Do	132	2 do	red leaf	100	24
62	Wariapolla	133	18 do	sou	900	29
63	Do	135	4 do	red leaf	200	25
64	Albion	136	44 oh	bro pek	4840	58
65	Do	138	45 do	pekoe	4320	47
66	Do	140	32 do	pek sou	3040	42
67	Do	142	2 ch	dust	280	28
68	Ivies	143	22 hf-ch	bro pek	1100	52
89	Do	145	14 ch	pekoe	1210	42
70	Do	147	19 do	pek sou	1710	39
71	Do	149	2 do	dust	135	27
72	Do	150	1 do	red leaf	40	25
73	H J R	151	8 do	bro pek	760	52
74	Do	153	11 do	pekoe	880	43
75	Do	155	6 do	pek sou	510	38
76	Do	157	1 hf-ch	dust	80	27

Messrs. A. H. Thompson & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today 14th Jan., the undermentioned lots of Tea (88,151 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
1	Glanrhos	1	14 hf-ch	bro pek	770	55
2	Do	3	21 do	pekoe	1050	42
3	Do	5	38 do	pek sou	1710	37
9	Torrington	17	23 ch	bro or pek	2530	62
10	Do	19	39 do	bro	4290	51
11	Do	21	47 do	pek sou	4700	44
12	Do	23	33 do	pek sou	3300	40
13	Do	25	12 hf-ch	dust	960	28
14	Agra Oya	27	10 ch	bro pek	1000	50
15	Do	29	3 do	pekoe	300	42
16	Do	30	14 do	pekoe No. 2	1400	36
17	Do	32	1 do	unas	88	36
18	Do	33	1 hf-ch	bro mix	152	25
19	Do	34	2 ch	dust	227	27
20	Dambula-galla	35	15 do	bro pek	1500	49 bid
21	K P W	37	22 hf-ch	bro pek	1100	51
22	Do	39	36 do	pekoe	1620	44
23	Do	41	30 do	pek sou	1200	40
24	Do	43	8 do	sou	320	36
25	Do	45	2 do	dust	140	27
30	A S C	54	3 hf-ch	fans	150	25
31	Do	55	1 do	pek dust	60	25
32	Do	56	5 do	red leaf	234	28
33	Do	57	1 do	unas	50	35
34	D E C	58	7 do	red leaf	350	28
38	Lavant	65	10 do	bro pek	1000	30
39	Do	67	19 do	pekoe	1520	40
40	Do	69	12 do	pek sou	960	37
41	Do	71	2 do	dust	225	27
42	F, (in estate mark	72	9 do	sou	720	33
43	Do	73	2 do	unas	176	35
44	L	74	1 do	bro mix	80	30 bid
45	A G C	75	21 hf-ch	dust	1470	27
51	Nahalma	83	52 hf-ch	bro pek	2800	55 bid
52	Do	85	55 ch	pekoe	5500	39
53	Do	87	2 hf-ch	congou	170	31
54	Do	88	1 do	red leaf	60	24 bid
60	T Y C	94	13 hf-ch	bro bek	830	57 bid
61	Do	96	30 do	pekoe	1800	45 bid
62	Penrhos	98	6 do	congou	300	31
63	Do	99	8 do	dust	560	29
64	Do	100	1 do	pek dust	70	30
65	H W D	16	2 do	pekoe	100	36
66	Do	26	2 do	sou	80	32
67	Do	28	1 do	dust	70	27
68	Comillah		6 hf-ch	bro pek	330	48
69	Do		9 do	pekoe	450	39
70	Do		11 do	pek sou	350	37
71	Do		1 do	dust	65	26
72	H G A		21 do	bro pek	1325	52 bid
73	Horagoda		17 do	bro pek	935	52 bid
74	Do		13 do	pekoe	1950	40
75	Do		4 do	pek sou	350	37
76	Do		1 do	dust	75	25

Messrs. Somerville & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 14th Jan., the undermentioned lots of Tea (87,927 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
1	Benveula	4	7 hf-ch	red leaf	420	28
2	Do	5	5 do	dust	375	27
3	F T	6	2 ch	bro pek	180	68
4	Do	7	3 do	pekoe	270	51
5	T T	8	6 do			
			13 hf-ch	pekoe	772	35
6	X X	9	4 ch	pekoe	430	28
7	Diganakelle	10	12 hf-ch	bro pek	600	65
8	Do	11	4 do	pekoe	200	51
9	Do	12	20 do	pek sou	1000	50
10	Do	13	2 do	dust	150	28
11	Do	14	2 do	fans	130	34
12	Do	15	1 do	bro mix	50	33
13	G G	16	2 ch			
			1 hf-ch	pekoe	250	35
14	Kudaganga	17	5 do	bro pek	253	58
15	Do	18	4 do	pekoe	192	42
16	Do	19	2 do	pek sou	94	40
17	Do	20	5 do	sou	250	39
18	Do	21	4 do	bro tea	220	38
19	Do	22	2 do	congou	90	32
20	Do	23	5 do	unas	250	42
21	St. Andrews	24	14 do	or pek	924	67
22	Do	25	14 do	bro pek	910	53
23	Do	26	38 do	pekoe	2432	47
24	W S	27	7 do	pekoe	690	35
25	"	28	6 do	bro tea	600	28
26	P	29	1 do	dust	123	26
27	Kitulgala	30	5 do	bro pek	500	52
28	"	31	14 do	pekoe	880	41 bid
29	"	32	8 do	pek sou	640	36
30	Arslena	33	10 hf-ch	unas	500	35
31	"	34	6 do	dust	300	28
32	"	35	5 do	congou	250	27
33	Weregalla	36	23 ch			
			1 hf-ch	bro-pek	2345	61
34	"	37	25 ch	pekoe	2125	43
35	"	38	30 do	pek sou	2400	39
36		39	1 do	sou	80	33
37		40	6 hf-ch	bro tea	300	35
38	"	41	2 do	dust	150	27
39	Allakolla	42	36 hf-ch	bro pek	2340	59
40	"	43	50 ch			
			1 hf-ch	pekoe	5310	44
41	"	44	24 ch			
			18 hf-ch	pek sou	3390	40
42	"	45	3 do	dust	255	26
43	Lyndhurst	46	13 ch	bro pek	1300	53
44	"	47	15 do	pekoe	1350	39
45	"	48	12 do	pek sou	1080	36
46	Mapitigama	49	5 ch			
			1 hf-ch	bro pek	560	51
47	"	50	8 ch	pekoe	736	39
48	"	51	8 do			
			1 hf-ch	pek sou	815	35
49	"	52	1 ch			
			1 hf-ch	dust	162	27
50	"	53	1 ch	red leaf	94	24
51	Heatherton	54	4 hf-ch	bro tea	168	30
52	"	55	1 do	dust	90	29
53	Roseland	56	36 box	or pek	648	56 bid
54	"	57	5 do	bro pek	95	49
55	"	58	2 hf-ch	bro pek	140	46
56	"	59	10 ch	pekoe	950	40 bid
57	"	60	14 hf-ch	pek sou	700	38
58	"	61	1 ch	sou	88	34
59	"	62	2 ch			
			1 box	unas	239	37 bid
60	"	64	1 hf-ch	pek fans	66	32
61	Dalguise	65	18 ch	bro pek	1800	56
62	"	66	40 do	pekoe	4000	41
63	"	67	10 do	pek sou	1000	38
64	"	68	1 do	bro mix	100	33
65	"	69	2 do	dust	300	27
66	C B	70	2 do	pek sou	168	37
67	"	71	6 do	fans	850	26
68	"	72	1 do	unas	122	30
69	H W	73	7 do	sou	700	27
70	"	74	6 do			
			1 box	unas	637	27
71	"	75	2 ch	pek sou	150	34
72	"	76	2 do	dust	310	26
73	G B	77	9 do	bro tea	900	31
74	"	78	13 do	dust	2015	26
75	E L	79	22 hf-ch	pek sou	990	40
76	Panmure	80	10 ch	bro pek	1100	60
77	"	81	16 do	pekoe	1680	43
78	"	82	12 do	pek sou	1200	40
79	"	83	1 do	pek dust	150	27
80	"	84	2 do	bro mix	220	25
81	Raxawa	85	12 do	bro pek	1320	55
82	"	86	12 do	pekoe	1200	45
83	"	87	22 do	pek sou	2200	40
89	W	93	13 do	sou	1155	25
90	P K W	94	17 hf-ch	bro pek	935	45 bid
91	"	95	8 ch	pekoe	800	38 bid
97	G G	101	6 do	bro mix	300	27
98	K M O K	103	1 ch	bro tea	90	34
99	"	104	2 do	dust	160	26
100	"	106	1 do	red leaf	100	22
101	Manickanda	107	8 hf-ch	bro pek	400	58
102	"	109	13 ch	pekoe	1050	41 bid
103	"	111	6 do	pek sou	530	37
104	E L K	113	29 hf-ch	pekoe	1550	40
105	M G	115	3 ch	sou	381	29
106	"	117	3 do			
			3 hf-ch	dust	673	27
107	Putlam	119	21 do		1155	31
108	K G H	121	1 hf-ch	bro pek	50	40
109	"	122	1 do	pekoe	50	34
110	"	123	3 do	pek sou	135	33
111	"	125	1 do	pek fans	50	29

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
112	C C	128	4 hf-ch	bro pek	232	47
113	„	128	14 do	pekoe	680	39
114	„	130	10 do	pek sou	520	35
115	„	132	1 ch	sou	80	29
116	„	133	1 do	fans	120	32
117	„	134	2 do	bro tea	210	28
118	N B	136	21 hf-ch	bro mix	1155	29 bid
119	„	138	16 do	unas	1600	35

Messrs. Forbes & Walker put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 14th Jan., the undermentioned lots of Tea (210,951 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Goomera	138	2 ch	dust	280	29
2	R	140	3 do	bro mix	270	24
3	S B R	142	2 do	dust	280	28
4	R	144	4 do	dust	584	28
5	R	148	4 do	red leaf	324	25
6	A M B	148	9 do	bro tea	720	29
7	Halpatenne	150	3 do	bro pek	300	53
8	„	152	3 do	pekoe	300	40
9	„	154	12 do	pek sou	1140	38
10	„	156	2 do	sou	160	29
11	„	158	1 do	pek fans	110	29
12	Wallahandua	160	12 hf-ch	bro pek	780	57
13	„	162	20 do	pekoe	1100	44
14	„	164	16 do	pek sou	800	38
15	S P A	166	26 do	sou	1300	35
19	Freds Rhue	174	16 hf-ch	bro pek	800	56
20	„	176	19 ch	pekoe	1900	44
21	„	178	17 do	pek sou	1615	38
22	W A	180	4 do	bro tea	480	37
23	„	182	1 do	do	100	37
24	„	184	1 do	dust	127	28
25	A Z	186	1 do	bro pek sou	100	27
26	Columbia	188	19 hf-ch	bro pek	1045	67 bid
27	„	190	18 do	pekoe	810	56
28	„	192	2 do	pek sou	90	39
29	„	194	1 do	dust	75	29
30	Blairgowrie	196	56 do	bro pek	2800	59
31	„	198	20 ch	pekoe	1900	44
32	„	200	13 do	pek sou	1235	38
33	„	202	5 hf-ch	bro tea	210	29
34	„	204	1 do	dust	82	27
40	Radella	216	41 do	bro pek	4100	57
41	„	218	34 do	pekoe	2720	44
42	„	220	41 do	pek sou	3280	39
43	Portmore	222	68 do	bro pek	7480	62
44	„	224	31 do	pekoe	3100	50
45	P	226	3 do	fans	237	30
46	P	228	1 box	dust	34	26
47	Caledonia	230	4 ch	bro pek	420	52
48	„	232	10 do	pekoe	1000	41
49	„	234	4 do	bro sou	380	35
50	Thornfield	236	36 hf-ch	bro pek	2160	58
51	„	238	26 ch	pekoe	2600	45
52	„	250	14 do	pek sou	1372	38
53	„	242	3 hf-ch	pk dust	240	29
54	„	244	1 ch	bro mix	100	27
55	Midlothian	248	27 hf-ch	bro pek	1620	57
56	„	248	32 ch	pekoe	3520	42
57	„	250	3 hf-ch	congou	165	28
58	„	552	1 ch	dust	100	26
59	Becherton	254	6 do	bro pek	600	52
60	„	256	3 do	bro pek	225	51
61	„	258	21 do	pekoe	1995	40
62	„	280	3 do	bro tea	261	30
63	„	282	1 do	dust	104	26
64	„	284	1 do	congou	75	26
65	L, in estate mark	266	1 hf-ch	psk sou	33	36
66	K V	268	1 ch	congou	90	28
67	„	270	1 do	fans	100	31
68	Pantiya	272	2 do	bro tea	196	33
69	Pingarawa	274	1 do	bro tea	100	33
70	St. Catherine	276	8 do	bro pek	720	50
71	„	278	6 do	pekoe	540	44
72	„	280	5 do	pek sou	425	37
73	„	282	1 hf-ch	pek fans	60	28
74	„	284	1 do	red leaf	50	24
75	Yataderia	288	22 ch	bro pek	2420	55
76	„	288	22 do	pekoe	2200	41
77	„	290	13 do	pek sou	1170	38
78	„	292	3 do	pk fans	300	28
79	„	294	10 do	bro or pek	1800	55
80	„	296	58 do	pekoe	5800	42
81	„	298	12 do	pek sou	1080	38
82	„	300	12 do	bro tea	1080	33
83	B & D	302	2 do	red leaf	216	25
	„	304	4 do	dust	620	27

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
85	Atherfield	306	2 hf-ch	dust	160	27
86	„	308	6 do			
			1 ch	bro tea	400	35
87	W	310	2 ch	sou	100	36
88	W	312	1 do	red leaf	55	23
89	W	314	1 do	dust	57	28
90	Theberton	316	33 ch	bro pek	3300	48
91	„	318	22 do	pekoe	2200	39
92	„	320	9 do	pek sou	900	36
93	Harangalla	322	5 do	bro pek	4500	53
94	„	324	42 do	pekoe	3990	41
95	„	326	42 do	pek sou	3780	38
96	Aldie	328	8 hf-ch	bro pek	440	68
97	„	330	7 ch	pekoe	700	52
98	„	332	6 do	pek sou	540	42
99	„	334	3 do	sou	225	34
100	„	336	1 do	dust	75	27
101	„	338	2 do	dust	140	26
102	Clyde	340	16 do	bro pek	1696	54
103	„	342	32 do	pekoe	3040	39
104	„	344	5 do	pek sou	478	37
105	Doonevale	346	12 do	bro pek	1200	50
106	„	348	12 do	pekoe	960	40
107	„	350	19 do	pek sou	1805	37
108	Dehiowitta	352	21 do	bro pek	2205	55
109	„	354	42 do	pekoe	4200	42
110	„	356	18 do	pek sou	1710	37
111	„	358	2 do	bro tea	240	31
113	C M	360	4 do	dust	540	28
113	„	362	7 do	red leaf	525	23
114	„	364	2 do	congou	200	26
115	„	366	2 do	unas	218	32
116	L, in estate mark	368	7 do	bro tea	882	27
117	C, in estate mark	370	8 do	bro tea	1008	27
118	Monaco	372	4 do			
			1 hf-ch	dust	783	27
119	I G	374	1 ch	bro tea	118	27
120	G I	376	1 do	pekoe	83	40
121	Chestrford	378	20 hf-ch	bro pek	1200	53
122	„	380	24 do	pekoe	1200	42
123	„	382	28 do	pek sou	1400	37
133	our t Lodge	402	24 do	bro pek	1344	84
134	„	404	20 do	pekoe	920	71
135	„	406	22 do	pek sou	990	58
136	„	408	1 do	sou	82	40
137	„	410	2 ch	dust	280	29
139	Stisted	414	5 do	bro psk	280	69
140	„	416	11 do	pekoe	616	51
141	„	418	10 do	pek sou	500	41
142	„	420	1 do	dust	60	26
143	Chalmers	422	18 ch	bro pek	1360	61
144	„	424	70 do	pekoe	4200	46
145	„	426	20 do	pek sou	1200	40
146	„	428	6 do	unas	540	35
147	„	430	2 do	dust	200	28
148	„	432	2 do	bro mix	150	29
149	Elfindale	434	63 hf-ch	bro pek	3300	50
150	„	436	195 do	pekoe	7800	40
151	„	438	50 do	pek sou	2000	37
160	N. in estate mark	456	15 do	dust	1125	27
176	Giklyana-knnde	488	8 ch	bro pek sou	880	36
177	W H	490	3 hf-ch	bro pek	171	31
178	„	492	7 do	pekoe	383	30
179	„	494	7 do	pek sou	351	29
180	„	496	7 do	fans	486	29
181	„	498	13 do	dust	1094	27
182	St. Helier's	500	8 do	fans	640	30
183	O & D	502	17 do	bro pek	1020	72
184	„	504	13 do	pekoe	650	53
185	„	506	11 do	pek sou	550	45
186	„	508	2 do	fans	128	37
187	„	510	3 do	dust	258	29
188	Bismark	512	2 ch	dust	280	27
189	„	514	1 do	congou	90	27
190	Kahagalla	516	13 do	pekoe	1209	44
191	W G	518	2 hf-ch	pek dust	160	27
192	C F, in estate mark	520	20 do	bro pek	1000	73
193	„	522	28 do	pekoe	2100	50
194	„	524	10 do	pek sou	750	42
195	„	526	1 do	sou	80	33
196	„	528	2 do	dust	230	28
197	„	530	13 do	bro pek	650	73
198	„	532	29 do	pekoe	2175	50
199	Galawatte	534	6 do	unas	300	35
200	„	536	5 do	dust	300	26
201	Gompache	538	1 do	bro pek	46	44
202	„	540	2 do	pekoe	80	35
203	„	542	2 do	bro mix	84	29

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
204	Bandera-polla	544	1 do	bro pek No. 2	300	43
205	,,	546	21 do	bro pek	1050	58
206	,,	548	36 do	pekoe	1800	46
207	,,	550	30 do	pek sou	1350	39
208	,,	552	13 do	sou	585	35
209	,,	554	9 do	dust	576	28
210	Donside	556	6 ch	sou	510	32
211	,,	558	2 hf-ch	dust	140	26
212	Moralioya	560	11 do	bro or pek	575	50
213	,,	562	11 do	pekoe	550	39
214	,,	564	13 do	pek sou	585	37
215	,,	566	2 do	dust	143	27
216	,,	568	1 do	bro tea	47	30

Messrs A. H. Thompson & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 21st Jan., the undermentioned lots of Tea (59,983 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
1	K	1	39 hf-ch	bro pek	2340	59
2	K	3	132 do	pekoe	5940	44 bid
3	K	5	66 do	pek sou	2970	39
4	K	7	55 do	do A	2475	38
5	K	9	6 do	dust	450	30
6	Kanangama	11	31 ch	bro pek	3255	49
7	Do	13	22 do	pekoe	2090	41
8	Do	15	24 do	do No 2	2280	38
9	Do	17	21 do	pek sou	1890	37
10	Star, in estate mark	19	14 ch	bro pek	1820	46 bid
11	Do	21	28 do	pek sou	3080	37
12	Do	23	29 do	bro mix	3770	32
13	Woodend	25	26 do	bro pek	2730	54 bid
14	Do	27	29 do	pekoe	2900	42 bid
15	Do	29	6 do	pek sou	570	37
16	Do	31	1 do	congou	96	29
17	Do	32	1 do	dust	135	28
18	Peru	33	4 do	bro pek	400	61 bid
19	Do	34	10 do 1 hf-ch	pekoe	1043	49 bid
20	Do	36	1 ch	pek sou	90	36
21	Do	37	1 hf-ch 1 box	pek dust	110	25
22	Do	38	1 do	red leaf	25	27
23	Nabalma	39	33 hf-ch	bro pek	2090	56
24	Do	41	77 do	pekoe	4235	40 bid
25	Do	43	2 do	congou	110	31
26	Do	44	1 ch	dust	75	28
27	Yaha Ella	45	17 hf-ch	bro pek	850	56 bid
28	Do	47	16 do	pekoe	720	40 bid
29	Do	49	1 do	bro mix	50	33
30	Do	50	1 do	dust	70	25
31	Kotagaalla	51	2 do	unas	120	36 bid
32	Do	52	2 do	sou	100	32
33	Do	53	2 do	dust	170	27
34	B U S, in estate mark	30	4 ch	congou	440	33
40	D	64	1 ch	bro tea	89	26
41	Bogahagodawatte	65	4 hf-ch	bro pek	267	46
42	Do	66	5 do	pekoe	250	37
43	Do	67	8 do	pek sou	400	35
44	Do	68	5 do	bro mix	345	33
45	Do	69	2 do	fans	130	30
46	Do	70	1 do	dust	78	28
47	Nugagalle	71	11 hf-ch	bro or pek	550	62 bid
48	Do	73	26 do	pekoe	1300	47 bid
49	Do	75	2 do	pek sou	126	38
50	Do	76	1 do	dust	73	28

Mr. E. John put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 21st Jan., the undermentioned lots of Tea (120,679 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	D S	158	3 ch	unas	255	38
2	Great Valley	159	7 hf-ch	dust	560	27
3	Do	160	4 do	pk dust	280	29
4	Do	161	23 ch	bro mix	1955	29
5	Do	163	8 do 1 hf-ch	pek sou	761	40
6	Do	165	6 ch	pekoe	570	44
7	Do	167	6 do 2 hf-ch	bro pek	680	58
8	F, in estate mark	169	31 ch	fan	3100	31
9	Kurundu Oya	171	19 hf-ch	bro pek	1140	62 bid
10	Do	173	30 do	pekoe	1650	52
11	Do	175	26 do	pek sou	1430	40 bid
12	Do	177	1 ch	dust	95	31
13	F T	178	90 hf-ch	bro pek	4505	50
14	Do	180	23 ch	pekoe	1060	42
15	Do	182	24 do	bro pek	2140	38
16	Do	184	5 do	bro mix	381	33
18	Anchor in estate mark	186	11 hf-ch	bro pek	627	67
19	Do	188	15 ch	pekoe	1515	51
20	Do	190	21 hf-ch	pek sou	1008	43
21	Do	192	19 do	bro mix	1140	36
22	Do	194	9 do	dust	666	29
23	Do	195	5 ch	bro tea	526	30
24	Galkandewatte	196	33 do	bro pek	3300	57
25	Do	198	46 do	pekoe	4140	44
26	G K W	200	3 hf-ch	dust	240	28
27	Do	201	1 ch	bro tea	90	34
28	Mocha	202	48 hf-ch	bro pek	2640	63
29	Do	204	50 ch	pekoe	5000	55
30	Do	206	12 do	pek sou	1140	44
31	Tientsin	208	17 hf-ch	bro pek	1020	61
32	Do	210	12 ch	pekoe	10[illegible]	48
33	Do	412	16 do	pek sou	14[illegible]	42
34	Abbotsford	214	19 hf-ch	bro or pek	1140	42 bid
35	Do	216	44 ch	bro pek	4400	58 bid
36	Do	218	36 do	pekoe	3600	47 bid
37	Do	220	23 do	pek sou	2300	41
38	Do	222	9 do	bro mix	[illegible]	34
39	Do	224	6 do	pek dust	[illegible]	30 bid
40	Blackburn	225	9 ch	bro pek	990	54
41	Do	227	17 do	pekoe	1700	42
42	Do	229	4 do	pek sou	350	39
43	Do	231	1 do	dust	114	28
44	Gouravilla	232	6 do	pek sou	600	39
45	Do	234	4 do	bro mix	360	36
46	Do	235	2 do	dust	150	29
47	Lawrence	336	35 do	sou	3500	34
48	N	238	6 hf-ch	bro mix	330	25
49	Killaloo	240	62 ch	unas	5580	30
50	Do	242	32 do	do	2560	25
51	Agra Ouvah	244	42 hf-ch	bro pek	2100	58
52	Do	246	45 do	pekoe	2025	44 bid
53	Do	248	34 do	pek sou	1530	40
54	A V	250	2 do	bro pek fans	140	26 bid
59	Esperanza	258	1 do	bro or pek	71	49
60	Do	259	3 do	or pek	150	61
61	Do	260	9 do	pekoe	402	45
62	Do	262	1 box	sou	24	31
63	Do	263	1 hf-ch	dust	60	26
64	Faithlie	264	10 ch	bro pek	1100	60
65	Do	266	15 do	pekoe	1350	47
66	Do	268	13 do	pek sou	1170	40
67	Do	270	4 hf-ch	dust	300	31
68	Bittacy	271	29 do	bro pek	1740	61
69	Do	273	46 do	pekoe	2760	48
70	Tangapoo Totum	275	16 ch	pek sou	1440	37
71	Do	277	10 do	congou	900	34
72	Dickapittia	279	34 do	bro pek	3298	51
73	Do	281	23 do	pekoe	1955	41
74	Do	283	23 do	pek sou	1840	38 bid
75	Do	285	2 do	sou	138	35
76	Do	286	2 do	dust	266	28
77	B, in estate mark	287	5 hf-ch	congou	300	36
78	Do	289	2 do	dust	180	28
83	Kadienlena	15	32 do	bro pek	2880	59
84	Do	17	35 do	pekoe	2800	44
85	Do	19	28 do	pek sou	2240	40
86	Do	21	1 do	congou	100	33
87	Do	22	1 do	dust	130	29
88	Heathside	32	20 do	bro pek	2284	34 bid
89	Ayr	23	18 hf-ch	bro pek	846	60
90	Do	25	24 do	pekoe	960	45
91	Do	27	27 do	pek sou	1134	39
92	Do	29	3 do	congou	129	33
93	Do	30	2 do	fans	100	32
94	Do	31	1 do	dust	70	28
95	Agra Ouvah		11 do	congou	490	32 bid

Messrs. E. Benham & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 21st Jan., the undermentioned lots of Tea (2,539 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	H H	2	5 ch	pek sou	475	38
2	Do	4	5 do	bro mix	650	31
3	Y D	6	3 do	fans	318	29
4	Do	8	2 do	dust	180	29
5	Do	10	1 do	bro mix	86	35
6	Elston	12	4 hf-ch	dust	280	26
7	Do	14	11 do	congou	550	36

" CEYLON OBSERVER " PRESS, COLOMBO.

No. 4.] COLOMBO, FEBRUARY 2, 1891. { PRICE:—12½ cents each; 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies ½ rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

Messrs. SOMERVILLE & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 21st Jan., the undermentioned lots of Tea (86,613 lb.), which sold at under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	Blairavon	39	20 ch	bro pek	2000	54 bid
2	Do	40	22 do	pekoe	1980	41 bid
3	Do	41	27 do	pek sou	2130	38
4	Do	42	4 do	bro tea	480	27
5	Do	43	1 do	dust	120	27
6	Ederapolla	44	3 do	sou	270	35
7	Do	45	1 hf-ch	bro pek No. 2	70	41
8	Do	46	1 ch	pek No. 2	85	35
9	Do	47	2 hf-ch	bro tea	110	34
10	Do	48	3 do	dust	210	26
11	Harmony	49	24 do	bro pek	1200	60
12	Do	50	29 ch	pekoe	2610	43
13	Do	51	12 do	pek sou	1080	38
1	Do	52	5 hf-ch	pek fans	350	32
15	Do	53	3 do	bro mix	135	28
16	Wishford	54	24 do	bro pek	1440	60
17	Do	55	19 ch	pekoe	1900	43
18	Do	56	4 do	pek sou	392	39
19	Do	57	1 hf-ch	dust	80	28
20	Surrey	58	12 do	bro pek	660	53 bid
21	Do	59	17 ch	pekoe	1870	43
22	Do	60	18 do	pek sou	1800	38
23	Do	61	4 hf-ch	sou	160	31
24	Keenawatte	62	6 do	bro pek	300	50
25	Do	63	7 do	pekoe	383	41 bid
26	Do	64	16 do	pek sou	896	37 bid
27	Stinsford	65	3 do	bro pek No 2	150	51
28	Do	66	3 ch	pekoe No 2	300	39
29	Do	67	2 do	bro tea	201	26
30	Do	68	4 do	pek dust	535	27
31	M K A	69	14 do	pekoe	1150	43
36	T, in estate mark	74	11 do	unas	550	37
37	Do	75	2 do	mixed	116	23
38	Do	76	3 do	dust	228	23
39	M A H	77	9 ch	congou	810	31
40	Do	78	3 do	red leaf	300	24
41	Do	79	2 do	dust	260	26
42	Marymount	80	5 hf-ch	unas	250	37
43	D K	81	2 ch	pekoe	196	31
44	Do	82	3 do 3 hf-ch	bro tea	489	29
45	Modera	83	18 do	or pek	900	54 bid
46	Pangwille	84	8 do	bro pek	400	54 bid
47	Do	85	11 do	pekoe	550	39
48	R S L	86	5 box	bro pek	95	50
49	Do	87	2 ch 1 box	pekoe	239	38
50	Do	88	5 hf-ch	pek sou	250	29
51	P H	89	1 do	pek sou	39	33
52	Do	90	4 ch	sou	354	27
53	S L	91	1 hf-ch	dust	61	21
54	Depedene	92	12 do	bro pek	600	56
55	Do	93	27 do	pekoe	1350	42
56	Do	94	39 do	pek sou	1950	37
57	H D	95	75 do	bro tea	3750	35
58	Do	96	4 do	bro mix	200	29
59	Do	97	4 do	dust	400	28
60	Elchico	98	31 do	bro pek	1550	56
61	Do	99	20 do	pekoe	900	43
62	Do	100	21 do	pek sou	945	39
63	Do	1	2 do	dust	140	28
64	Raxawa	2	10 ch	bro pek	1100	56
65	Do	3	7 do	pekoe	700	44
66	Do	4	16 do	pek sou	1600	41
67	Do	5	1 do	bro mix	120	31
68	Do	6	1 do	brotea	120	36
69	Do	7	3 do	pek dust	420	29
70	Do	8	1 do	dust	140	27
71	Yeletende	9	7 ch	bro pek	630	58
72	Do	10	12 do	pekoe	1020	44
73	Do	11	6 do	pek sou	510	38
74	Crurie	12	12 do	bro pek	1320	61
75	Do	13	16 do	pekoe	1520	43
76	Do	14	22 do	pek sou	1980	39
77	Do	15	5 do	sou	425	37
78	C T M	16	7 do	bro mix	630	29
79	Do	17	3 hf-ch	dust	210	28
80	Yahalatenne	18	7 hf-ch	bro pek	420	51
81	Do	19	8 do	pekoe	720	42
82	Do	20	6 do	pek sou	540	38
83	Do	21	2 do	bro mix	180	29
84	Do	22	1 do	dust	150	27
85	Narangoda	23	31 do	unas	3100	43
86	Do	24	2 ch	sou	190	36
87	Do	25	1 do	sou	45	36
88	Do	26	2 do	dust	130	29
90	A S P	28	4 hf-ch	bro pek	200	41
91	Do	29	7 do	pekoe	359	39
92	Do	30	5 do	bro tea	250	34
93	H A H	31	6 ch	pekoe	612	41 bid
94	K	32	2 do	pekoe	180	36
95	K	33	1 hf-ch	fans	46	31
96	K	34	1 do	congou	57	32
97	Hiralouvah	35	2 ch	sou	232	38
98	Do	36	1 hf-ch	unas	50	39
99	Do	37	1 ch 1 hf-ch	bro mix	147	33
100	H G A	38	1 ch	bro mix	130	33
101	Do	139	2 do	dust	300	27
102	Do	140	1 do	bro tea	105	30
103	Liskillen	141	1 do	dust	150	29
104	Ovoca A I	142	14 do	bro pek	1666	74
105	Do	143	17 do	pekoe	1700	58
106	Do	144	16 do	pekoe	1648	57 bid
107	Do	145	23 do	pek sou	2300	44
108	Do	146	20 hf-ch	bro mix	1220	36
109	Do	147	21 do	dust	1575	30
110	Do	148	2 ch	red leaf	226	29
111	Hatdowa	149	12 hf-ch	bro pek	600	50
112	Do	150	28 do	bro tea	1400	36
113	Jayella	151	11 do	bro pek	550	32
114	Do	152	13 do	pekoe	520	32
115	Do	153	42 do	pek sou	1470	30 bid
116	Do	154	28 do	dust	1726	25
117	C in estate mark	155	5 ch	fans	709	27
118	Do	156	6 do	sou	600	29
119	Friedland	157	9 hf-ch	sou	423	34
120	Do	158	10 do	congou	670	31
121	Do	159	4 do	red leaf	152	25
122	Do	160	3 do	dust	195	28
123	T N E	161	6 hf-ch	unas	336	40
124	S S	162	2 ch 7 hf-ch	red leaf	550	26
125	Do	163	3 do	dust	221	25

Messrs. FORBES & WALKER put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 21st Jan., the undermentioned lots of Tea (182,736 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Woodcote	572	1 ch	red leaf	85	31
2	C H	574	4 do	red leaf	191	29
3	G M, in estate mark	576	22 hf-ch	sou	1100	35
4	W F, in estate mark	578	20 ch	fan	1800	31
5	Duckwari	580	16 do	bro tea	1600	35
6	"	582	3 do	fans	384	32
7	Citrus	584	9 hf-ch	bro pek	540	59
8	"	586	32 do	pekoe	1731	41
9	"	588	13 do	pek sou	633	38
10	"	590	4 do	fans	257	31
11	Glenorchy	592	23 do	bro pek	1035	80
12	"	594	20 do	pekoe	900	57
13	"	596	1 do	dust	75	28
14	Bowlana	598	7 ch	bro pek	700	56
15	"	600	7 do	pekoe	665	43
16	"	2	11 do	pek sou	990	40
17	"	4	3 do	bro mix	255	29
18	Rickerton	6	12 hf-ch	dust	900	29
19	Sembawatte	8	57 hf-ch	bro pek	3135	51
20	"	10	40 do	pekoe	2000	41
21	"	12	9 ch	pek sou	810	38
22	Sembawalte	14	44 hf-ch	bro pek	2420	52
23	"	16	32 do	pekoe	1600	41
24	"	18	8 do	pek sou	416	28
25	"	20	37 do	pek fans (metal pkgs.)	2035	32
26	"	22	1 ch	unas	70	33

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
27	D C	24	10 do	bro pek	500	47
28	,,	26	10 do	pekoe	500	39
29	,,	28	22 do	pek sou	1100	37
30	,,	30	1 do	dust	60	27
31	,,	32	1 do	red leaf	50	24
32	,,	34	1 do	congou	50	30
33	W T	36	10 do	bro pek	500	58
34	,,	38	18 do	pekoe	900	44
35	,,	40	1 do	pek dust	65	27
36	D, in estate mark	42	8 hf-ch	bro pek	320	34
37	Alton	44	14 do	bro tea	630	39
38	,,	46	2 do	dust	150	28
39	Ismalle	48	62 do	bro pek	3410	55 bid
40	,,	50	29 ch	pekoe	2175	42
41	,,	52	1 hf-ch	pekoe	45	41
42	,,	54	21 ch	pek sou	1575	39
43	,,	56	7 hf-ch	dust	525	26
44	,,	58	2 do	bro mix	100	29
45	Polatagama	60	26 hf-ch	bro pek	1430	57
46	,,	62	39 do	pekoe	2145	45
47	,,	64	61 do	pek sou	3050	39
48	Abamalla	66	8 do	bro mix	480	36
49	,,	68	2 do	dust	170	29
50	Monrovia	70	7 do	bro pek	340	57
51	,,	72	13 do	pekoe	650	40
52	,,	74	12 ch	pek sou	1195	38
53	,,	76	4 db	unas	400	37
54	,,	78	2 do	congou	1 0	31
55	,,	80	1 do	dust	128	28
56	,,	82	1 hf-ch	red leaf	67	32
57	E K	84	1 do	pekoe	50	30
58	,,	86	1 do	pek sou	50	30
59	,,	88	1 ch	unas	81	28
60	Palawatte	90	2 ch	bro pek	200	53
61	,,	92	2 do	pekoe	172	41
62	,,	94	9 do	pek sou	810	38
63	,,	96	3 do	sou	210	34
64	,,	98	1 do	sou	50	34
65	,,	100	2 do	pek fan	224	30
66	Pasbage	102	5 hf-ch	bro mix	250	27
67	California	104	1 do	bro pek	50	58
68	,,	106	4 do	pekoe	160	40
69	,,	108	7 do	pek sou	350	39
70	Meddetenne	110	4 do 1 hf-ch	bro pek	450	55
71	,,	112	5 ch	pekoe	500	45
72	,,	114	8 do	pek sou	800	39
73	,,	116	1 do	dust	160	29
74	Frotoft	118	18 hf-ch	sou	900	47
75	,,	120	13 do	bro tea	750	42
76	,,	122	8 do	bro pek dust	640	32
77	,,	124	5 do	dust	400	23
78	Ukuwella	126	25 ch	bro pek	2625	54
79	,,	128	17 do	pekoe	1700	44
80	,,	130	15 do	pek sou	1425	40
81	,,	132	2 do	congou	200	33
82	,,	134	3 do	dust	225	29
83	C R D	136	4 hf-ch	dust	220	59
84	,,	138	2 do	red leaf	125	29
85	Pansaltenne	140	18 ch	bro pek	1890	60
86	,,	142	1 do	pekoe	1600	45
87	,,	144	15 do	pek sou	1425	40
88	,,	146	2 do	congou	200	35
89	,,	148	2 do	dust	225	29
90	Farnham	150	19 hf-ch	bro or pek	990	61
91	,,	152	22 do	pekoe	950	46
92	,,	154	56 do	pk sou	2520	40
93	,,	156	11 do	unas	495	39
94	,,	158	5 do	fanf	300	31
95	,,	160	2 do	dust	130	27
96	,,	162	3 do	bro tea	150	29
97	,,	164	1 do	mixed	45	23
98	Mariawatte	166	42 ch	or pek	3990	56
99	Do	168	80 do	pekoe	7200	43 bid
100	Do	170	52 do	pek sou	4264	40
101	Do	172	20 hf-ch	pek sou	860	38
102	Do	174	5 do	dust	700	29
103	Alton	176	10 ch	bro pek	1100	67
104	Do	178	15 do	pekoe	1350	53
105	Do	180	10 do	fans	1000	41
106	Do	182	8 hf-ch	dust	600	27
107	Do	184	4 do	bro tea No. A	180	29
108	Do	186	3 do	do No. U	198	32
109	Asgeriya	188	2 ch	bro tea	200	30
110	C, in estate mark	190	12 do	bro tea	1512	29
111	Dromoland	192	2 hf-ch	red leaf	63	26
112	Hope	194	1 ch	dust	126	24
113	Do	196	2 do	bro mix	220	39
114	Ingurugalla	198	8 do	sou	720	31
115	Do	200	7 do	bro tea	845	32
116	Koladenia	202	5 ch	bro tea	630	31

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
117	Kirrimettia	204	9 ch	bro mix	936	33
118	Do	206	7 do	bro tea	728	38
119	Do	208	1 do	dust	127	30
122	Yataderia	214	16 do	bro pek	1760	57
123	Do	216	40 do	pekoe	4000	42
124	Do	218	26 do	pek sou	2340	38
125	Do	220	3 do	bro tea	270	33
126	Do	222	12 do	bro tea	720	69
127	Do	224	6 do	pekoe	558	43
128	Do	226	20 do	bro pek	2200	58
129	Do	228	45 do	pekoe	4500	44
130	Do	230	25 do	pek sou	2250	39
131	Do	232	8 do	bro tea	720	34
132	Do	234	4 do	pek fans	420	31
133	Ingeriya	236	17 do	pekoe	1615	43
134	Do	238	1 hf-ch	pek sou	45	39
135	B G, in estate mark	240	1 ch	pekoe	100	36
136	Do	242	4 ch	pek sou	312	36
137	Do	244	3 ch 1 hf-ch	bro tea	360	30
138	Do	246	5 do	dust	300	27
139	Debatgama	248	2 do	fans	220	35
140	Do	250	1 do	congou	90	31
141	Do	252	1 do	dust	120	27
142	S P S M	254	2 do	bro pek	198	49
143	Do	256	1 do	pekoe	100	34
144	Do	258	1 do	pek sou	100	33
145	Silvervalley	260	7 hf-ch	pekoe	350	40
146	Do	262	1 ch 1 hf-ch	bro pek	124	32
147	Do	264	5 do	dust	378	28
148	Castlereagh	266	11 do	bro or pek	550	67
149	Do	268	34 do	pekoe	1710	52
150	K C, in estate mark	270	11 do	pek fan	550	37
151	Do	272	2 do	dust	170	28
152	Do	274	3 do	bro pek sou	150	34
153	Queensland	276	3 ch	pek fans	225	32
154	L W	278	16 hf-ch	or pek	960	67
155	Do	280	15 ch	pekoe	1500	45
156	Do	282	4 do	pek sou	400	37
157	Do	284	1 do	dust	70	25
158	Craighead	286	6 ch	sou	510	34
159	B W	288	12 do	bro pek	1260	59
160	B N	290	3 do	bro pek	225	53
161	E	292	16 do	bro pek	1200	52
162	A O	294	10 do	bro pek	1000	54
163	Kirimettia L M	296	16 hf-ch	bro pek	800	55
164	Do	298	49 do	pekoe	2450	41
165	Do	300	1 do	do No. 2	57	40
166	Do	302	6 do	pek sou	300	37
167	Do	304	6 do	pek fans	420	32
168	S C	306	8 ch	bro pek	720	54
169	C	308	10 do	pekoe	1000	43
170	Q	310	46 do	pekoe	4600	42 bid
171	M A	312	9 do	pek sou	815	36
175	H	320	33 ch	bro pek	3300	54
176	M N	322	20 do	pekoe	2200	42 bid
177	T	324	27 do	bro pek	2970	45 bid
178	Shrubs Hill	326	42 do	bro pek	2520	56
179	Do	328	24 do	pekoe	2400	42
180	Do	330	24 do	pek sou	2040	40
181	Do	332	1 do	sou	95	34
182	Do	334	1 do	dust	150	30
183	E D K E, in estate mark	336	3 box	red leaf	65	25
184	Angroowella	338	2 hf-ch	dust	160	29
185	Ancoombra	340	9 do	dust	724	30
186	Palamcotta	342	3 hf-ch	dust	255	30
187	Do	344	2 ch	red leaf	200	27
188	M	346	18 hf-ch	bro pek	1170	56
189	M	348	7 ch	pekoe	700	45
190	M	350	1 do	congou	108	33
191	P A W T	352	1 hf-ch	red leaf	50	25
192	Do	354	2 ch	dust	200	28
193	Wavedon	356	1 do	dust	150	29
194	Portmore	358	23 do	bro pek	2530	63
195	Do	360	12 do	pekoe	1200	50
196	P	362	1 do	fans	60	29
197	Mousakellie	364	26 hf-ch	bro pek	1430	56
198	Do	366	12 do	bro pek	720	54
199	Do	368	45 ch	pekoe	4500	43
200	Do	370	3 hf-ch	congou	165	35
201	Do	372	1 ch	dust	105	27
202	M P	374	5 hf-ch	bro pek	235	52
203	Do	376	4 do	pekoe	171	41
204	Do	378	10 do	pek sou	400	39
205	Do	380	1 do	bro mix	43	32
206	West Haputale	382	8 ch	sou	398	36
207	Do	384	7 do	unas	350	39

Lot No.	Mark	Box No	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
208	Avisawella	386	14 box	bro or pek	280	70
209	Do	388	16 ch	bro pek	1600	54
210	Do	390	16 do	pekoe	1440	42
211	Do	392	40 do	pek sou	3600	40
212	Do	394	5 do	unas	525	41
213	Do	396	3 do	dust	450	30
214	Do	398	3 do	sou	315	36
215	Theberton	400	3 do	pek dust	300	28
216	Do	402	3 do	red leaf	300	29
217	Do	404	2 do	congou	200	29
218	Bandara-pclla	406	21 hf-ch	bro pek	1050	57
219	Do	408	31 do	pekoe	1550	45
220	Do	410	27 do	pek sou	1215	39
221	W G	412	1 do	pek faus	62	36
222	Do	414	1 do	pek dust	75	27
223	A D	416	17 do	bro pek sou	671	28

Messrs. Forbes & Walker put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 28th Jan., the undermentioned lots of Tea (93,599 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
1	Sapu	418	2 ch	red leaf	170	29
2	Dodanduwa	420	2 hf-ch	unas	84	35
3	Weddigode	422	2 do	bro pek	100	53
4	Do	424	9 do	pekoe	450	39
5	Do	426	13 do	pek sou	650	38
6	Do	428	1 do	fans	50	35
7	Glasgow	430	3 do	dust	240	32
8	Do	432	1 ch	red leaf	100	32
9	Drayton	434	3 bf-ch	unas	150	41
10	Do	436	1 do	do	50	39
11	Do	438	2 ch	bro mix	140	26
12	Wallahandua	440	14 hf-ch	bro pek	840	62
13	Do	442	24 do	pekoe	1320	46
14	Do	444	28 do	pek sou	1400	43
15	S P A	446	1 do	pekoe	60	45
16	Do	448	25 do	sou No. 1	1250	38
17	L G E	450	19 do	or pek	1045	50
18	Do	452	6 ch	pekoe No. 1	600	43
19	Do	454	3 hf-ch	dust	255	28
20	Doonevale	456	1 ch	bro pek	100	51
21	Do	458	4 do	pek sou	380	39
22	Do	460	6 do	bro mix	660	30
23	Do	462	1 hf-ch	dust	68	27
24	Warwick	464	2 do	congou	90	39
25	Do	466	2 do	dust	160	30
26	N	468	1 ch			
			1 hf-ch	bro mix	170	28
27	Abbotsleigh	470	1 ch	congou	90	35
28	Sogama	472	11 hf-ch	pekoe	581	41
29	S S S	474	6 ch	pek sou	645	36
30	Do	476	3 do	red leaf	425	24
31	Do	478	1 do	bro tea	117	31
32	O	480	10 do	dust	1120	29
33	Do	482	6 do	bro tea	660	27
34	L, in estate mark	484	4 do	bro tea	504	28
35	Debatgama	486	7 do	bro or pek	700	54
36	Do	488	21 do	bro pek	2100	54
37	Do	490	7 do	pekoe	595	42
38	Do	492	20 do	pekoe	1800	42
39	Do	494	20 do	pek sou	1920	40
40	K V	496	2 do	congou	180	33
41	Do	498	1 do	fans	100	32
42	Yataderia	500	4 do	bro pek	240	63
43	Do	502	22 do	pekoe	2200	44
44	Do	504	25 do	pek sou	2250	41
45	Do	506	7 do	or pek	651	47
46	Do	508	14 do	sou	1400	37
47	Do	510	7 do	bro tea	630	35
48	Galkadua	512	12 hf-ch	bro pek	900	54
49	Do	514	24 do	pekoe	1200	39
50	Do	516	28 do	pek sou	1400	38
51	L H	518	8 ch	bro pek sou	800	29
52	Thornfield	520	20 hf-ch	bro pek	1200	66
53	Do	522	15 ch	pekoe	1500	50
54	Do	524	8 do	pek sou	784	42
55	Do	526	1 hf-ch	pek dust	80	31
56	Midlothian	528	30 do	bro pek	1950	70
57	Do	530	12 ch	pekoe	1200	56
60	P D M, in estate mark	536	2 do	congou	180	41
61	Do	538	2 hf-ch	dust	160	30
62	L B K	540	6 ch	red leaf	600	30
63	B	542	21 hf-ch		1050	32
64	Gonaadika	544	3 do	red leaf	140	31
65	Mukeloya	546	8 do	bro pek	480	65
66	Do	548	18 do	pekoe	990	50
67	Do	550	11 do	pek sou	660	43
68	Do	552	1 do	dust	80	30
69	Polatagama	554	22 do	bro pek	1320	62
70	Do	556	45 do	pekoe	2250	48
71	Do	558	52 do	pek sou	2600	42
72	G	560	7 do	bro pek	420	55
73	G	562	19 do	pekoe	950	43
74	G	564	42 do	pek sou	2100	39
75	A	566	3 ch	bro pek	300	49
76	A	568	2 do			
			1 hf-ch	pekoe	250	37
77	B A	570	3 ch			
			1 hf-ch	pekoe	853	39
78	Nahaveena	572	12 do	bro pek	600	61
79	Do	574	9 do	pekoe	405	46
80	Do	576	14 do	pek sou	630	44
81	N A	578	15 do	pekoe	675	42
82	Do	580	2 do	dust	162	31
83	Palamcotta	582	47 do			
			1 box	pekoe	2364	42
			24 ch			
84	Ancoombra	584	1 hf-ch	bro pek	2757	61
			1 box			
85	Do	586	13 ch			
			21 hf-ch	pekoe	2 65	47
86	Angroowella	588	15 do			
			1 box	bro pek	818	66 bid
87	Do	590	3 hf-ch			
			1 box	pekoe	1832	49 bid
88	D	592	2 hf-ch			
			1 box	bro pek	141	46
89	D	594	6 hf-ch			
			1 box	pekoe	350	40
90	D	596	2 hf-ch	dust	131	29
91	D	598	3 do	red leaf	150	28
93	F F B	2	14 ch	bro pek	1400	53
94	Do	4	9 do	pekoe	900	41
95	Do	6	19 do	pek sou	1900	39
96	Riseland	8	2 do	bro pek	200	52
97	Do	10	6 do	pekoe	540	39
98	Do	12	2 do	bro pek sou	180	32
99	Do	14	2 do	bro mix	180	32
100	Do	16	1 do	unss	90	37
101	Do	18	3 box	or pek	36	10
102	Daphne	20	8 ch	bro pek	860	54
103	Do	22	11 do	pekoe	1180	40
104	Do	24	9 do	pek sou	900	39
105	C P H	26	6 hf-ch	bro pek	300	50
106	Do	28	4 do	pekoe	200	39
107	Do	30	9 do	pek sou	450	37
108	L	32	13 do	bro tea	650	38
109	Palmerston	34	7 do	dust	490	31
110	Cocogalla	36	17 ch	bro pek	1530	66
111	Do	38	12 do	pekoe	1080	51
112	Do	40	4 do	pek sou	360	41
113	Do	42	1 do	fans	100	34
114	St. Heliers	44	20 hf-ch	bro pek fans	1700	34
115	Clyde	46	6 ch	bro pek	636	58
116	Do	48	12 do	pekoe	1140	48
117	Do	50	4 do	pek sou	380	40

Messrs. Somerville & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 28th Jan., the undermentioned lots of Tea (71,125 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight. lb.	c.
1	Rondura	64	4 ch	red leaf	348	29
2	Do	65	1 do	dust	100	31
3	S, in estate mark	66	7 do	red leaf	612	31
4	Do	67	2 do	congou	156	33
5	Do	68	2 do	dust	200	31
6	A R	69	11 hf-ch	dust	880	31
7	Do	70	4 ch	bro mix	420	29
8	E	71	32 hf-ch	pekoe	1597	43
9	Wishford	72	2 ch	unas	207	38
10	G R	73	3 do	bro pek sou	219	30
11	D	74	2 hf-ch	bro pek	100	25
12	D	75	14 do	unas	700	39
13	Kuruwitty	76	8 do	bro pek	400	66
14	Do	77	5 do	pekoe	240	45
15	Do	78	12 do	pek sou	576	39

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
16	Do	79	2	do	sou	92	38
17	Do	80	3	do	bro tea	162	37
18	Do	81	1	do	congou	45	34
19	Do	82	1	do	dust	79	30
20	Wewesse	83	33	do	bro pek	1650	60
21	Do	84	45	do	pekoe	2250	45
22	Do	85	28	do	pek sou	1400	39
23	Do	86	7	do	sou	350	36
24	Do	87	3	do	dust	225	30
30	South Wana Rajah	93	12	ch	bro pek	1200	76 bid
1	Do	94	30	do	pekoe	3000	54 bid
2	Do	95	12	do	pek sou	1200	44 bid
33	Hattanwella	96	21	hf-ch	pekoe	1050	42
34	Do	97	1	do	pek sou	50	33
35	Barnagalla	98	1	ch	pekoe	95	42
36	Orion	99	1	hf-ch	pekoe	50	46
37	Liskilleen	100	7	ch	bro pek	700	56
38	Do	1	22	do	pekoe	2090	43
39	Do	2	2	do	bro tea	150	34 bid
40	K S P C, in estate mark	3	9	do	bro pek	900	62
41	Do	4	8	do	pekoe	760	48
42	Do	5	5	do	pek sou	450	42
43	Do	6	3	do	bro tea	360	34
44	Do	7	1	hf-ch	do	60	33
45	K R	8	10	ch			
			1	hf-ch	pekoe	1070	41
46	Do	9	1	ch	bro tea	83	28
47	Do	10	1	do	red leaf	84	27
48	Do	11	3	do	dust	496	27
49	Matara Oya	12	10	do	bro pek	1000	54 bid
50	Do	13	39	do	pekoc	3120	42
51	Do	14	16	do	pek sou	1600	39
52	Woodthorpe	15	1	hf-ch	bro pek	55	49
53	Do	16	7	do	pekoe	385	42
54	Do	17	8	do	unas	440	42
55	Gowera-kande	18	36	do	bro pek	1620	54
56	Do	19	29	do	pekoe	1550	41
57	Do	20	30	do	pek sou	1350	39 ibd
58	G W A	21	20	do	dust	1400	29
59	Morning-side	22	7	do	bro pek	350	56
60	Do	23	25	do	pekoe	1350	44
61	Do	24	8	do	pek sou	400	37
62	Do	25	1	do	bro tea	50	29
63	Do	26	1	do	dust	60	28
64	M	27	3	box	pekoe	60	40 bid
65	M	28	13	do	pekoe	130	40 bid
66	I N G	29	6	ch	bro pek	600	63
67	Do	30	10	do	pekoe	900	46
68	Do	31	16	do	pek sou	1440	42
69	Do	32	6	do	bro mix	600	39
70	Do	33	2	do	dust	210	28
71	D G	34	6	hf-ch	bro pek fans	330	35 bid
72	Do	35	9	do	fans	495	34
73	Do	36	5	do	dust	300	28
74	Do	37	7	do	bro mix	350	34
75	C T M	38	1	ch	bro pek	100	56
76	W E W S	39	6	hf-ch	pekoe	336	42
77	Do	40	7	ch	pek sou	718	39
78	Do	41	12	hf-ch	bro tea	597	33
79	Do	42	2	ch	dust	289	28
80	Staines	43	38	hf-ch	bro pek	2260	53 bid
81	Do	44	39	do	pekoe	1950	43
82	Do	45	30	do	pek sou	1350	40
83	D	46	10	ch	pekoe	998	45
84	Gartmore	47	5	hf-ch	bro mix	326	31
85	C A	48	2	do	pek sou	100	36 bid
86	P	49	1	do	dust	123	27
87	H	50	1	one box	flowery pek	20	38
88	A S	51	2	ch	pek sou	200	31
89	Do	52	1	do	pek dust	104	27 bid
90	Do	53	1	do	sou	94	30
91	A A	54	4	hf ch	fans	672	30
92	Do	55	1	do	bro tea	97	26
93	S S	56	5	do	fans	725	28 bid
94	W V, in estate mark	57	3	do	unas	300	40
95	D E D	58	20	ch	bro pek	2100	51 bid
96	Do	59	28	do	pekoe	2800	42 bid
97	Do	60	22	do	pek sou	1980	39
98	Panakande	61	8	do	bro pek	800	47
99	Do	62	8	do	pekoe	840	39
100	Do	63	2	do	pek sou	212	36
1	Do	164	7	do	sou	651	31
2	Do	165	3	do	unas	300	34
3	Do	166	3	do	pek fans	396	30
4	Do	167	4	do	dust	456	29
5	A	168	1	do	pekoe	100	36
6	Naseby		10	hf-ch	bro pek	520	76
7	Do		5	do	pekoe	275	64

CEYLON COFFEE SALES IN LONDON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

MINCING LANE, January 9th, 1890.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 9th Jan.:—

Ex "Valetta"—Meddecombra, 2c 115s 6d; 10c 112s 5c 1b 107s 6d; 1t 102s; 2c 135s; 1c 1b 99s 6d; 2 bags 100s 6d.

Ex "Rewa"—Meddecombra, 1c 1t 115s 6d; 9c 110s 6d; 5c 1b 107s 6d; 1t 102s; 1c 1b 135s 6d; 2b 99s 6d; 1 bag 98s.

Ex "Valetta"—Norwood, 1t 111s; 5c 111s; 2c 110s 6d; 6c 107s; 1c 99s; 6d; 1c 1t 135s; 1c 96s 6d; 3 bags 95s 6d.

Ex "Persia"—WT, 1b 93s.

Ex "Goorkha"—Coslanda, 5c 108s; 1c 1b 107s 6d; 7c; 1 102s 6d; 1b 97s; 1b 115s; 1c 1b 98s; 2 bags 101s 6d.

Ex "Rewa"— Ravenswood, 3c 1b 111s 6d; 3c 1t 07s 1t 100-; 1t 132s.

Ex "Goorkha"—Palli, 1c 102s.

Ex "Glaucus"—Dunsinane, 1t 114s; 3c 112s; 2c 106s 6d; 1b 101s 6d; 1c 136s; 1b 100s; 1c 99s 6d; 1 bag 107s.

Ex "Traveller"—Belgravia, 2c 111s; 3c 1b 108s; 1b 101s: 1b 1t 131s. Mount Vernon, 1b 98s 6d; 1b 110s; 7c 110s; 5c 1b 106s 6d; 2c 102s 6d; 1c 1b 136s; 1b 97s; 2 bags 108s 6d.

Ex "Persia"—Udahena, 1c 104s; 2c 1b 103s; 1b 99s; 1b 120s; 1b 94s 6d.

"Glaucus"—Lunugalla, 4c 1t 107; 2c 1b 102s 6d; 2b 99s; 1t 1b 2 bags 98s 6d.

Ex "Traveller"—Wiharagalla, 5c 1b 103s 6d; 3c 107s 6d.

Ex "Glaucus"—Wiharagalla, 1c 110s; 6c 107s; 6c 103s 1c 1b 131s 6d; 2c 1t 97s 6d; 1 bag 94s; 1 95s.

Ex "Oopack"—PDM, 1b 113s; 3c 1t 98s 6d; 1c 101s 6d 1b 99s; 1t 136s; 1t 97s.

Ex "Persia"—Niabedda, 1t 102s 6d; 1c 101s. Gowerakellie, 2c 102s; 1b 99s 6d; 1t 96s 6d; 1t 95s 6d; 1b 100s; 1 bag 103s. (WHG), 1t 99s; 1c 1t 97s; 1b 91s; 1b 101s 6d.

Ex "Rewa"—Blackwood, 3c 1t 101s; 1c 1b 102s 6d; 1t 135s; 1 bag 107s; 5 96s.

Ex "Ooopack"—Meeriabedde, 2c 113s; 3c 108s; 1c 103s; 1t 136s. Hanipba, 1c 1b 112s; 2c 107s 6d; 1t 102s; 1t 136s; 2 bags 95s 6d.

Ex "Orion"—Kelburne, 8c 103s; 1t 1b 98s 6d; 2c 1b 96s 6d; 2 bags 102s.

CEYLON CACAO SALES IN LONDON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

MINCING LANE, Jan. 9th, 1891.

Ex "Persia"—Gangoaroowa, 27 bags 115s.
Ex "Oroya"—Delgolla, 39 bags 100s; 6 60s.

CEYLON CARDAMOM SALES IN LONDON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

MINCING LANE, Jan. 9th, 1891.

Ex "Carmarthenshire"—(4)VB, 2 cases 1s 4d.

Ex "Glaucus"—Wariagalla, 2 cases 1s 11d; 3 1s 6d; 5 1s 3d; 1 1s 6d. (A&O), 1 case 2s 1d; 3 2s.

Ex "Clan Macdonald"—(A&Co.), 2 cases 2s. (JJA& Co.), 4 cases 2s; 2 1s; 1 1s 6d.

"CEYLON OBSERVER" PRESS, COLOMBO.

No. 5.] Colombo, February 16, 1891. Price:—12½ cents each; 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies ½ rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

Mr. E. John put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 28th Jan., the undermentioned lots of Tea (15,792 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	L	35	1 ch	dust	176	24
2	L	36	1 do	red leaf	88	29
3	L	37	11 do	fans	1650	33
4	L	39	22 do	congou	2090	40
5	Gonavy	41	20 ch	bro pek	2000	68
6	Do	43	6 do	pekoe	540	53
7	Do	45	5 do	pek sou	450	48
8	Do	47	1 hf-ch	dust	75	38
9	Agra Ouvah	48	18 do	bro pek	900	57 bid
10	Do	50	22 do	pekoe	990	47
11	Do	52	16 do	pek sou	720	40
12	H J R	54	1 do	bro tea	51	28
13	Poogoda	55	16 do	pek sou	720	30
14	Glencorse	57	1 ch	unas	102	34
15	Abbotsford	58	6 do	pk dust	660	32
16	P	59	21 hf-ch	pekoe	1005	43
17	P	61	33 do	pek sou	1650	38
18	P A	63	6 do	bro pek	328	53
19	Do	65	16 ch	pekoe	1597	39
20	D E	67	6 ch	bro mix	528	34
21	Do	68	10 do	fans	800	38
22	Maddagedera	69	23 hf-ch	bro pek	1150	54
23	Do	71	29 do	pekoe	1508	45
24	Do	73	26 do	pek sou	1170	41
25	Do	75	1 do	sou	54	35
26	Do	76	3 do	dust	198	30
27	Do	77	1 do	red leaf	45	28
28	Ythanside	78	2 ch	red leaf	160	29
29	Cruden	79	29 hf-ch	sou	1450	35
30	Albion	81	33 ch	bro pek	3630	70
31	Do	83	35 do	pekoe	3500	54
32	Do	85	23 do	pek sou	2185	43 bid
33	Fernlands	87	23 do	bro pek	2530	63
34	Do	89	24 do	pekoe	2400	49
35	Do	101	12 do	pek sou	1200	45
36	Do	103	4 hf-ch	bro tea	280	34

Messrs A. H. Thompson & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 28th Jan., the undermentioned lots of Tea (68,731 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	D C S	50	4 hf-ch	pekoe	200	35
2	Do	51	13 do	unas	520	33
3	Do	53	1 do	bro mix	55	24
9	Relugas	64	41 do	bro pek	2255	56 bid
10	Do	66	17 ch	pekoe	1870	48
11	Do	68	19 do	pek sou	1900	38 bid
12	Do	70	1 do	dust	78	27
13	Do	39	1 hf-ch	red leaf	47	29
14	Nahalma	71	24 do	bro pek	1320	57
15	Do	73	29 ch	pekoe	2900	74
16	Do	75	2 hf-ch	congou	120	33
17	Do	76	1 do	dust	75	28
18	A G C	77	5 ch	bro or pek	470	50
19	Do	78	3 do	sou	300	32
20	Do	79	3 do	bro tea	270	25
21	Do	80	36 hf-ch	dust	2520	29
22	Hakurugalla	82	13 ch	bro pek	1300	55
23	Do	86	12 do	pekoe	1080	40 bid
24	Do	84	8 do	pek sou	720	36
25	Do	88	1 do	congou	93	29
26	Do	89	2 do	red leaf	200	30
27	Do	90	2 do	dust	320	28
28	Brae	30	19 do	bro pek	3000	52
29	Do	93	12 do	pekoe	1200	41
30	Do	95	19 do	pek sou	1900	37
31	Do	97	3 hf-ch	red leaf	150	27
32	Do	98	4 do	dust	240	28
33	P B	99	1 ch	red leaf	90	20
34	Do	100	7 hf-ch	dust	1050	23 bid
35	Dunlow	1	9 ch	bro pek	900	60
36	Do	3	12 do	pekoe	1080	40 bid
37	Do	5	2 hf-ch	sou	150	36
41	Woodend	12	26 hf-ch	bro pek	2730	54
42	Do	14	29 do	pekoe	2900	41 bid
43	G H A	16	17 do	bro pek	850	59
44	Do	18	16 do	pekoe	720	39 bid
45	Harrow	20	6 do	bro pek	660	60
46	Do	21	6 do	pekoe	600	45
47	Do	22	2 do	pek sou	200	41
48	Do	23	1 hf-ch	bro mix	70	29
49	Star. Mark	40	13 ch	pekoe	1430	35 bid
50	Do	42	16 do	pek sou	1760	withd'n
51	Do	44	3 do	bro mix	450	28
52	C L D	45	44 hf-ch, 44 do, 44 do	pekoe	5940	42
53	E	46	13 ch	pek sou	1300	39 bid
54	N	47	11 hf-ch	bro or pek	550	64 bid
55	P	48	4 ch	bro pek	400	63 bid
56	P	49	11 do	pekoe	1043	47 bid
60	G	31	7 do	pek sou	700	37

Messrs. A. H. Thompson & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today 4th Feb., the undermentioned lots of Tea (23,317 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Desoription.	Weight. lb.	c.
1	Agar's Land	54	49 hf-ch	bro pek	2450	65 bid
2	Do	56	37 do	pekoe	1850	56
3	Do	58	40 do	pek sou	1800	47 bid
4	Do	60	7 do	sou	315	43
5	Do	62	56 do	sou No. 2	1520	39 bid
6	Agra Oya	64	9 ch	bro pek	900	68 bid
7	Do	66	4 do	pekoe No. 1	400	53
8	Do	67	18 do	pekoe No. 2	1809	46
9	Nahalma	69	23 hf-ch	bro pek	1265	61 bid
10	Do	71	22 ch	pekoe	2200	48
11	Do	73	1 do	congou	100	38 bid
12	Woodend	74	11 do	bro pek	1155	54 bid
13	Do	76	18 do	pekoe	1890	46
14	Do	78	2 do	pek sou	200	41
15	Do	79	1 do	dust	135	31
16	P G A	80	5 do	bro pek sou	450	37
17	Do	81	4 do	congou	420	34
18	Do	82	1 hf-ch	dust	70	28
19	Aldie	83	12 do	bro or pek	660	70 bid
20	Do	85	9 ch	pekoe	900	56
21	Do	87	5 do	pek sou	500	47
22	Do	88	3 hf-ch	dust	225	35
23	A	89	3 ch	pek sou	320	38
24	A	90	1 do	red leaf	100	29
25	M D	91	do	bro tea	604	37
26	A	92	4 do	pek fans	200	39
27	D H	93	11 ch	bro pek	1090	57
28	A W D	95	5 do, 1 hf-ch	or pek sou	580	40

Mr. E. John put up for Sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 4th Feb., the undermentioned lots of Tea (43,290 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
1	Devonford	104	5 ch	pek sou	475	49
2	Do	106	2 do	congou	210	41
3	Do	107	1 hf-ch	dust	75	31
6	Brownlow	110	16 ch	bro pek	1680	68
7	Do	112	12 do	pekoe	1140	69
8	Do	114	12 do	pek sou	1080	50
9	Do	116	1 do	dust	120	34
10	B T	117	17 ch	bro mix	1530	40
11	Abbotsford	119	26 do	bro pek	2730	73
12	Do	121	27 do	pekoe	2700	67
13	Do	123	9 do	pek sou	900	51
14	Dunbar	125	22 do	bro pek	2200	63
15	Do	127	25 do	pekoe	2250	54
16	Do	129	7 do	sou	630	46
17	Do	131	1 do	dust	150	29
18	N, in estate mark	132	10 do	bro tea	1000	35
19	Do	134	8 hf-ch	unas	480	52
20	Deeside	136	23 do	bro pek	1380	70
21	Do	138	22 ch	pekoe	1980	58

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
22	Mocha	140	32 hf-ch	bro pek	1760	76
23	Do	142	38 ch	pekoe	3800	64
24	Do	144	20 do	pek sou	1900	53
25	Dorana-kande	146	8 do	bro mix	800	44
26	Do	148	2 hf-ch	unas	90	44
27	Do	149	3 do	pek fans	150	44
28	Do	150	3 do	dust	210	32
29	D E	151	5 ch	fans	420	44
30	Westhall	152	18 do	fans	1690	38
31	Eltofts	154	58 hf-ch	bro pek	3480	78
32	Do	156	22 ch	pekoe	1980	64
33	Do	158	40 do	pek sou	4000	51

Messrs. Someeville & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 4th Feb., the undermentioned lots of Tea (31,891 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Ukuwala	71	11 hf-ch	pek sou	60	47
2	E A T S, Cross in estate mark	72	5 ch	bro pek	550	80
3	Do	73	4 do	pekoe	380	66
4	Do	74	6 do	pek sou	570	53
5	E L K	75	28 hf-ch	pekoe	1490	52
6	Hattanwella	76	18 do	bro or pek	900	59
7	Do	77	2 do	dust	110	30
8	Roseneath	78	19 do	bro pek	1330	64
9	Do	79	12 ch	pekoe	1320	54
10	Do	80	13 do	pek sou	1430	47
11	St Andrews, T N C	81	16 hf-ch	or pek	1056	77
12	Do	82	50 box	do	1000	73
13	Do	83	17 hf-ch	bro pek	1105	60
14	Do	84	51 do	pekoe	3264	56
15	E K L	85	10 ch	pekoe	980	52
16	A	86	3 do	dust	496	31
17	Weligama	87	24 do	pek sou	1920	47
18	N	88	1 do	red leaf	80	33
19	S R	89	8 do	pekoe	840	47
20	Wewesse	90	12 hf-ch	bro pek	600	65
21	Do	91	21 do	pekoe	1050	53
22	Do	92	16 do	pek sou	800	47
23	Do	93	7 do	sou	350	43
24	Do	94	2 do	pek fans	120	54
25	Do	95	2 do	dust	156	31
26	Kayts	96	16 do	pek sou	720	37
27	J O H	97	1 ch	pekoe	100	40
28	P	98	9 hf-ch	unas	468	46
29	Kotte	99	28 do	pek sou	1400	48
31	L	1	5 hf-ch	pek fans	225	41
32	S	2	1 do	dust	74	31
33	E P A	3	2 do	or pek	110	65
34	Do	4	4 ch	bro mix	420	36
35	Do	5	1 do	dust	140	33
36	G W	6	4 hf-ch	sou	204	37
37	G	7	8 do	sou	400	37
38	Keenawatte	8	2 ch			
			1 hf-ch	bro bek	250	55
39	Do	9	6 do	pekoe	270	46
40	Do	10	7 do	pek sou	315	45
41	D E W	11	8 do	bro pek	400	63
42	Do	12	11 do	pekoe	550	49
43	Do	13	6 do	pek sou	324	46
44	K	14	1 do	green leaf	56	40
45	K S	15	1 do	bro pek	70	53
46	Do	16	5 do	pekoe	205	53
47	Do	17	4 do	pek sou	200	45
48	Do	18	1 do	bro mix	43	33

Messrs. Forbes & Walker put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 4th Feb., the undermentioned lots of Tea (97,618 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	G H O	50	4 box	dust	100	34
2	Do	52	4 do	congou	80	41
3	L, in estate mark	54	1 hf-ch	or pek	32	57
5	Do	56	1 do	pek sou	34	45
6	Do	58	1 do	dust	45	30
4	Kolaoya	60	102 do	or pek	5568	54
7	V	62	4 ch	bro mix	360	32
8	V	64	1 do	sou	90	39
9	Patbiagala	66	5 hf-ch	bro pek	250	65
10	Do	68	8 do	pekoe	400	55
11	Do	70	17 do	pek sou	850	50
12	Easdale	72	37 ch	bro pek	3700	69
13	Do	74	30 do	pekoe	2400	58
14	Do	76	40 do	pek sou	3200	49
15	H E P, in estate mark	78	25 hf-ch	bro pek	1625	75
16	Do	80	53 do	pekoe	3180	60
17	Do	82	36 do	pek sou	2160	49
18	Do	84	4 ch	dust	320	38
19	Chesterford	86	1 do	bro pek	120	57
20	Do.	88	1 do	pekoe	110	46
21	Do	90	1 do	pek sou	109	45
22	Aigburth	92	23 do	bro pek	2300	61 bid
23	Do	94	17 do	pekoe	1700	51 bid
24	Do	96	16 do	pek sou	1600	47
25	F F	98	2 do	dust	321	34
26	Dehiowitta	100	13 do	bro pek	1365	65
27	Do	102	23 do	pekoe	2300	51
28	Do	104	12 do	pek sou	1140	48
29	C, in estate mark	106	9 do	bro tea	900	34
30	L, in estate mark	108	11 do	bro tea	1100	34
31	Yataderia	110	16 do	bro pek	1760	67
32	Do	112	40 do	pekoe	4000	53
33	Do	114	20 do	pek sou	1800	48
34	Andangodde	116	4 do	sou	380	42
35	Do	118	1 do	red leaf	85	31
36	Do	120	4 do	red leaf	320	32
37	Do	122	9 do	dust	1350	39
38	Lesmoir	124	1 do	sou	85	37
39	Do	126	1 do	dust	150	34
40	Eadella	128	1 do	sou	85	41
41	Do	130	1 do	dust	150	34
42	H	132	2 do	or pek	200	61
43	H	134	2 hf-ch	pekoe	100	49
44	H	136	1 do	peksou	50	47
45	Telissagalla	138	2 do	bro mix	120	43
46	Do	140	4 do	dust	396	38
47	Do	142	2 do	red leaf	80	33
48	St. Leonard's	144	1 ch	dust	140	35
49	Theberton	146	45 do	bro pek	4500	54
50	Do	148	30 do	pekoe	3000	47
51	Do	150	27 do	bro pek sou	2700	46
52	Do	152	15 do	fans	1500	40
53	T C O	154	2 do	sou	200	38
54	Letheaty	156	13 hf-ch	sou	780	44
55	S B C	158	2 do	or pek	116	60
56	Nagoya	160	10 ch	bro pek	1000	59
57	Do	162	7 do	pekoe	595	49
58	L D	164	6 do	pekoe No. 1	600	withd'n.
59	Do	166	30 hf-ch	pekoe	1350	withd'n.
60	N C	168	13 do	unas	650	37
61	Digola	170	7 ch	bro pek	700	55
62	Do	172	6 do	pekoe	600	47
63	Do	174	9 do	pek sou	900	45
64	Beverley	176	22 hf-ch	bro pek	1320	60
65	Do	178	65 do	pekoe	3575	53
66	Do	180	20 do	pek sou	1030	47
67	Maryland	182	8 ch	bro or pek	760	60
68	Do	184	8 do	or pek	640	51
69	Do	186	10 do	pek sou	750	48
70	Do	188	2 hf-ch	sou	180	37
71	Do	190	2 ch	dust	176	35
72	L B	192	3 do	pekoe	280	withd'n.
73	Do	194	1 do			
			1 hf-ch	pek sou	124	43
74	Do	196	5 ch	bro tea	514	41
75	Do	198	1 do	dust	147	35
76	D A	200	9 do	pekoe	850	49
77	Do	201	1 do			
			6 hf-ch	faus	561	35
78	Bandara-polla	204	24 do	bro pek	1200	66
79	Do	206	25 do	pekoe	1750	57
80	Do	208	29 do	pek sou	1305	49
81	Palamcotta	210	15 do	bro pek	750	58
82	Do	212	12 do	pekoe	600	52
83	Do	214	12 do	pek sou	660	47
84	Do	216	9 do	sou	450	43
85	Do	218	1 do	dust	85	35
86	Do	220	1 ch	red leaf	100	32
87	Liskilleen	222	12 hf-ch	bro pek	600	66
88	Do	224	26 do	pekoe	1170	55
89	Horagas-kelle	226	3 do	bro pek	180	63
90	Do	128	3 do	pekoe	168	50
91	Do	230	13 do	pek sou	728	47
92	Do	232	2 do	bromix	154	34

Mr. E. John put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 11th Feb., the undermentioned lots of Tea (93,654 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
3	L	12	8 ch	congou	760	40
4	L	14	2 do	dust	360	38
5	L	15	6 do	fans	900	35
6	Gonavy	17	20 do	bro pek	2000	67
7	Do	19	3 do	pekoe	270	54
8	Do	20	3 do	pek sou	270	48
9	Do	21	1 hf-ch	dust	75	37
10	Anchor, in estate mark	22	12 do	bro pek	1380	66 bid
11	Do	24	23 ch	pekoe	2300	54 bid
12	Do	26	15 do	pek sou	1500	48
13	Templestowe	28	36 hf.ch	or pek	1872	60 bid
14	Do	30	18 ch	pekoe	1620	51 bid
15	Do	32	24 do	pek sou	2304	45
16	Great Valley	34	23 do	bro pek	2530	61 bid
17	Do	36	25 do	pekoe	2500	53
18	Do	38	24 do	pek sou	2160	46
19	Keenagoda	40	20 hf-ch	bro pek	1200	68
20	Do	42	12 ch	pekoe	1380	46 bid
21	Do	44	8 do	pek sou	880	44
22	Do	46	1 do	dust	171	32
23	Do	47	1 hf-ch	congou	65	30
24	Polgahakanda	48	19 ch	bro pek	1900	58
25	Do	50	14 do	pekoe	1260	48
26	Do	52	17 do			
			1 hf-ch	pek sou	1580	44
27	Do	54	4 ch	bro tea	280	35
28	Do	55	1 hf-ch	red leaf	29	30
29	Do	56	1 do	dust	25	30
30	Logan	57	18 do	bro pek	900	60 bid
31	Do	59	18 do	pekoe	810	50
32	Do	61	31 do	pek sou	1395	45
33	Do	63	12 do	sou	540	39
34	Do	64	7 do	dust	420	25
35	Ottery	65	25 ch	bro pek	2500	77
36	Do	67	53 do	pekoe	4770	59
37	Do	69	18 do	sou	1620	49
38	Do	71	2 do	bro mix	260	33
39	H J R	72	14 do	bro pek	1330	60
40	Do	74	20 do	pekoe	1600	49
41	Do	76	12 do	pek sou	1020	43
42	Do	78	1 hf-ch	dust	80	32
43	G K W	79	2 ch	bro tea	180	42
44	Do	80	1 do	dust	80	33
45	Madooltenne	81	12 do	bro pek	1320	58
46	Do	83	15 do	pekoe	1500	46
47	Do	85	12 do	pek sou	1200	41
48	Galkandawatte	87	35 do	bro pek	3500	73
49	Do	89	47 do	pekoe	4230	53
50	Bittacy	101	13 hf-ch	bro pek	780	70 bid
51	Do	103	22 do	pekoe	1320	51 bid
52	B, in estate mark	105	1 do	congou	60	40
53	Do	106	1 do	dust	90	32
54	W K	107	2 ch	red leaf	102	28
61	Blackburn	117	14 do	pekoe	1377	51
62	Do	119	2 do	pek sou	180	42
63	Do	120	1 do	dust	65	32
64	Agra Ouvah	121	64 box	bro or pek	740	71
65	Do	123	24 hf-ch	bro pek	1200	58 bid
66	Do	125	31 do	pekoe	1395	50 bid
67	Do	127	25 do	pek sou	1125	45 bid
68	Do	129	13 do	congou	520	41
69	Do	130	3 do	dust	225	33
70	Brownlow	131	25 ch	bro pek	2625	52 bid
71	Do	133	17 do	pekoe	1615	49 bid
72	Do	135	11 do	pek sou	990	45
73	B T	137	18 do	bro mix	1530	37
74	Do	139	1 hf-ch	dust	70	33
75	Eila	140	10 ch	bro pek	1000	55
76	Do	142	18 do	pekoe	1440	46
77	Do	144	18 do	pek sou	1440	44
78	Do	146	1 do	dust	125	33

Messrs. Somerville & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 11th Feb., the undermentioned lots of Tea (81,126 lb.), which sold at under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	S L	19	1 hf-ch	pek dust	79	34
2	E A	20	1 ch	pek dust	149	35
3	G W A	21	3 ch	bro pek	300	53
4	Do	22	4 do	pekoe	400	43
5	Do	23	4 do	bro pek sou	350	33
6	Chertsey	24	21 hf-ch	pekoe	1050	50
7	Do	25	10 do	pek sou	500	45
8	Do	26	6 do	pek fans	360	40
9	Do	27	3 do	bro mix	180	34
10	Do	28	1 do	pek sou No. 2	40	38
11	Epping	29	8 do	bro pek	400	58 bid
12	W	30	2 do	pek dust	156	32
13	A N	31	4 ch	bro tea	320	33
14	Do	32	4 do	pek sou	380	42 bid
15	Do	33	1 do	pek dust	146	35 bid
16	Mousa	34	22 hf-ch	bro pek	1210	61
17	Do	35	25 do	pekoe	1250	50 bid
18	Do	36	35 do	pek sou	1750	45
19	Do	37	2 do	sou	100	38
20	Do	38	2 do	red leaf	95	29
21	C O L	39	1 hf-ch	pek dust	74	33
22	D	40	6 hf-ch			
			1 ch	pek fans	561	35
23	Blairavon	41	15 ch	bro pek	1500	64 bid
24	Do	42	18 do	pekoe	1620	53 bid
25	Do	43	21 do	pek sou	1890	46 bid
26	Forest Hill	44	12 ch	bro pek	1200	65
27	Do	45	14 do	pekoe	1260	47 bid
28	Do	46	4 do	pek sou	360	45
29	Do	47	1 do	red leaf	100	30
30	Do	48	1 do	dust	130	32
31	M M	49	8 hf-ch	bro pek	440	60
32	Do	50	14 ch	pekoe	1150	44
33	Do	51	12 hf-ch	pek sou	600	41
34	M S	52	1 hf-ch	bro pek	50	52
35	Do	53	1 box	bro pek	24	47
36	Do	54	1 box	pekoe	22	42
37	Do	55	1 hf-ch	do	50	42
38	Do	56	2 do	pek sou	94	38
39	Lyndhurst	57	8 ch	bro pek	880	60
40	Do	58	17 do	pekoe	1615	45
41	Do	59	23 do	pek sou	2070	40 bi
42	Mapitigama	60	4 ch	bro pek	435	60
43	Do	61	8 do	pekoe	760	46 bid
44	Do	62	10 do	pek sou	900	39 bid
45	Depedene	63	18 hf-ch	bro pek	900	62
46	Do	64	25 do	pekoe	1250	31 bid
47	Do	65	31 do	pek sou	1550	41 bid
48	H D	66	3 do	bro mix	150	31 bid
49	Do	67	3 do	dust	240	31
50	Do	68	54 do	bro tea	2700	37
51	S S	69	4 do	pekoe	220	out
52	B F	70	3 ch	dust	375	39
53	C T M	71	3 ch	bro mix	270	32
54	Do	72	1 hf-ch	dust	70	31
55	Arslena	73	13 do	unas	650	46
56	Do	74	1 do	sou	50	37
57	Do	75	4 do	dust	200	32
58	Chippendale	76	17 do	bro pek	850	35 bid
59	Do	77	68 do	pek sou	2380	29 bid
60	M	78	1 ch	dust	102	28
61	St. Andrews T N C	79	13 do	pek sou	780	43 bid
62	Do	80	4 do	dust	380	33
63	J J S	81	6 do	red leaf	468	25
64	Do	82	1 do	bro tea	90	30
65	F	83	4 do	bro mix	372	31
66	Do	84	3 hf-ch			
			1 ch	pek dust	315	31
67	S	85	4 do	sou	354	31
68	Do	86	3 do	red leaf	150	28
69	Do	87	2 do	dust	290	30
70	T	88	1 hf-ch	pekoe	55	35
71	Allakolla	89	22 do	bro pek	1430	59 bid
72	Do	90	29 ch	pekoe	3045	50 bid
73	Do	91	19 do	pek sou	1900	44 bid
74	Urakanda	92	1 do	bro pek	100	56
75	Do	93	1 do			
			1 hf-ch	pekoe	150	with dnw
76	M O	94	1 do	bro tea	46	30
77	C in estate mark	95	2 ch			
			1 hf-ch	pek sou	250	36
78	Do	96	2 ch			
			1 hf-ch	bro mix	250	28
79	Do	97	2 do	dust	178	29
80	C B	98	23 do	pek fans	1100	30
81	H H	99	24 do	pekoe	1212	45
82	T, in estate mark	100	17 do	unas	884	42 bid
83	Do	1	1 do	mixed	60	38
84	Do	2	3 do	dust	228	34
85	Elakanda	3	4 do	bro pek	220	89
86	Do	4	7 do	pekoe	350	52 bid
87	Do	5	18 do	pek sou	900	45
88	Do	6	9 do	bro mix	495	37
89	Do	7	9 do	unas	468	42 bid
90	Do	8	2 do	dust	160	31
91	Do	9	1 do	red leaf	45	30

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
96	Aadneven	14	17	do	bro pek	1700	60 bid
97	Do	15	25	do	pekoe	2250	50 bid
98	K M O K	16	1	do	bro tea	90	39 bid
99	Weregalla	17	14	do	bro pek	1400	60 bid
100	Do	18	16	do	pekoe	1360	46 bid
101	Do	119	17	do	pek sou	1360	40 bid
102	Kitulgalla	120	3	do	bro pek	300	54 bid
103	Do	121	6	do	pekoe	480	43 bid
104	Do	122	6		pek sou	480	41 bid
105	Do	123	1	ch	dust	125	31
106	Abbotsford	124	34	ch	bro pek	3570	71 bid
107	Do	125	38	do	pekoe	3800	62 bid
108	Do	126		do	pek sou		44 bid
109	Vincit	127	6	do			
			1	hf-ch	bro or pek	690	54 bid
110	Do	128	9	ch	or pek	900	45 bid
111	Do	129	12	do	pekoe	1200	40 bid
112	Do	130	7	do	pek sou	700	38 bid
113	Do	131	1	do	congou	100	29 bid
114	Do	132	6	hf-ch	dust	420	22 bid

CEYLON COFFEE SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

Mincing Lane, January 16th, 1891.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane, up to 16th Jan.:—

Ex "Chingwo"—Meddecombra, 1c 1b 115s 6d; 5c 110s; 4c 110s 6d; 6c 107s 6d; 1t 101s; 1c 1t 1b 136s 6d; 1c 100s 6d; 1 bag 108s.

Ex "Rewa"—Meddecombra, 1 bag 9 s.

Ex "Pallas"—Sarnia, 2c 1b 107s 6d; 1c 1b 103s 6d 1b 99s 6d: 1t 131s; 1c 97s 6d. Agra, 1c 1t 108s 6d; 1c 1t 1b 106s; 1b 106s; 1t 131s; 1b 126s; 1t 97s.

Ex "Chingwo"—Bogawantalawa, 2c 1b 110s; 5c 1b 105s; 1b 99s; 1b 1t 130s 6d. Uva Estate, 1c 100s 6d; 1c 1b 106s 6d; 1c 1b 103s; 1b 99s; 2b 113s; 1b 97s 6d. Elmshurst RWA, 2c 106s; 2c 1b 103s; 1b 99s; 2b 109s; 1t 97s 6d; 1c 1t 109s 6d; 2c 1b 108s; 1b 101s; 1b 110s; 1b 101s.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 23rd Jan.:—

Ex "Hesperia"—Tillicoultry, 1c 112s 6d; 4c 110s 6d; 3c 1b 107s 6d; 1b 102s; 1c 1t 136s.

Ex "Chingwo"—New Valley, 4c 1b 113s 6d; 2c 11b 107s 6d; 1b 102s; 1c 136s; 1b 98s; 1b 110s. North Matale, 1c 1t 108s 6d; 3c 101s; 1b 105s; 2b 125s 6d; 1c 98s; 1b 105s.

Ex "Hesperia"—Portree, 1b 116s; 3c 115s; 3c and 1b 110s 6d; 1b 102s; 2t 137s 6d; 1c 100s; 1b 101s.

Ex "Prometheus"—Bogawantalawa, 1b 2c 114s; 3c 1t 108s 6d; 1b 102s; 2t 137s 6d; 1t 101s. Victoria, 1b 100s; 1c 100s; 1b 99s; 1b 103s; 1c 96s 6d.

Ex "Chingwo"—Pittarat Malle, 1b 109s; 1b 1c 108s; 4c 105s; 1c 101s; 1c 120s; 1c 98s; 2b 105s; 1b 97s.

Ex "Hesperia"—Pittarat Malle, 1b 113s; 1c 112s; 4c 1b 108s; 1t 101s; 1t 132s; 1c 100s 6d; 2b 106s 6d.

Ex "Prometheus"—Claremont, 4c 112s; 2c 1t 106s 6d; 1c 135s. Wannarajah, 1b 113s; 3c 1b 112s 6d; 4c 108s; 2c 101s 6d; 1c 1b 138s; 1c 99s.

Ex "Traveller"—PDM, 4c 110s.

Various ships:—KTCT, 2c 98s 6d. Yoxford, 1c 114s Mousaella, 1b 107s. Yoxford, 1c 114s 6d. Mousaella, 1c 1b 106s 6d. Meddecombra, 1b 111s. (OBEC)DN 5 bags 89s 6d.

CEYLON CINCHONA SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Wilson, Smithett, & Co.'s Circular.*)

Mincing Lane, Jan. 16th, 1891.

Mark	Natural Stem	Renewed	Root
Maria	...	3½d	...
ST & LC,A	2d to 2½d	...	...
Cranley	2d	3d to 3½d	3½d
Verelapatna	2½d to 3½d	5d	...
Vevebedde	2¾d	4d to 4½d	...
Gonakelle	2½d to 3½d	3½d to 4d	...
Mahakanda	2½d to 3d	4d	...
Tulloes	2d to 2½d	4d	...
GSR in diamond	3d	...	...
MCO Co. "	3¾d	...	...
Meeriabedde	3½d	...	...
Roeberry	3¼d	...	...

The following shows the prices realised for some of the chief marks:—

Mark	Natural Stem	Renewed	Root
Maba Uva	2d to 2½d	3d to 3½d	...
Elldalua	1¾d	...	...
Uvakellie	2d to 2½d	3½d to 4d	...
Dooroomadella	3d	...	...
Wattegodde	2¾d to 3d	4d	...
Tillicoultry	2d to 3d	...	...
EC in diamond	2¼d to 2½d	3½d	3d
Kolapatna	2d	2½d	...
Gordon	4½d to 5d	6½d to 9½d	...
Officinalis.			
Cobo	1¾d	3d	...
Meeriatenne	2½d	4d	...
ST & LC A in diamond	3½d	...	...
Cranley	2d to 2½d	4½d	...
Kolapatna	2½d	...	2½d to 3d
TE Co.	4¾d	...	...
Vevebedde	4½d to 5d	6d	...
St. John's	3d	6d to 6½d	...
Maha Uva	4½d	7½d	...
Oliphant	...	5d	...
CH de S	3d to 3½d	5½d	...
Dunsinane	4d	5½d	...
St. Leonard's	4d	7d to 8½d	...
Ormiston	2½d to 3d	...	..

CEYLON CACAO SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

Mincing Lane, Jan. 16th, 1891.

Ex "Oopack"—Yattewatte, 6 bags 72s; 1 73s: 4 80s; 4 77s; 1 50s. Malvern, 16 bags 115s; 2 72s 6d.

Ex "Traveller"—Eriagastenne, 1 bag 60s.

Ex "Persia"—Kepitigalla, 12 bags 80s 6d; 9 79s; 2 55s.

Ex "Oopack"—Palli, 105 bags 119s; 8 68s 6d; 7 88s; 2 80s. Hylton, 24 bags 108s 6d; 2 89s; 2 83s 6d; 6 89s; 1 70s.

Ex "Orient"—Hylton, 29 bags 110s; 6 89s; 1 65s.

Ex "Orizaba"—Beredewelle, 2 bags 73s 6d; 1 55s; 2 37s.

Mincing Lane, Jan. 23rd, 1891

Ex "Hesperia"—Wariapolla, 24 bags 96s 6d; 19 97s 6d; 20 78s 6d; 25 75s; 3 61s 6d; 4 58s 6d. Ponduppe, 11 bags 105; 2 67s; 1 48s. Kepitigalla, 32 bags 107s 6d; 11 80s; 10 62s 6d; 3 64s; 3 53s 6d. Aloowihare, 4 bags 80s 6d 11 64s. North Matale, 21 bags 105s; 8 82s 6d; 25 64s; 6d.

"Chingwo"—Guava Hill, 25 bags 113s. Yattwatte, 119 bags 107s 6d; 10 68s; 2 65s; 3 72s. Woodsee, 44 bags 105; 10 68s 6d. Bulatwatte, 26 bags 106s 6d; 1 72s; 3 55s.

Ex "Valetta"—Bulatwatte, 5 bags 72s; 1 50s; 2 2 0s.

"Orient"—Dynevor, 54 bags 107s 6d; 9 67s; 1 25s.

CEYLON CARDAMOM SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

Mincing Lane, Jan. 23rd, 1891.

Ex "Orion"—Gallentenne, 4 cases 3s 3d; 2 1s 5d; 2 1s 3d; 2 1s 7d.

Ex "Robilla"—Laxapanagalla, 2 cases 1s 8d; 3 1s 7d.

Ex "Traveller"—Esperenze, 9 cases 1s 8d.

Ex "Orient"—Wattegalla, 1 case 2s 3d; 2 1s 7d; 2 1s.

Ex "Clan Stuart"—CRP, 1 case 1s 9d; 5 1s 3d.

No. 6.] COLOMBO, FEBRUARY 21, 1891. { PRICE :—12½ cents each; 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies ½ rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

Messrs. A. H. THOMPSON & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room, today, 11th Feb., the undermentioned lots of Tea (43,719 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Glanrhos	1	6 hf-ch	bro pek	480	57 bid
2	Do	3	10 do	pekoe	700	46 bid
3	Do	5	17 do	pek sou	1275	44
4	Do	7	1 do	congou	75	31
5	Bogahagoda-watte	8	4 do	bro pek	270	49
6	Do	9	6 do	pekoe	305	42
7	Do	11	6 do	pek sou	300	39
8	Do	13	5 do	bro mix	322	32
9	Do	14	2 do	faos	117	40
10	Do	15	1 do	dust	86	38
16	A G C	26	21 hf-ch	dust	1400	32
21	G H K, in estate mark	35	7 ch	or pek	700	56
22	Do	37	12 do 1 hf-ch	pekoe	1144	42 bid
23	Do	39	9 ch	pek sou	900	40
24	N	41	6 hf-ch	pekoe	291	48 bid
25	A W H	43	5 ch	pek dust	413	32
26	E G	45	12 do	bro pek sou	1200	33
27	K P W	47	15 hf-ch	bro pek	750	57 bid
28	Do	49	27 do	pekoe	1215	50
29	Do	51	26 do	pek sou	1170	45
30	Do	53	6 do	sou	240	43
31	Do	55	2 do	dust	140	32
32	Yarrow	56	9 ch	bro pek	576	69
33	Do	58	17 do	pekoe	1020	46 bid
34	Comillah	60	4 hf-ch	bro pek	220	53 bid
35	Do	61	6 do	pekoe	300	45 bid
36	Do	63	7 do	pek sou	350	41
37	Do	65	1 do	dust	65	30 bid
38	Dalguise	66	9 ch	bro pek	990	51 bid
39	Do	68	22 do	pekoe	2140	48 bid
40	Do	70	7 do	pek sou	655	44 bid
41	Do	72	2 do	dust	254	32 bid
42	Do	73	1 do	bro mix	92	31 bid
43	Mohedin	74	2 hf-ch	bro pek	80	59
44	Do	75	3 do	pekoe	132	44 bid
45	Do	76	4 do	pek sou	160	39
46	Do	77	1 do	congou	48	32
47	Do	78	1 do	faus	42	31
48	Do	79	1 do	red leaf	42	28
49	Agraoya	80	15 ch	bro pek	1500	64 bid
50	Do	82	2 do	pekoe No. 1	200	51 bid
51	Do	83	9 do	do No. 2	900	49 bid
52	Do	85	1 do	dust	100	33 bid

Messrs. FORBES & WALKER put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 11th Feb., the undermentioned lots of Tea (206,433 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Fetteresso	234	2 ch	sou	180	40
2	,,	236	1 do	dust	155	32
3	K H L	238	4 do	bro mix	440	33
4	K B	240	2 do	red leaf	135	31
5	,,	242	1 do 1 hf-ch	unas	140	41
6	S P A	244	4 do	sou No. 1	200	40
7	,,	246	9 do	do ,, 2	450	38
8	,,	248	1 do	or pek dust	80	38
9	,,	250	5 do	pek dust	425	34
10	,,	252	6 do	bro tea	300	35
11	,,	254	4 do	uoas	200	41
12	,,	256	2 do	bro mix	110	38
13	,,	258	1 do	congou	40	30
14	S P K	260	1 do	pekoe	60	45
15	S P V	262	2 do	bro pek	120	62
16	,,	264	3 do	pekoe	165	48
17	,,	266	4 do	pek sou	220	45
21	W K	274	4 hf-ch	or pek	220	85
22	,,	276	17 do	pekoe	850	60
23	,,	278	6 do	pek sou	270	45
24	,,	280	3 do	unas	150	39
25	,,	282	3 do	faos	163	34
26	D, in estate mark	284	4 ch	bro pek	400	56
27	,,	286	6 do	pekoe No. 1	600	51
28	,,	288	3 do 3 hf-ch	pekoe No. 2	477	44
29	D C	290	3 do	bro pek	150	57
30	,,	292	5 do	pekoe	250	50
31	,,	294	9 do	pek sou	450	43
32	,,	296	4 do	red leaf	200	32
33	,,	298	1 do	congou	50	30
34	,,	300	1 do	dust	60	32
35	Kattiagalla	302	9 ch	bro pek	900	54
36	,,	304	28 do	pekoe	2800	42
37	,,	306	10 do	pek sou	1000	37
38	,,	308	2 hf-ch	pek sou	100	34
39	,,	310	2 ch	congou	194	26
40	,,	312	6 hf-ch	dust	417	31
41	,,	314	3 ch	red leaf	298	32
42	,,	316	2 hf-ch	red leaf	96	32
43	Tooacombe	318	33 do	bro pek	1650	71
44	,,	320	59 do	pekoe	2655	54
45	,,	322	56 do	pek sou	2520	45
46	,,	324	22 do	sou	880	42
47	,,	326	4 do	dust	320	32
48	H E P, in estate mark	328	17 do	bro pek	1020	67
49	,,	330	16 do	pekoe	960	53
50	,,	332	12 do	pek sou	720	45
51	Glenorchy	334	21 do	bro pek	945	89
52	,,	336	25 do	pekoe	1125	62
53	Tellisagalla	338 339	22 ch 2 hf-ch	} bro pek	1540 132	60 46
54	,,	340	35 ch	pekoe	1960	50
55	,,	342	16 do	pek sou	960	45
56	,,	344	10 do	bro pek faos	700	44
57	Melrose	346	27 hf-ch	bro pek	1620	64
58	,,	348	18 ch	pekoe	1800	48
59	,,	350	12 do	pek sou	1200	45
60	,,	352	2 do	congou	156	36
61	Pansaltenne	354	14 do	bro pek	1470	61 bid
62	,,	356	13 do	pekoe	1300	56
63	,,	358	14 do	pek sou	1330	47
64	Aocoombra	360	8 ch	bro pek	896	63
65	,,	362	5 do	pekoe	560	53
66	,,	364	9 do	pek sou	960	45
67	,,	366	3 do	sou	300	42
68	,,	368	1 do	dust	140	33
69	Deaculla	370	8 hf-ch	or pek	480	88
70	,,	372	20 ch	pekoe	2000	61
71	,,	374	2 do	dust	140	33
72	P D M	376	2 do	congou	200	42
73	,,	378	1 do	dust	132	32
74	Theberton	380	7 do	pek dust	700	31
75	,,	382	7 do	red leaf	700	32
76	,,	384	4 do	congou	400	32
77	Kolaoya	386	76 hf-ch	pekoe	3795	51
84	Dehiowitta	400	9 do	bro pek	945	59
85	,,	402	18 do	pekoe	1800	46
86	,,	404	12 do	pek sou	1140	42
87	,,	406	1 do	bro tea	120	35
88	Yataderia	408	14 do	bro pek	1540	59 bid
89	,,	410	37 do	pekoe	3700	46 bid
90	,,	412	28 do	pek sou	2520	43
91	,,	414	9 do	bro tea	810	37
92	K B	416	19 do	bro pek	1900	55 bid
93	,,	418	14 do	pekoe	1330	52
94	,,	420	5 do	pekoe	450	50
95	,,	422	7 do	pek sou	630	42
96	,,	424	2 hf-ch	dust	160	32
97	,,	426	1 do	sou	55	38
98	G L, in estate mark	428	2 ch	ooloog	108	30
99	,,	430	1 do	bro mix	55	27
100	C F, in estate mark	432	23 hf-ch	bro pek	1150	78
101	,,	434	39 ch	pekoe	2925	56
102	,,	436	6 do	pek sou	450	47
103	,,	438	1 do	dust	80	32
104	,,	440	1 do	bro mix	60	28

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
105	Atherfield	442	2 hf-ch	dust	160	32
106	,,	444	8 do	bro tea	400	39
116	Nyanza	464	19 do	bro or pek	950	61
117	,,	466	31 do	bro pek	1550	55
118	,,	468	27 do	pekoe	2700	49
119	,,	470	17 do	pek sou	1700	42
122	Midlothian	476	16 hf-ch	bro pek	800	60 bid
123	,,	478	17 ch	pekoe	1870	48
124	,,	480	2 hf-ch	congou	120	37
125	A, in estate mark	482	1 do	or pek	69	47
126	,,	484	2 ch	bro pek	200	36
127	,,	486	21 hf-ch	pk sou	1155	33
128	,,	488	4 do	pek fans	272	33
129	,,	490	1 ch	bro mix	113	28
130	U R	492	5 hf-ch	unas	259	45
131	Dessford	494	13 ch	bro pek	1456	54 bid
132	,,	496	13 do	pekoe	1300	44 bid
133	,,	498	13 do	pek sou	1430	44 bid
134	Amblakande	500	5 ch	bro or pek	500	62
135	,,	502	8 do	pekoe	720	46
136	,,	504	5 do	sou	450	39
137	,,	506	2 do	bro mix	240	31
138	Avisawella	508	12 do	bro pek	1200	57 bid
139	,,	510	13 do	pekoe	1170	42 bid
140	,,	512	33 do	pek sou	2970	41 bid
141	,,	514	5 do	sou	525	39
142	,,	516	3 do	dust	450	32
143	H S	518	17 do	sou	1445	40
144	,,	520	4 do	dust	560	33
145	Patiagama	522	12 do	bro pek	1320	60
146	,,	524	30 do	pekoe	2935	47
147	,,	526	1 do	pek sou	100	40
148	,,	528	1 do	dust	150	32
149	Palmerston	530	4 do	bro pek	260	65
150	,,	532	12 do	pekoe	1200	53
151	,,	534	8 do	pek sou	760	47
152	G B, in estate mark	536	5 do	bro pek	504	out
153	,,	538	4 do	pekoe	400	
154	,,	540	3 hf-ch	bro mix	210	
155	,,	542	3 ch	dust	300	29
156	,,	544	1 hf-ch	bro tea	60	25
157	Middleton	546	29 do	bro pek	1885	60 bid
158	,,	548	14 ch	pekoe	1400	51 bid
159	,,	550	1 hf-ch	dust	80	32
160	St. Leonard's	552	1 ch	pek sou	100	37
161	C R D	554	3 hf-ch	dust	180	32
162	,,	256	3 do	red leaf	195	31
163	Weyvelheena	558	9 ch	bro pek	810	62
164	,,	560	21 do	pekoe	1680	47
165	,,	562	4 do	pek sou	280	42
166	N	564	12 hf-ch	sou	600	43
167	N	566	4 do	dust	300	32
168	Thornfield	568	36 do	bro pek	2160	60 bid
169	Do	578	23 ch	pekoe	2300	50
170	Do	572	2 hf-ch	pek dust	160	33
171	Portmore	574	46 ch	bro pek	5060	63
172	Do	576	22 do	pekoe	2200	53
173	P	578	1 do	fans	112	
174	N, in estate mark	580	14 hf-ch	dust	1050	34
175	Harangalla	582	38 ch	bro pek	3800	52 bid
176	Do	584	77 do	pekoe	6930	45
177	Polatagama	586	24 hf-ch	bro pek	1320	59
178	Do	588	43 do	pek	2580	49
179	Do	590	44 do	pek sou	2420	45
180	Abamalla	592	14 do	bro mix	840	38
181	Do	594	3 do	dust	240	33
182	Farnham	596	19 do	bro or pek	950	65
183	Do	598	22 do	pekoe	990	51
184	Do	600	39 do	pek sou	1755	44
185	Do	2	2 do	fans	120	34
186	Do	4	1 do	bro tea	50	33
187	F, in estate mark	6	4 hf-ch	bro tea	200	38
188	P B, in estate mark	8	12 do	pekoe No. 1	600	44
189	D	10	6 ch	do	600	44 bid
190	Poonmaude	12	13 hf-ch	bro pek	650	68
191	Do	14	16 do	pekoe	720	53
192	Do	16	13 do	pek sou	585	46
193	Do	18	2 do	dust	120	33
194	Bonaccord	20	10 do	bro pek	450	64
195	Do	22	24 do	pekoe	1080	51 bid
196	Do	24	2 do	dust	120	30
197	L D	26	30 do	pekoe	1350	46
198	Bismark	28	3 ch	dust	420	32
199	Chesterford	30	20 hf-ch	bro pek	1200	55 bid
200	Do	32	25 do	pekoe	1250	42 bid
201	Do	34	22 do	pek sou	1100	41
202	Elfindale	36	126 hf-ch	pekoe	5040	47
203	Do	38	108 do	pek sou	4320	40
204	Do	40	35 do	pek fans	1750	32
205	Do	42	46 do	bro mixed	2120	31
223	Radella	78	32 ch	bro pek	3200	58 bid
224	Do	80	24 do	pekoe	1920	47 bid
225	Do	82	24 do	pek sou	1920	43

Messrs. E. Benham & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 18th Feb., the undermentioned lots of Tea (1,226 lb.) which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	H H	16	5 ch	pek sou	500	47
2	Do	18	3 do	bro mix	420	33
3	Elston	20	2 hf-ch	dust	140	32 bid
4	Do	22	2 do	congou	90	36
5	B D	23	1 ch	mixed	100	30

Messrs. A. H. Thompson & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 18th Feb., the undermentioned lots of Tea (67,483 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
1	Kelani	1	36 hf-ch	bro pek	1980	64 bid
2	Do	3	123 do	pekoe	5535	47 bid
3	Do	5	73 do	pek sou	3285	45
4	Do	7	2 do	dust	132	33
5	A K A C, in estate mark	8	36 do	pekoe	1800	50
6	Do	10	13 do	sou	650	45
7	Do	12	2 do	dust	142	31
8	Do	13	4 do	fans	241	39
9	P O	14	10 do	unas	567	45
10	Do	16	1 do	congou	50	35
11	Do	17	1 do	dust	63	36
12	Torrington	18	21 ch	bro or pek	2310	70 bid
13	Do	20	38 do	bro pek	4180	52 bid
14	Do	22	45 do	pekoe	4500	48 bid
15	Do	24	30 do	pek sou	3000	45 bid
16	Do	26	9 do	dust	810	34
17	Penrhos	28	7 hf-ch	bro or pek	140	withd'n
18	Do	30	11 do	bro pek	550	65 bid
19	Do	32	21 do	pekoe	1260	50 bid
20	Do	34	20 do	pek sou	1000	48
21	Nahalma	36	33 do	bro pek	1815	58 bid
22	Do	38	34 do	pekoe	3400	48 bid
23	Do	40	5 do	sou	300	40
24	Do	42	1 do	dust	75	33
29	Dunottar	49	14 ch	bro pek	1400	withd'n
30	Do	51	42 hf-ch	or pek	2520	
31	Do	53	6 ch	pekoe	540	
32	Do	55	1 do	sou	86	
33	Do	56	1 do	dust	120	
38	F, in estate mark	64	15 ch	sou	1200	38 bid
39	St. M, in estate mark	66	3 hf-ch	bro pek	135	60 bid
40	Do	67	4 do	pekoe	180	46 bid
41	Do	68	1 do	sou	39	41
42	Do	69	1 do	dust	36	30
43	Relugas	70	24 do	bro pek	1320	66 bid
44	Do	72	11 ch	pekoe	1210	50 bid
45	Do	74	14 do	pek sou	1400	47
46	Do	76	1 do	dust	153	31
47	Horagoda	77	8 do	bro pek	800	57 bid
48	Do	79	35 do	pekoe	3325	45 bid
49	Do	81	2 do	pek sou	190	43
50	Do	82	1 do	dust	145	32
51	A G C	83	1 do	congou	90	34
52	Do	84	2 do	bro tea	180	30
53	Do	85	9 hf-ch	dust	630	32
54	T	86	1 do	pek sou	39	40
55	G H K, in estate mark Ceylon	87	5 ch	or pek	500	50 bid
56	Do	89	10 do	pekoe	1000	40 bid
57	P	91	1 hf-ch	dust	70	34
58	Nahalma	92	35 do	bro pek	1925	56 bid
59	Do	94	35 ch	pekoe	3500	46 bid
60	Do	96	7 do	pek sou	700	43
61	Do	98	1 hf-ch	dust	75	33

Messrs. Forbes & Walker put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 18th Feb., the undermentioned lots of Tea (99,357 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Ismalle	94	2 hf-ch	dust	232	35
2	,,	96	1 ch	bro mix	82	35
3	Mahatenne Uva	98	3 hf-ch	or pek	180	63
4	,,	100	5 do	pekoe	300	51
5	,,	102	2 do	unas	120	51
6	Becherton	104	6 ch	bro pek	600	61
7	,,	106	12 do	pekoe	1140	48
8	,,	108	1 do	pek sou	100	30
9	Mausakelle	110	12 hf-ch	bro pek	660	67 bid
10	,,	112	13 do	bro pek	780	67 bid
11	,,	114	16 do	pekoe	1600	50 bid
12	,,	116	30 do	pekoo	1800	out
13	,,	118	1 do	congou	70	41
14	,,	120	2 do	dust	200	32
15	Shrubs Hill	122	20 ch	bro pek	2000	61 bid
16	,,	124	20 do	pekoe	2000	51
17	,,	126	26 do	pek sou	2210	47
18	,,	128	1 do	sou	95	38
19	,,	130	3 do	unas	252	42
20	,,	132	1 do	dust	150	34
21	Farm	134	18 hf-ch	bro pek	810	61
22	,,	136	9 ch	pekoe	810	53
23	,,	138	13 do	pek sou	1040	47
24	,,	140	1 hf-ch	dust	70	34
25	F B B	142	5 ch	bro pek	500	53
26	,,	144	3 do	pekoe	300	48
27	,,	146	9 do	pek sou	900	44
28	Daphne	148	6 do	bro pek	600	51
29	,,	150	5 do	pekoe	500	45
30	,,	152	7 do	pek sou	700	41
31	Beau Séjour	154	7 ch	bro pek	700	59
32	,,	156	14 do	pekoe	1260	48
33	,,	158	4 do	pek sou	400	44
34	,,	160	1 do	sou	100	42
35	,,	162	2 do	unas	200	45
36	,,	164	2 hf-ch	dust	140	33
37	H	166	10 do	bro pek	500	51
38	H	168	7 do	pek sou	332	45
39	H	170	4 do	sou	184	43
40	H	172	2 do	congou	85	35
41	H	174	1 do	dust	60	37
43	Downside	178	9 hf-ch	pekoe	500	50 bid
44	,,	180	10 do	pek sou	810	49
45	,,	182	2 do	sou	850	41
46	,,	184	1 do	dust	70	33
47	L G E	186	11 ch	or pek	1100	60
48	,,	188	8 do	pekoe No. 1	800	51
49	,,	190	2 hf-ch	dust	170	32
50	Blairgowrie	192	33 do	bro pek	1650	62 bid
51	,,	194	14 ch	pekoe	1330	52
52	,,	196	10 do	pek sou	950	49
53	,,	198	4 hf-ch	bro tea	172	36
54	,,	200	1 do	dust	80	33
55	Navaheeua	202	47 do	bro pek	2350	64
56	,,	204	11 do	pekoe	495	52
57	,,	206	45 do	pek sou	2025	49
58	N A	208	1 do	congou	45	40
59	St. Catherine	210	10 ch	bro pek	900	58
60	,,	212	6 do	pekoe	540	48
61	,,	214	6 do	pek sou	510	47
62	Pantiya	216	5 do	bro tea	330	43
63	,,	218	1 hf-ch	red leaf	44	37
64	,,	220	1 do	dust	52	33
65	Iddegodda	222	3 ch	bro tea	174	44
66	,,	224	1 box	red leaf	20	35
67	,,	226	1 do	dust	22	30
68	Yahalakelle	228	23 hf-ch	bro pek	1150	61
69	,,	230	27 do	pekoe	1296	53
70	,,	232	30 do	pek sou	1440	49
71	,,	234	6 do	unas	300	47
72	,,	236	5 ch	dust	380	34
73	P	238	2 hf-ch	unas	100	43
74	A B C	240	5 do	bro pek	300	84
75	,,	242	10 do	pekoe	550	63
76	,,	244	4 do	pek sou	220	50
77	Keenagaha Ella	246	2 do	fans	130	41
78	,,	248	1 do	sou	55	39
79	Ferndale	250	8 ch	bro pek	800	72
80	,,	252	16 do	pekoe	1600	52
81	Talgaswela	254	2 do	congou	190	42
82	L	256	5 do	bro pek	500	43
83	L, in estate mark	258	1 hf-ch	or pek	34	62
84	,,	260	1 do	pek sou	40	44
85	Caledonia	262	12 ch	pekoe	1200	49
86	,,	264	17 do	bro pek	700	57
87	,,	266	1 do	bro pek sou	100	44
88	,,	268	1 hf-ch	bro tea	55	34
89	Doonevale	270	9 ch	bro pek	900	58
90	,,	272	25 do	pekoe	2250	50
91	Alnoor	278	31 hf-ch	pek sou	1550	50
92	N M	280	1 ch	red leaf	125	36
93	,,	282	1 do	bro tea	80	37
94	Chalmers	284	21 do	bro pek	1470	57
95	,,	286	39 do	pekoe	2340	51
96	,,	288	20 do	pek sou	1200	47
97	Chalmers	290	6 ch	fans	540	42
98	,,	292	1 do	dust	100	33
99	,,	294	1 do	bro mix	75	38
100	Panalkande	296	2 hf-ch	bro pek	90	50
101	,,	298	2 do	pekoe	90	42
102	,,	300	8 do	pek sou	400	39
103	Rambodde	302	16 do	bro pek	880	77
104	,,	304	20 do	pekoe	1000	60
105	,,	306	22 do	pek sou	1100	51
106	,,	308	2 do	congou	100	42
107	,,	310	1 do	dust	74	36
108	Derby	312	2 ch	bro pek	200	51
109	,,	314	5 do	pekoe	450	50
110	,,	316	5 do	pek sou	425	48
111	,,	318	1 do	sou	85	41
112	,,	320	1 hf-ch	dust	70	33
113	Kelliewatte	322	1 do	dust	75	30
114	B F B	324	2 do	unas	119	39
115	,,	326	1 do	dust	49	31
116	Theberton	328	25 ch	bro pek	2500	42 bid
117	Mahatenne	330	3 do	sou	275	35
118	,,	332	1 do	dust	80	33
119	Farnham	334	22 hf-ch	pekoe	990	53
120	K	336	1 ch	pek sou	100	42
121	W G	338	1 hf-ch	pek dust	82	34
122	,,	340	1 do	red leaf	52	34
123	,,	342	1 do	pek fans	60	42
124	Yataderia	344	6 ch	or pek	588	53
125	,,	346	13 do	bro pek	1430	63
126	,,	348	37 do	pekoe	3700	49
127	,,	350	19 do	pek sou	1710	45
128	,,	352	2 do	sou	214	38
129	Clova	354	4 hf-ch	bro pek	200	63
130	,,	356	9 do	pekoe	450	51
131	,,	358	25 do	pek sou	1175	47
132	H & H	360	2 ch	bro mix	180	34
133	Galkadua	362	14 hf-ch	bro pek	700	57
134	,,	364	22 do	pekoe	1100	48
135	,,	366	14 do	pek sou	700	43
136	Hunasgeria	368	7 do	dust	560	10
137	Monrovia	370	14 hf-ch	bro pek	700	64
138	,,	372	12 ch	pekoe	1200	
139	,,	374	7 do			49
			1 hf-ch	pek sou	750	43
140	,,	376	2 ch	unas	200	44
141	,,	378	1 do	bro mix	104	38
142	,,	380	1 do	dust	136	33
143	E K	382	1 hf-ch	bro pek	50	54
144	,,	384	1 do	pekoe	60	42
145	,,	386	1 do	pek sou	56	42
146	,,	388	1 do	unas	56	41
147	B & D	390	3 ch	dust	510	33
148	,,	392	1 do	red leaf	105	29
149	Craighead	394	30 hf-ch	bro or pek	1500	64
150	,,	396	19 ch	pekoe	1710	54
151	,,	398	21 do	pek sou	1785	47
152	,,	400	6 do	sou	510	43
153	Court Lodge	402	22 hf-ch	bro pek	1232	92
154	,,	404	21 do	pekoe	966	76
155	,,	406	22 do	pek sou	990	62
156	,,	408	1 ch	sou	76	48
157	,,	410	1 do	dust	150	35

Messrs. Somerville & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 18th Feb., the undermentioned lots of Tea (87,590 lb.), which sod as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Heatherton	33	3 hf-ch	bro tea	135	35
2	Do	34	1 do	dust	82	32
3	Morning-side	35	5 do	bro pek	250	62
4	Do	36	19 do	pekoe	950	50
5	Do	37	6 do	pek sou	300	43
6	Do	38	1 do	dust	60	30
7	Do	39	2 do	bro mix	88	29

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight. lb.	c.
8	Yahalatenne	40	6 hf-ch	bro pek	360	59
9	Do	41	10 ch	pekoe	900	50
10	Do	42	6 do	pek sou	540	47
11	R X	43	1 do	bro mix	120	37
12	Do	44	2 do	bro tea	240	38 bid
13	Do	45	2 do	pek dust	280	34
14	Do	46	1 do	dust	140	32
18	Manickande	50	8 hf-ch	bro pek	400	60
19	Do	51	34 do	pekoe	1707	70
20	Do	52	7 ch	pek sou	709	41
22	Do	54	2 do	dust	289	31
23	Eilandhu	55	15 ch	bro pek	1200	58
24	Do	56	15 do	pekoe	1200	48
25	Do	57	1 hf-ch	dust	70	31
26	T R W, in estate mark	58	14 ch	bro pek	1400	63
27	Do	59	16 do	pekoe	1360	51
28	Do	60	17 do	pek sou	1360	47
29	Wishford	61	8 do	bro pek	880	58
30	Do	62	6 do	bro or pek	660	64
31	Do	63	11 do	pekoe	1100	50
32	Do	64	7 do	pek sou	700	47
33	Do	65	2 do	dust	180	33
34	Vincit	66	6 do			
			1 hf-ch	bro or pek	690	58
35	Do	67	9 ch	or pek	900	51
36	Do	68	12 do	pekoe	1200	46
37	Do	69	7 do	pek sou	700	42
38	Do	70	1 do	congou	100	32
39	Do	71	6 hf-ch	dust	420	32
40	Malgolla	72	26 do	bro pek	1430	60 bid
41	Do	73	54 do	pekoe	2700	52
42	Do	74	101 do	pek sou	4515	48
43	Do	75	15 do	bro tea	825	45
44	Allakolla	76	22 do	bro pek	1430	61
45	A A	77	7 do	pekoe	385	41
46	Do	78	1 ch	bro tea	90	26
52	St. Andrews T N C	84	16 do	or pek	1056	73 bid
53	Do	85	16 do	bro pek	1040	54 bid
54	Do	86	34 do	pekoe	2176	52 bid
55	Blairavon	87	15 ch	bro pek	1500	62 bid
56	T C A	88	8 do	unas	1040	40 bid
57	Do	89	3 do	fans	555	35
58	M K A, in estate mark	90	15 do	or pek	1500	58 bid
59	Forest Hill	91	14 do	pekoe	1260	49
60	T, in estate mark	92	17 hf-ch	unas	884	44
61	Silverton	93	40 box	bro pek	720	59 bid
62	Do	94	28 hf-ch	pekoe	1540	47
63	Do	95	2 do	pek fans	140	37
64	S A	96	13 do	pek sou	780	44 bid
65	W A P, in estate mark	97	23 do	bro pek	1150	34 bid
66	Do	98	4 ch	pekoe	402	45
67	P W E G, in estate mark	99	12 hf-ch	or pek	600	60
68	Do	100	16 do	pekoe	736	48
69	Do	1	15 do	pek sou	600	44
70	Do	2	1 do	dust	70	33
71	N K	3	16 do	bro pek	1120	64
72	Do	4	15 do	pekoe	675	49
73	Do	5	6 do	pek sou	270	40
74	E K L	6	7 do	or pek	350	52
75	Torrington, M	7	10 do	bro or pk	600	71
76	Do	8	19 do	bro pek	1045	54 bid
77	Do	9	23 do	pekoe	1150	50
78	Do	10	16 do	pek sou	800	46
79	Do	11	3 do	dust	270	34
80	H P	12	3 ch	pekoe	297	38
81	Do	13	1 do	pek sou	77	32
82	Do	14	1 hf ch	bro tea	60	30
83	Do	15	1 ch	red leaf	103	29
84	Kesbewa	16	11 hf-ch	bro pek	550	32 bid
85	Do	17	53 do	pek sou	1855	30
86	Do	18	3 do	dust	225	30
93	F	25	4 ch	bro tea	372	31
94	F	26	3 do	bro pek sou	219	34
95	F	27	2 do	red leaf	170	32
96	B G A	28	9 hf-ch	bro pek sou	540	43
97	D	29	12 do	bro or pek	600	60 bid
98	Readings	30	24 do	bro pek	1200	55 bid
99	Do	31	31 do	pekoe	1395	49 bid
100	Do	32	25 do	pek sou	1125	45 bid
101	Lyndhurst	133	17 ch	pekoe	1615	45 bid
104	N	136	4 do	pek sou	300	40 bid
105	N	137	4 do	bro tea	320	33
106	N	138	1 do	pek dust	145	34
107	Baseldon	139	8 hf-ch	bro pek	400	56 bid
108	Do	140	30 do	pekoe (A)	1350	44 bid
109	Do	141	24 do	pekoe (B)	1212	44 bid
110	D	142	2 ch	pek fans	140	33
111	D A	143	46 hf-ch	bro mix	2120	35
112	Do	144	2 do	red leaf	95	30
113	M S	145	3 do			
			1 box	bro tea	167	36
114	Roseneth	146	1 ch	dust	85	33

CEYLON COFFEE SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

MINCING LANE, January 30th, 1891.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 30th Jan.:—

Ex "Ghingwo"—Ouvah GA, 1c 1b 111s 6d; 2c 1t 108s; 1b 102s; 1b 128s; 1t 124s; 1b 98s; 2b 106s.

Ex "Kaisow"—Ouvah JB, 1c 1b 111s; 2c 1b 108s 6d; 1b 102s; 1b 133s; 1b 128s; 1t 99s; 2b 106s.

Ex "Oopack"—Rajawelle, 1c 104s; 1c 100s 6d; 1b 96s. Rajawelle L 1 B, 5b 92s 6d; 1b 65s.

CEYLON CINCHONA SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Wilson, Smithett, & Co.'s Circular.*)

MINCING LANE, Jan. 30th, 1891.

Mark.	Natural Stem.	Renewed.	Root.
Dromoland	3d	3d to 3½d	...
Meddecombra	...	...	3d
Derry Clare	2d	...	...
Doomoo	1¾d to 2d	2½d to 5d	...
S T & L C, A in diamond	2d to 3d	...	...
Wariagalla Quill 5½d to 8d	3d to 3½d	4d	...
Roeberry	3d to 3½d	...	..
Dunbar	...	...	2½d
E P C	3d	2½d	...
Condegalla	...	4d	...
Diyagama	3d	4d	...
IMP in diamond	2d to 2½d	3d	...
Queensland	...	...	2¼d to 2½d
HB, M in diamond	1d	...	...
Battagalla	2½d	4d to 4½d	3½d to 4d
Kobanella	1½d to 1¾d	3d	1¾d
Middleton Dimbula	1¾d to 2½d	2d to 2½d	...
Kotiyagalla	2d	2d	4½d
Rookwood	1½d to 2d	...	2½d
OFFICINALIS.			
Dukinfield	4d	7d to 7½d	5½d
Diyagama	3d to 3½d	4¾d to 5d	...
Gracelyn	4½d	6½d to 7d	7d to 7½d
M C C Co in dia.	3d to 3½d	6d to 8d	...
" " hyd.	...	5½d to 5½d	...
Coneygar	2d	3½d	5½d to 6d
Stafford	3d	5½d	...
Craig	3¼d to 3½d	..	...
Goomera Ledger	4½d	...	...
Tulboddy	...	7½d	...

CEYLON COCOA SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

MINCING LANE, Jan. 30th, 1891.

Ex "Prometheus"—Mahaberia (OBEC), 60 bags 118s 6d; 6 48s; 2 82s 6d; 35 105s; 1 70s; 7 45s. SD,1 bag 37s.

No. 7.] COLOMBO, MARCH 9, 1891. { PRICE :—12½ cents each 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies ½ rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

Mr. E. JOHN put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 18th Feb., the undermentioned lots of Tea (71,363 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	D E	147	6 hf-ch	fans	504	38
2	Do	148	7 do	unas	413	50
3	Killaloo	149	12 do	sou	1070	38
4	Kandenewera	151	19 ch	bro or pek	1710	55 bid
5	Do	153	14 do	pekoe	1120	48 bid
6	Do	155	47 do	pek sou	4230	46
7	Gouravilla	157	56 hf.ch	or pek	3360	61 bid
8	Do	159	28 ch	pekoe	2800	50 bid
9	Do	161	6 do	pek sou	600	47
0	Do	162	2 do	bro mix	200	44
11	Do	163	2 do	dust	160	33
12	Albion	164	27 do	bro pek	2970	71
13	Do	166	31 do	pekoe	3100	55
14	Do	168	54 do	pek sou	5130	50
15	Do	170	4 do	sou	384	44
16	Do	171	5 do	dust	780	35
17	Do	172	1 do	dust	150	33
18	F T	173	27 do	bro pek	2700	56 bid
19	Do	175	16 do	pek sou	1600	47
20	Deeside	177	28 hf-ch	bro pek	1680	70
21	Do	179	20 ch	pekoe	1800	52 bid
22	Do	181	9 do	pek sou	900	49
23	Mocha	163	26 hf-ch	bro pek	1430	72
24	Do	185	20 ch	pekoe	2000	59
25	Do	187	13 do	pek sou	1235	50
26	Do	189	12 do	sou	1140	44
27	Fernlands	191	3 hf-ch	bro pek	180	70 bid
28	Do	192	13 do	pekoe	715	53 bid
29	Do	194	15 ch	pek sou	1500	48
30	Do	196	3 hf-ch	bro pek sou	138	38
31	Do	197	3 do	bro tea	180	35
32	Beaumont, W	198	15 ch	bro pek	1530	61 bid
33	Do	200	12 do	pekoe No. 1	1080	50
34	Do	202	13 do	pekoe	1287	46
35	Gonakelle	204	3 hf-ch	bro or pek	150	70
36	Do	205	3 do	pekoe	150	52
37	Maddegeddera	206	36 do	bro pek	2016	58
38	Do	208	49 do	pekoe	2450	49
39	Do	210	1 do	sou	60	35
40	Do	211	3 do	dust	246	32
41	D F, in estate mark	212	31 ch	bro pek	3255	57
42	Do	214	24 do	pekoe	2280	50
43	Do	216	25 do	pekoe No. 2	2375	46
44	Do	218	30 do	pek sou	2700	45
45	Do	220	12 do	fans	1260	33

Messrs A. H. THOMPSON & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 25th Feb., the undermentioned lots of Tea (50,726 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	A S C	1	5 hf-ch	fans	245	45
2	Do	2	4 do	red leaf	200	33
3	Do	3	1 do	dust	60	33
4	D E C	4	10 do	red leaf	500	33
5	K	5	36 hf-ch	bro pek	1980	65
6	Norton	7	27 do	bro pek	1485	66 bid
7	Do	9	47 do	pekoe	2350	52 bid
8	Do	11	21 do	pek sou	1050	46 bid
9	Do	13	5 do	dust	300	34
10	Patulpana	14	7 do	bro pek	350	48
11	Do	16	9 do	pek sou	450	40
12	Do	18	1 do	bro mix	50	37
13	Nahalma	19	33 do	bro pek	1815	58
14	Do	21	30 ch	pekoe	3000	45 bid
15	Do	23	15 hf-ch	pek sou	750	41 bid
16	Do	25	1 do	dust	75	34
17	Hakurugalla	26	7 ch	bro pek	700	56 bid
18	Do	28	12 do	pekoe	1080	46 bid
	Do	30	8 do	pek sou	720	42 bid
20	Woodend	32	16 ch	bro pek	1680	58
21	Do	34	15 do	pekoe	1500	45 bid
22	Do	36	3 do	pek sou	300	40 bid
23	Do	37	1 do	dust	135	32
24	Shannon	38	16 hf-ch	bro pek	880	62
25	Do	40	7 ch	pekoe	630	43 bid
26	Do	42	4 do	pek sou	360	46 bid
27	Do	43	1 hf-ch	bro tea	45	33
28	Ossington	44	10 do	bro pek	500	49 bid
29	Do	46	10 do	pekoe	500	42 bid
30	N	48	6 do	pekoe	291	41 bid
31	W M	49	24 do	bro pek	1320	62 bid
32	Do	51	11 ch	pekoe	1210	50
33	H G A	53	8 do	bro pek	800	57
34	Do	55	35 do	pekoe	3325	48
35	F H B	57	33 hf-ch	bro pek	1815	58
36	Do	59	35 do	bro pek	1925	59
37	Do	61	34 ch	pekoe	3400	46 bid
38	Do	63	35 do	pekoe	3500	46 bid
39	K O	65	1 ch	pek sou	100	42
40	Y D, in estate mark	67	77 do	pekoe	6545	46 bid
41	Do	69	4 do	dust	600	33
47	Kundoo	77	32 do	bro pek	3200	56
48	Do	79	30 do	pekoe	3000	45
49	Do	81	48 do	pek sou	4800	39
50	Do	83	4 do	congou	400	35
51	Do	84	2 do	bro mix	190	32
52	Do	85	3 do	dust	450	33

Mr. E. JOHN put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 25th Feb., the undermentioned lots of Tea (80,530 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Hattangalla	222	1 hf-ch	bro pek	38	61
2	Do	223	1 do	pekoe	65	51
3	Do	224	1 do	pek sou	31	47
4	Do	225	1 do	dust	11	34
5	N K	226	1 ch	bro pek	100	49
6	Do	227	2 hf-ch	pekoe	95	46
7	Do	228	2 ch	congou	160	40
8	Do	229	10 hf-ch	red leaf	650	31
9	Logan	231	18 do	bro pek	900	59
10	Lawrence	233	35 ch	sou	3500	36
11	Labugama	235	4 hf-ch	bro or pek	200	54
12	Do	236	12 do	bro pek	480	61
13	Do	238	30 do	pekoe	1200	48
14	Do	240	23 do	sou	920	44
15	Do	242	10 do	pek fan	450	41
16	Do	244	1 do	congou	40	36
17	Do	245	4 do	red leaf	200	35
18	Do	246	1 do	pkedust	75	35
19	Gouravilla	247	56 do	or pek	3360	59
20	Do	249	28 ch	pekoe	2800	49
21	Hattangalla	251	12 do	bro pek	1272	61
22	Do	253	19 do	pekoe	1805	48 bid
23	Do	255	14 do	pek sou	1330	44 bid
24	Galgawatte	257	36 hf-ch	bro bek	1800	57 bid
25	Do	259	20 ch	pekoe	2000	46 bid
26	Do	261	12 do	pek sou	1200	43 bid
27	Tientsin	263	25 hf-ch	bro pek	1500	63 bid
28	Do	265	12 ch	pekoe	1080	49 bid
29	Do	267	23 do	pek sou	2070	44 bid
30	Kandenewera	269	14 do	pekoe	1120	47
31	Orange Field P N R	271	5 do	bro pek	500	58
32	Do	273	25 do	pekoe	2375	45
33	Do	275	3 do	sou	270	35
34	Do	276	1 hf-ch	dust	65	35
35	Ottery	277	22 ch	bro pek	2200	64 bid
36	Do	279	34 do	pekoe	3060	52 bid
37	Do	281	14 do	pek sou	1260	47
38	Do	283	3 do	bro mix	390	32
39	E W	284	5 hf-ch	red leaf	225	30
40	Do	285	15 do	congou	700	37
41	Do	287	10 do	dust	700	34
42	Cruden Factory	289	25 do	sou	1250	38
43	B T	10	20 ch	bro mix	1800	37

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
44	Alliady	12	2 ch	or pek	190	55
45	Do	13	2 do	bro pek	260	57
46	Do	14	6 do	pekoe	720	46
47	Do	16	7 do	pek sou	770	42
48	Brownlow	18	17 do	bro pek	1785	61 bid
49	Do	20	17 do	pekoe	1615	50 bid
50	Do	22	11 do	pek sou	990	45 bid
51	Do	24	1 do	dust	70	34
52	Albion	25	22 do	bro pek	2420	66 bid
53	Do	27	22 do	pekoe	2200	53 bid
54	Do	29	29 do	pek sou	2755	48 bid
55	Do	31	2 do	red leaf	130	34
56	Dickapittia	32	16 do	bro pek	1936	59
57	Do	34	19 do	pekoe	1900	47 bid
58	Do	36	1 hf-ch	sou	62	40
59	Do	37	1 ch	dust	112	34
60	Eltofts	38	51 hf-ch	bro pek	3060	70 bid
61	Do	40	21 ch	pekoe	1890	55 bid
62	Do	42	32 do	pek sou	3200	49 bid
63	Agra Ouvah	44	24 hf-ch	bro pek	1200	59
64	Do	46	31 do	pekoe	1395	48
65	Great Valley	48	20 cb	bro pek	2200	61
66	Do	50	23 do	pekoe	2300	51 bid
67	Do	52	17 do	pek sou	1615	47 bid
68	Do	54	1 do	congou	110	38
69	Do	55	5 hf-ch	dust	400	33

Messrs. SOMERVILLE & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 25th Feb., the undermentioned lots of Tea (76,304 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	Lyndhurst	47	3 ch	dust	360	33
2	Do	48	6 do	red leaf	564	31
3	S	49	1 hf-ch	congou	35	37
4	S	50	1 ch	dust	135	32
11	Harmony	57	17 do	bro pek	850	62
12	Do	58	15 ch	pekoe	1350	50
13	Do	59	8 do	pek sou	720	44
14	Do	60	2 hf-ch	bro mix	90	34
15	Do	61	3 do	pek fan	210	38
16	Kattukitula	62	2 do	bro pek	80	58
17	Do	63	3 do	pekoe	168	48
18	Do	64	4 do	pek sou	188	43
25	Depedene	71	15 do	bro pek	750	64
26	Do	72	31 do	pekoe	1550	53
27	Do	73	33 do	pek sou	1650	46
28	H D	74	57 do	bro tea	2850	39
29	Do	75	4 do	bro mix	200	30
30	Do	76	10 do	pek sou	500	45
31	Hatdowa	77	7 do	bro pek	350	54
32	Do	78	19 do	bro tea	950	44
33	Do	79	1 do	congou	50	38
34	Allakolla	80	12 do	bro pek	780	63
35	Do	81	12 ch	pekoe	1260	51
36	Do	82	6 do	pek sou	600	44
37	B R	83	1 hf-ch, 4 box	pekoe	187	40
38	Do	84	1 hf-ch, 4 box	pek fens	336	26 bid
39	Do	85	7 hf-ch	dust	626	32
40	P M	86	1 ch, 1 hf-ch	bro tea	144	34
41	Do	87	1 ch	red leaf	87	28 bid
42	R B A, Star in estate mark	88	14 hf-ch	pekoe	760	50
43	Narangoda	89	16 ch	unas	1600	52 bid
44	Do	90	1 do	sou	75	38
45	Do	91	1 hf-ch	dust	65	33
46	E A T S, Cross in estate mark	92	5 ch	bro pek	550	59 bid
47	Do	93	6 do	pekoe	570	46
48	Do	94	3 do	pek sou	285	48
49	Ederapolla	95	39 hf-ch	bro pek	1950	60
50	Do	96	25 do	pekoe	2250	49
51	Do	97	14 ch	pek sou	1260	45
52	E D P	98	13 do	sou	1170	44
53	Do	99	5 hf-ch	bro tea	275	44
54	Do	100	2 do	pek dust	150	33
55	I N G, in estate mark	1	6 ch	bro pek	600	68
56	Do	2	5 do	bro mix	500	41
57	Do	3	1 do	dust	100	34
58	Abbotsford	4	18 hf-cb	bro or pek	1080	66 bid
59	Do	5	31 ch	bro pek	255	57 bid
60	Do	6	21 do	pekoe	2100	54 bid
61	Do	7	13 do	pek sou	1300	46 bid
62	Hiralouvah	8	17 ch	bro pek	1832	58 bid
63	Do	9	19 do, 1 hf-ch	pekoe	1950	47 bid
64	Do	10	5 ch	sou	544	43
65	Do	11	1 do	fans	98	39
66	Do	12	2 hf-ch	dust	143	34
67	P D M	13	12 ch, 1 hf-ch	bro tea	1260	40
68	Roseneath	14	19 do	bro pek	1330	57 bid
69	Do	15	12 ch	pekoe	1320	48
70	Do	16	13 do	pek sou	1430	43 bid
71	Killin	17	15 do	bro pek	1500	56 bid
72	Do	18	16 do	pekoe	1520	46 bid
73	Do	19	12 do	pek sou	1080	44 bid
74	Do	20	3 do	bro tea	300	36
75	Do	21	1 do	pek dust	100	33
76	Do	22	1 do	dust	100	33
77	G	23	1 do	or pek	90	44
78	G	24	5 do	pekoe	400	43 bid
79	G	25	3 do	pek sou	300	40
80	Keenawatte	26	2 hf-ch	bro pek	100	52
81	Do	27	14 do	uuas	700	39 bid
82	G W A	28	4 do, 1 ch	bro or pek	283	53
83	Do	29	4 hf-ch	pekoe	200	46 bid
84	Do	30	1 do	pek sou	50	40
85	N	31	3 ch, 1 hf-ch	or pek	315	40 bid
86	N	32	13 do	pek sou	650	32
87	Kesbawa	33	60 do	pekoe	2100	29
92	N B	38	35 do	pekoe	1890	47 bid
93	B	39	1 do	pekoe	41	42
94	B	40	1 do	pek sou	43	38
95	Torrington M	41	19 do	or pek	1045	57 bid
96	X X X	42	5 ch	sou	500	38
97	Do	43	4 do	congou	388	34
98	Do	44	10 hf-ch	pek dust	800	32
99	H G H	45	1 do	bro pek	50	45
100	Do	46	1 do	pekoe	50	42
101	Do	147	3 do	pek sou	150	38
102	Do	148	1 do	fans	50	30
103	D	149	12 do	bro or pek	600	60 bid
104	Lowood	150	10 do	bro pek	500	50 bid
105	Do	151	6 ch	pekoe No. 1	600	41 bid
106	Do	152	6 do	pekoe	538	40 bid
107	K G A	153	3 do	bro pek	300	56 bid
108	Do	154	6 do	pekoe	480	45 bid
109	Do	155	6 do	pek sou	480	28 bid
111	A	157	6 do	bro pek	600	29
112	G	158	8 do	pekoe	1040	50
113	E	159	12 do	pekoe	1200	out

Messrs. FORBES & WALKER put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 25th Feb., the undermentioned lots of Tea (103,521 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	S B R	412	3 ch	dust	420	33
2	Halpantenne	414	10 hf-ch	bro pek	500	57
3	Do	416	8 do	pekoe	390	48
4	Do	418	30 do	pek sou	1500	43
5	Kirrimettia L M	420	16 do	bro pek	800	63
6	Do	422	45 do	pekoe	2240	48
7	Do	424	4 do	pek sou	195	44
8	Do	426	5 do	pek fans	350	38
9	Theydon Bois	428	4 ch	bro pek	400	60
10	Do	434	6 do	sou	510	38
11	Shrubs Hill	436	12 do	bro pek	1200	62
12	Do	438	12 do	pekoe	1140	52
13	Do	440	15 do	pek sou	1275	47
14	Do	442	1 hf-ch	sou	45	40
15	Do	444	1 do	dust	70	36
16	Meddetenne	446	5 oh	bro pek	525	60
17	Do	448	10 do	pekoe	900	48
18	Do	450	1 do	dust	145	38
19	Do	452	1 do	unas	90	45
20	Kolaoya	454	45 hf-oh	pekoe	2265	45 bid
21	W A	456	6 do	pekoe	300	43
22	Alnoor	458	18 do	bro pek	900	64
23	Do	460	18 do	pekoe	900	49
24	Do	462	6 do	dust	300	38
25	Do	464	7 do	oongou	350	40
26	Clyde	466	1 box	dust	22	34

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
27	Yataderia	468	7 ch	or pek	665	50
28	Do	470	21 do	bro pek	2310	61
29	Do	472	27 do	pekoe	2700	48 bid
30	Do	474	23 do	pek sou	2070	48
31	Chesterford	476	20 hf-ch	bro pek	1200	59
32	Valley	478	5 ch	pekoe	500	42
33	Amblakande	480	10 do	bro or pek	1000	61 bid
34	Do	482	15 do	pekoe	1350	49 bid
35	Do	484	9 do	sou	810	40
36	Do	486	1 do	bro mix	120	34
37	Ragalla	488	24 ch	bro pek	2400	65 bid
38	Do	490	24 do	pekoe	2160	48 bid
39	Do	492	7 do	dust	560	39
40	Do	494	9 do	sou	405	42
41	Do	496	11 do	pek sou	1045	45 bid
42	Queensland	498	4 do	pek fans	300	36
43	Avisawella	500	12 do	bro pek	1200	61 bid
44	Do	502	13 do	pekoe	1170	47 bid
45	Do	504	33 do	pek sou	2970	44
46	Cocogalla	506	23 hf-ch	bro pek	1380	72
47	Do	508	19 do	pekoe	1064	52
48	Do	510	7 do	pek sou	392	49
49	D A	512	6 ch	pekoe	593	45
50	Do	514	2 do	bro mix	196	30
51	G M B	516	9 hf-ch	bro pek	540	60
52	Do	518	11 do	pekoe	660	51
53	Do	520	1 ch	bro mix	60	42
54	Mukeloya	522	7 hf-ch	bro pek	420	67
55	Do	524	17 do	pekoe	1020	52
56	Do	526	11 do	pek sou	660	45
57	Do	528	1 do	dust	80	36
58	Attabage	530	59 do	bro pek	2950	62
59	Do	532	59 ch	pekoe	5310	48 bid
60	Do	534	28 do	pek sou	2520	44
61	Do	536	7 hf-ch	bro mix	315	36
62	Do	538	10 ch	pek fan	700	38
63	Middleton	540	39 hf-ch	bro pek	2535	62
64	Do	542	22 ch	pekoe	2420	51
65	Do	544	1 do	congou	112	39
66	Galkadua	546	4 hf-ch	bro pek	200	54
67	Do	548	8 do	pekoe	400	48
68	Do	550	9 do	red leaf	450	34
69	O H O	552	3 do	bro or pek	180	60
70	Do	554	5 ch	pekoe	475	47
71	Do	556	5 do	pek sou	500	44
75	L	564	5 hf-ch	bro tea	250	34
76	L	566	2 do	pek dust	120	35
77	Silver Valley	568	1 do	bro pek	50	61
78	Do	570	6 do	pekoe	300	47
79	Do	572	1 do	red leaf	50	39
80	Bandara-polla	574	29 do	bro pek	1450	65
81	Do	576	37 do	pekoe	1850	48
82	Do	578	23 do	pek sou	1035	46
83	Handoro-kanda	580	1 do	congou	46	37
84	Do	582	1 do	red leaf	30	28
85	Do	584	1 do	dust	48	34
86	Do	586	7 do	pek sou	350	41
87	Do	588	2 do	pekoe	100	46
88	Do	590	3 do	bro pek	150	49
92	Warwick	598	27 do	or pek	1485	63 bid
93	Do	600	36 do	pekoe	1800	54
94	Do	2	4 do	dust	320	34
5	Do	4	2 do	congou	90	40
96	Dehiowitta	6	13 ch	bro pek	1365	66
97	Do	8	23 do	pekoe	2300	48
98	Do	10	11 do	pek sou	1045	45
99	Do	12	1 do	bro tea	120	38
100	Thebertou	14	25 ch	bro pek	2500	50
101	Do	16	22 do	pekoe	2200	43
102	Do	18	3 do	red leaf	300	35
103	Gona Adika	20	2 hf-ch	red leaf	100	36
109	B, in estate mark	32	11 do	pekoe	622	43
110	C B	34	7 ch	bro sou	700	45
111	Do	36	4 hf-ch	dust	320	33
112	Do	38	1 do	red leaf	50	38

Mr. E. John put up for Sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 4th March, the undermentioned lots of Tea (58,160 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	G	56	8 hf-ch	bro tea	400	36
2	B K	57	1 ch	bro or pek	76	63
3	Do	58	4 do	bro tea	410	37
4	Do	60	11 hf-ch	dust	1066	35
5	Faithlie	62	11 ch	bro pek	1210	58 bid
6	Do	64	17 do	pekoe	1350	51
7	Do	66	15 do	pek sou	3950	44 bid
8	Do	68	1 do	sou	90	37
9	Do	69	1 do	bro mix	85	34
10	Do	70	3 hf-ch	dust	225	36
11	Anchor, in estate mark	71	12 ch	bro pek	1380	62 bid
12	Do	73	25 do	pekoe	2500	54
13	Do	75	17 do	pek sou	1700	47
14	Deeside	77	29 hf-ch	bro pek	1740	64 bid
15	Do	79	19 ch	pekoe	1805	55
16	Do	81	13 do	pek sou	1300	47
17	Dunbar	83	19 do	bro pek	1995	58 bid
18	Do	85	27 do	pekoe	2430	47 bid
19	Do	87	2 do	dust	260	34
20	Hattangalla	88	19 do	pekoe	1805	47
21	Killaloo	101	25 do	sou	2250	35
22	Cruden Factory	103	40 do	or pek	4000	61 bid
23	Do	105	33 do	pekoe	3300	48 bid
24	Do	107	5 do	pek sou	500	43 bid
25	Maria	108	17 do	bro pek	1870	60 bid
26	Do	110	18 do	pek sou	1800	47 bid
27	Madoolténne	112	12 ch	bro pek	1320	51 bid
28	Do	114	14 do	pekoe	1400	45 bid
29	Do	116	12 do	pek sou	1200	43
32	Logan	120	27 hf-ch	bro pek	1350	61 bid
33	Do	122	25 do	pekoe	1125	49 bid
34	Do	124	44 do	pek sou	1980	46
35	Do	126	8 do	sou	360	39
36	Do	127	7 do	dust	420	35
37	Albion	128	25 ch	bro pek	2750	64 bid
38	Do	130	22 do	pekoe	2200	55
39	Do	132	25 do	pek sou	2400	47 bid
40	Ayr	134	2 hf-ch	bro pek No. 1	100	41
41	Do	135	19 do	bro pek No. 2	855	60 bid
42	Do	137	26 do	pekoe	1040	46 bid
43	Do	139	32 do	pek sou	1344	45
44	Do	141	4 do	congou	160	37
45	Do	142	4 do	fans	160	37
46	Do	143	1 do	pek dust	54	32

Messrs. Somerville & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 4th March, the undermentioned lots of Tea (39,920 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	P	60	13 ch	dust	2080	33
2	P	61	11 do	bro mix	1100	36
3	Wewesse	62	8 hf-ch	bro pek	400	61
4	Do	63	15 do	pekoe	750	49
5	Do	64	12 do	pek sou	600	44
6	Do	65	3 do	sou	152	40
7	Do	66	1 do	pek fans	60	63
8	Do	67	1 do	dust	75	34
9	B, in estate mark	68	3 do	bro pek	150	54
10	Do	69	4 do	pekoe	200	43
11	Do	70	5 do	pek sou	200	40
12	M C K	71	37 do	pekoe	1876	51 bid
13	Weregalla	72	12 ch	bro pek	1200	57 bid
14	Do	73	14 do	pekoe	1190	49
15	Do	74	14 do	pek sou	1120	44
16	Do	75	2 hf-ch	dust	150	31
17	C A, in estate mark	76	4 do	unas	220	43
18	Do	77	4 do	bro mix	224	37
19	P W E G, in estate mark	78	9 do	or pek	450	54 bid
20	Do	79	13 do	pekoe	598	46 bid
21	Do	80	8 do	pek sou	336	42 bid
22	Do	81	1 do	dust	70	34
23	K	82	3 do	pekoe	156	44
24	A K R	83	6 ch	pekoe	600	43 bid
25	F E	84	10 hf-ch	bro pek	499	44 bid
26	D	85	5 do 1 box	pekoe	259	01
27	Yarrow	86	24 hf-ch	pek sou	1344	85
28	W T	87	8 do	bro pek	402	84
29	W A	88	6 ch	bro pek	599	43

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
30	A	89	5 ch			
			2 hf-ch	pek sou	566	39
31	A	90	7 ch	fans	1035	36
32	P B	91	2 do	bro tea	185	31
33	Do	92	1 do			
			1 hf-ch	red leaf	177	28
34	Do	93	4 do	faus	348	27 bid
35	Do	94	4 ch	dust	602	29 bid
36	P	95	9 do	bro or pek	900	55
37	P	96	6 do	pekoe	540	46
38	P	97	3 hf-ch	pek sou	135	41
39	P	98	1 ch	dust	75	33
40	New Valley	99	1 do	congou	100	36 bid
41	H F A	100	8 hf-ch	bro tea	560	36
42	St. Andrews	1	14 do	or pek	924	72
43	Do	2	45 box	or pek	900	67 bid
44	Do	3	15 hf-ch	bro pek	975	56
45	Do	4	40 do	pekoe	2560	51 bid
46	D S	5	4 do	bro pek	200	44
47	Do	6	13 do	sou	520	34
49	K	8	14 do	uoas	700	41 bid
50	A N A	9	3 ch			
			1 hf-ch	or pek	315	43
51	H L'M	10	6 ch	pekoe	536	43 bid
52	Kesbewa	11	58 hf-ch	pekoe	2030	26
53	S, in estate mark	12	12 do	bro pek	660	56
54	Do	13	15 do	pekoe	810	44
55	S S	14	7 ch			
			1 hf ch	fans	990	36
56	H H K	15	17 ch	bro pek	1832	54 bid
57	Do	16	19 ch			
			1 hf-ch	pekoe	1950	48
58	G I N	17	5 ch	bro mix	500	39 bid
59	S H	18	15 do	pek sou	1275	47

CEYLON COFFEE SALES IN LONDON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

MINCING LANE, February 6th, 1891.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 6th Feb.:—

Ex "Orotava"—Middleton, Dimbula, 1b 113s; 5c 113s 6d; 2c 108s 6d; 1t 103s 6d; 1c 140s; 1t 101s.

Ex "Kaisow"—Mahauva. 1t 108s; 1c 103s 6d; 1c 102s 6d; 1b 98s; 1 sd and 2 pkd 106s; 1 95s 6d. Alloowibare, 3c 113s 6d; 3c 1b 108s; 1b 102s; 2b 135s; 1t 100s; 1b 106s; 4b 97s 6d.

Ex "Hesperia"—STCT, 1t 99s.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 13th Feb.:—

Ex "Navigator"—Meddecombra, 1c 117s; 5c 1t 116s; 5c 111s; 1t 102s 6d; 1c 138s; 1t 100s 6d; 2b 112s.

Ex "Navigator"—Claremout, 2c 113s 6d: 2c 109s; 1c 134s. Manickwatte, 1c 114s; 2c 1b 109s 6d; 1c 102s 6d; 1b 130s; 1b 98s 6d. Mausagalla, 1b 112s; 3c 1b 102s 6d; 5c 109s; 1c 1b 102s; 1c 1b 133s 6d; 1c 99s 6d. Claremont, 1 bag ovtakr 107s. Manickwatte, 1 bag ovtkr 104s.

Ex "Glengarry"—(DC)OO, 1b 112s; 2c 110s 6d; 1c 1t 107s; 1b 100s 6d; 1t 121s; 1t 102s. (DC), 1 bag ovtkr 98 6d.

Ex "Navigator"—Lawrence, 1t 118s; 3c 1b 114s; 4c 110s; 1b 102s 6d; 1c 1t 138s. (LRT), 1c 102s. Lawrence, 1 bag ovtkr 97s.

Ex "Myrmidon"—Morar, 1t 117s 6d; 3c 1t 115s; 3c 110s 6d; 1b 102s 6d; 2t 115s. (MRT), 1c 1t 108s. Morar, 1 bag ovtkr 115s; 1 bag ovtkr 108s. St. Clair, 2c 115s; 2c 110s 6d; 1b 102s 6d; 1t 137s; 1b 99s; 1b 105s. Yapame, 1b 113s; 2c 1b 114s; 3c 109s; 1b 102s; 1c 136s. (YPT), 1t 100s. Yapame, 1b 108s. North Matale, 2c 100s; 3c 106s; 1b 102s; 2b 130s; 1c 1b 99s 6d; 1b 104s; 1b 1c 1b 1b 1t 95s; 1b 110s,

Ex "Myrmidon"—Wiharagalla, 1b 112s; 4c 1t 109s; 5c 106s; 1c 1t 106s; 1c 101s; 1c 1b 131s. (WHGT), 3c 1t 98s 6d.

Ex "Myrmidon"—Wiharagalls, 1b 10 s 6d; 1b 10. WHGT, 1b 101s. Gowerakellie. 1b 1c and 1b 112s 6d; 3c 109s; 1b 103s; 1t 137s. GHET, 1b 99s; 1b and 1t 00 6 ; 1b 104s 6d; 1 bag 105s 6d.

Ex "Glengarry"—P.D. M., 1c 119s; 10c 117s 6d; 2c 1b 110s: 1t 103s 6d; 2t 140s; 1c 103.

Ex "Myrmidon"—Tillicoultry, 1t 1 15s; 5c 114s 6d; 5c 111s; 1b 103s 6d; 1c 1t 136s 6d; 2t 101s 6d; 1 bag 109s. Udahena, 2c 1t 107s 6d; 1b 101s; 1b 117s; 1c 97s 6d.

Ex "Rome"—Wattegoda, 2c 115s; 2c 111s 6d; 1b 103s; 1t 138s; 1t 101s 6d.

Ex "Myrmidon"—Hylton, 2c 111s; 5c 108s; 1c 103s 6d; 1b 3s; 1 98s 6d; 2b 100s: 1b 92s; 2 bags 100s. Berragalla; 2c 1b 117s 6d; 5c 111s 6d; 1t 104s 6d; 1c 138s 1 101s 6d; 2 bags 110s. Kelburne, 5c 111s; 12c 106s 6d; 2 101s 6d; 2t 136s; 1c 1t 126s 6d; 4c 1b 96s 6d; 1 bg 106s; 1 105s; 1 94s.

CEYLON CINCHONA SALES IN LONDON.

(From Wilson, Smithett, & Co.'s Circular.)

MINCING LANE, Feb. 13th, 1891.

Mark.	Natural Stem.	Renewed.	Root.
SUCCIRUBRA.			
Upper raoley	2½d	3½d to 4d	3d
RCW, B in diamond	2d	4d	3d
Shawlands	1¾d	...	...
ST & LC, S in diamond	...	4½d	...
Invery, mixed	2¼d	3d to 3½d	3½d
Strathdon ,,	2½d to 3d	...	...
TJE, J, D in dia.	1¾d	2½d	...
S, K	1¾d	2½d	...
Maha Uva	2d to 4d	3d to 5½d	...
Allakolla	1¾d to 2½d	...	...
WSB, N in dia.	2½d to 3d	2¼d to 2½d	...
Preston	1¾d	3½d	4d
Wannerajah	2d	...	2½d
Battagalla	2½d to 3d	4¾d	...
Roseneath, mixed	2d to 3½d	...	...
OFFICINALIS.			
Upper Craoley	2½d	4d	...
Verelapatna	2d	...	..
S T & L C, B in diamond	...	8½d	...
S T & L C, S in diamond	...	9d	...
M C C Co., in diamond	2½d to 4d	4½d to 5d	...
Preston	2½d	4d	..
St. Leonards	2¼d	5½d to 8d	...
Oliphant	2½d to 2½d	4d	...

CEYLON COCOA SALES IN LONDON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

MINCING LANE, Feb. 13th, 1891.

Ex "Prometheus"—Hylton, 47 bags 105s 6d; 9 90s; 2 71s 6d. Victoria, 24 115s 6d.

Ex "Kaisow"—Yatawatte, 40b 110s; 67 bags 110s.

CEYLON CARDAMOM SALES IN LONDON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

MINCING LANE, Feb. 6th, 1891.

Ex "Ningchow"—Katooloya, 4 cases 1s 9d.

Ex "Goorkha"—Dangkande OBEC, 4 cases 1s 3d; 4 1s 6d.

Ex "Duke of Argyll"—Naranghena, case 1s 1d; 11 1s 8d; 1 1s 5d; 1 1s 3d. Havilland, 3 cases 1s 7d.

Ex "Clan Lamont"—Havilland. 2 cases 2s 4d.

No. 8.] COLOMBO, MARCH 19, 1891. {PRICE:—12½ cents each; 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies ½ rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

Messrs. A. H. THOMPSON & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 4th March, the undermentioned lots of Tea (58,224 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
6	Relugas	8	35	ch	bro pek	1925	59 bid
7	Do	10	24	do	bro pek	1320	50
8	Do	12	20	ch	pekoe	2200	49
19	Do	14	24	do	pek sou	2400	41
10	Do	16	1	do	dust	150	34
11	Horagoda	17	3	ch	bro pek	300	54 bid
12	Do	18	13	do	pekoe	1235	47
13	Do	20	1	do	red leaf	74	31
18	Ettapolla	29	17	do	bro pek	935	58
29	Do	31	31	do	pekoe	1550	47
20	D P	33	55	do	pekoe	4675	46 bid
21	Do	35	15	hf-ch	pek sou	750	42 bid
2	D G A O, in estate mark	37	20	cb	bro pek	2000	53 bid
23	Do	39	18	do	pekoe	1800	48
24	Do	41	30	do	pek sou	3000	44
25	Do	43	5	do	congou	400	36 bid
26	Do	44	2	de	bro tea	200	34
27	F H	45	7	do	bro pek	700	52 bid
28	Do	47	12	do	pekoe	1120	45 bid
29	Do	49	8	do	pek sou	720	43
30	E;G A	51	12	do	bro pek	1200	51 bid
31	Do	53	12	do	pekoe	1200	44 bid
32	Do	55	18	do	pek sou	1800	43
33	N, in estate mark	57	27	bf-ch	bro pek	1485	59 bid
34	Do	59	47	do	pekoe	2300	49 bid
35	Do	61	7	ch	pekoe No. 2	630	40 bid
36	P O	63	4	hf-ch	bro pek	226	55
37	Do	64	13	do	pek sou	714	43
38	Do	66	1	do	congou	50	38
39	Do	67	1	do	dust	70	32
40	Dikmukalana	68	3	do	bro pek	150	45
41	Do	69	3	do	pekoe	135	43
42	Do	70	9	do	sou	405	37
43	Do	72	4	do	dust	240	32
44	A & F L	73	3	do	sou	165	35
45	Do	74	3	do	pek fans	235	34
46	Horagoda	76	1	ch	pek sou	95	40
47	Do	77	1	do	dust	100	32
48	Nugagalla	83	11	hf-ch	bro or pek	550	63
49	Do	85	28	do	pekoe	1400	49
50	Do	87	1	do	dust	80	33

Messrs. FORBES & WALKER put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 4th March, the undermentioned lots of Tea (114,469 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Malvern	40	1	ch	unas	69	48
2	Traquair	42	3	bf-ch	bro pek	165	46
3	Do	44	3	do	pekoe	152	43
4	Do	46	8	do	pek sou	459	40
5	Do	48	1	do	congou	45	32
6	Alton	50	13	do	bro tea	585	46
7	Aigburth	52	20	ch	bro pek	2000	56 bid
8	Do	54	12	do	pekoe	1200	47 bid
9	Do	56	15	do	pek sou	1500	43
10	Do	58	2	do	dust	320	34
11	Portmore	60	34	do	bro pek	3740	60 bid
12	Do	62	13	do	pekoe	1300	48 bid
13	P	64	1	do	fans	112	35
14	Polatagama	66	31	hf-ch	bro pek	1860	59 bid
15	Do	68	58	do	pekoe	2900	46 bid
16	Do	70	48	do	pek sou	2400	46
17	Marguerita	72	15	do	bro pek	900	64 bid
18	Do	74	13	do	pekoe	650	56
19	Do	76	19	do	pek sou	1045	48
20	Bowlana	78	4	ch	bro pek	440	withd'n
21	Do	80	4	do	pekoe	400	withd'n
	Do	82	5	do	pek sou	475	withd'n
23	M' K Oya	84	8	ch	bro pek	840	57
24	Do	86	14	do	pekoe No. 1	1260	46
25	Do	88	9	do	pekoe No. 2	720	45
26	Do	90	16	do	pek sou	1280	44
27	Do	92	3	do	dust	180	37
28	Macaldenia	94	21	bf-ch	bro pek	1259	61
29	Do	96	13	do	pekoe	715	51
30	Do	98	9	ch			
			6	bf-cb	pek sou	1257	46
31	Do	100	2	ch	sou	200	40
32	Do	102	2	bf-ch	dust	148	35
33	Do	104	1	do	red leaf	28	36
34	Do	106	1	box	flowery pek	10	1·06
35	Do	108	8	hf-ch	bro pek	360	61
36	Do	110	1	do	pekoe	55	52
37	Do	112	3	ch			
			2	bf-ch	pek sou	419	48
38	Do	114	1	do	sou	50	42
39	G	116	1	do	sou	53	38
40	Gouamotava	118	1	do	bro mix	71	34
41	B T N	120	1	ch	sou	95	36
42	Do	122	1	do	dust	90	35
43	Henfold	124	10	do	sou	800	45
44	Do	126	12	do	dust	1650	37
45	Glengariffe	128	4	do	bro tea	400	44
46	Do	130	1	do	bro pek sou	100	33
47	Do	132	3	do	dust	300	34
48	Lagalla	134	2	hf-cb	dust	160	35
49	Do	136	1	do	bro mix	50	33
50	Do	138	7	do	sou	385	40
51	Ampitiya	140	2	ch	bro pek	200	46
52	Do	142	2	do	pekoe	160	38
53	Do	144	1	do	pek sou	100	38
54	Do	146	7	do	congou	665	35
55	Do	148	2	do	bro tea	200	29
56	Do	150	4	do			
			1½	do	red leaf	326	29
57	Do	152	2	do	dust	330	32
58	Digdolla	154	5	do	bro pek	500	47
59	Do	156	6	do	pekoe	600	43
60	Do	158	7	do	pek sou	700	39
61	Do	160	2	do	bro tea	200	25
62	Beau Séjour	162	5	do	bro pek	500	59
63	Do	164	14	do	pekoe	1260	48
64	Do	166	5	do	pek sou	500	43
65	Do	168	1	do	sou	100	39
68	Do	170	2	hf-ch	dust	140	35
67	I C B	172	5	do	bro pek	500	56
68	Do	174	4	do	pekoe	400	47
69	Do	176	4	do	pek sou	400	43
70	Katugalla	178	5	do	bro pek	550	58
71	Do	180	6	do	pekoe	600	48
72	Do	182	3	do	pek sou	330	43
73	A K	184	5	do	sou	500	43
74	Do	186	4	do			
			1	hf-cb	red leaf	470	37
75	Do	188	1	ch			
			1	hf-ch	dust	185	36
76	P C H Galle, in estate mark	190	3	do	bro pek	150	47
77	Do	192	1	do	pekoe	50	42
78	Do	194	6	do	pek sou	300	42
79	Do	196	1	do	congou	40	30
80	Do	198	3	do	dust	208	36
81	C, in estate mark	200	8	cb	bro tea	800	31
82	J G	202	13	do	sou	1170	42
83	Do	204	2	do	bro tea	240	34
84	L, in estate mark	206	7	do	bro tea	700	30
85	V O	208	3	do	red leaf	330	33
86	Do	210	2	do	dust	224	31
87	Doonevale	212	7	do	bro pek	700	59
88	Do	214	19	do	pekoe	1710	44
89	Do	216	1	do	fans	115	37
90	Alnoor	218	22	hf-ch	bro pek	1100	58
91	Do	220	21	do	pekoe	1050	47
92	Yataderia	222	17	ch	bro pek	1870	58
93	Do	224	42	do	pekoe	4200	47
94	Do	226	22	do	pek sou	1980	44
95	St. Leonards	228	1	do	pek sou	100	40
96	Do	230	1	bf-ch	dust	70	34
97	H	232	3	ch	bro or pek	330	55
98	H	234	2	do	pekoe	200	45

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
99	H	236	1 ch	pek sou	100	43
100	H	138	2 hf-ch	dust	100	33
101	Mausakane	240	13 ch	bro pek	1300	58
102	Do	242	14 do	pekeo	1260	46
103	Do	244	5 do	pek sou	450	43
104	Do	246	1 do	dust	130	32
105	C R D	248	2 hf-ch	red leaf	110	34
106	Do	250	3 do	dust	195	35
107	G L, in estate mark	252	2 ch	pek sou	180	40
108	Moralioya	254	18 hf-ch	bro pek	990	51 bid
109	Do	256	20 do	pekoe	1000	46
110	Do	258	20 do	pek sou	900	42
111	Do	260	1 do	bro tea	40	39
112	Do	262	1 do	pk dust	86	35
113	Theberton	264	17 ch	pek sou	1700	39
114	Do	266	9 do	fans	900	36
115	Do	268	5 do	pek dust	500	32
116	Do	270	2 do	congou	200	30
117	Fetteresso	272	4 do	red leaf	380	30
118	Do	274	3 do	sou	285	40
119	Do	276	2 do	dust	290	35
122	Thornfield	282	30 do	bro pek	1800	64
123	Do	284	24 ch	pekoe	2400	51
124	Do	286	15 ch	pek sou	1470	45
125	Do	288	2 hf-ch	pek dust	160	36
126	Do	290	1 do	bro mix	56	33
127	Columbia	292	20 do	bro pek	1200	72 bid
128	Do	294	23 do	pekoe	1035	63
129	Do	296	2 do	pek sou	90	46
130	Do	298	1 do	dust	75	36
131	St. Catherine	300	10 ch	bro pek	900	54 bid
132	Do	302	6 do	pekoe	540	46
133	Do	304	5 do	pek sou	425	43
134	Do	306	1 do	fans	80	35
135	Chesterford	308	26 hf-ch	bro pek	1560	53 bid
136	Do	310	26 do	pekoe	1300	45
137	Do	312	18 do	pek sou	900	42
138	L B, in estate mark	314	1 ch	pekoe	92	36
139	Do	316	3 do	red leaf	288	27
140	Do	318	3 do	dust	300	34
141	Do	320	1 do	dust	162	33
142	St. Heliers	322	6 hf-ch	bro pek fans	420	37
143	Amblakanda	324	5 ch	bro or pek	500	59
144	Do	326	9 do	pekoe	810	44
145	Do	328	6 do	sou	540	38
146	Avisawella	330	3 do	sou	315	36
147	Do	332	3 do	unas	135	44
148	Farnham	334	25 do	bro or pek	1250	60
149	Do	336	29 hf-ch	pekoe	1305	48
150	Do	338	46 do	pek sou	2070	46
151	Do	340	2 do	fans	120	36
152	Do	342	1 do	dust	65	35
153	A	344	3 do	bro tea	220	10
154	A	346	1 do	unas	60	36
155	A	348	1 do	red leaf	60	30
156	Annfield	350	3 ch	bro mix	300	37
157	Tellisagalla	352	12 do	bro pek	780	59
158	Do	354	3 do	bro pek fans	220	45
159	Do	356	19 do	pekoe	1120	47
160	Do	358	9 do	pek sou	520	45
161	Do	360	1 do	dust	100	35
162	M	362	1 hf-ch	bro pek	56	55
163	M	364	1 do	do	55	55
164	Horagaskelle	366	5 do	bro pek	300	56
165	Do	368	5 do	pekoe	280	44
166	Do	370	9 do	pek sou	522	42
167	Do	372	1 do	bro mix	77	30

Mr. E. John put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 11th March, the undermentioned lots of Tea (90,652 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	L	144	17 ch	fans	2380	37
2	L	146	13 do	congou	1235	42
3	Gonavy	148	42 do	bro pek	4200	59
4	Do	150	6 do	pekoe	540	49
5	Do	152	10 do	pek sou	900	46
6	Do	154	1 do	dust	150	45
7	F T	155	31 do	bro pek	3100	54
8	Do	157	15 do	pekoe	1500	47
9	Do	159	19 do	pek sou	1900	43
10	Do	161	2 do	bro tea	200	37
11	Tientsin	162	10 do	bro bek	1100	61
12	Do	164	30 do	pek sou	2700	48
13	Do	166	1 hf-ch	fans	65	36
14	Do	167	1 ch	dust	118	32
15	Mocha	168	25 hf-ch	bro pek	1375	66
16	Do	170	42 ch	pekoe	4200	56
17	Do	172	23 do	pek sou	2070	49
18	Ottery	174	23 do	bro pek	2300	66 bid
19	Do	176	37 do	pekoe	3330	55 bid
20	Do	178	18 do	pek sou	1620	48
21	Do	180	4 do	bro mix	520	36
22	H J R	181	13 do	bro pek	1235	54
*	Do	183	21 do	pekoe	1680	46
24	Do	185	14 do	pek sou	1190	43
25	Do	187	1 hf-ch	dust	80	32
32	P T E	199	1 do	dust	118	34
33	Do	200	1 do	fans	65	37
34	M R	201	1 do	dust	128	33
35	Do	202	1 do	fans	67	34
36	D E	203	5 do	fans	420	37
37	Do	204	5 do	bro mix	445	42
38	Agra Ouvah	205	34 hf-ch	bro pek	1700	53 bid
39	Do	207	31 do	bro pek	1550	49 bid
40	Do	209	22 do	or pek	1100	66 bid
41	Do	211	35 do	pekoe	1575	46 bid
42	Do	213	41 do	pekoe	1845	46
43	Do	215	26 do	pek sou	1170	43 bid
44	Do	217	40 do	pek sou	1800	43 bid
45	Do	219	7 do	pek sou No. 2	315	42
46	Do	220	7 do	pek fans	560	33
47	Brownlow	221	14 ch	bro pek	1540	66 bid
48	Do	223	14 do	pekoe	1330	56
49	Do	225	16 do	pek sou	1440	48
50	Do	227	1 do	dust	70	33
53	Albion	230	13 ch	bro pek	1320	66
54	Do	232	23 do	pekoe	2000	54
55	Do	234	23 do	pek sou	2300	47
56	Do	236	2 do	sou	210	40
57	Do	237	5 do	dust	750	37
58	B T	238	27 do	bro mix	2430	38
61	K B	244	3 do	bro mix	255	30
62	Do	245	7 do	bro mix	537	30
63	C K	246	2 do	pekoe	174	46
64	Doranakanda	247	2 hf-ch	pek fans	100	42
65	Do	248	2 do	dust	140	32
66	Do	249	13 do	bro mix	650	39
67	Do	251	2 do	bro tea	100	29
68	Glencorse	252	17 ch	bro pek	1785	55 bid
69	Do	254	19 do	pekoe	1710	47 bid
70	Do	256	27 do	pek sou	2295	43
71	Do	258	3 do	dust	435	32

Messrs. Forbes & Walker put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 11th March, the undermentioned lots of Tea (119,700 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. b	c.
1	P T W	386	1 hf-ch	fans	61	36
2	Do	388	1 ch	dust	110	33
3	Wallahnaduwa	390	9 hf-ch	bro pek	540	58
4	Do	392	15 do	pekoe	816	48
5	Do	394	16 do	pek sou	800	44
6	S P A	396	3 do	pek sou	150	41
7	Do	398	27 do	sou	1350	40
8	Do	400	3 do	bro tea	150	32
9	Do	402	2 do	dust	148	36
10	Do	404	5 do	bro mix	275	36
11	S P V	406	2 do	bro pek	120	55
12	Do	408	2 do	pekoe	114	46
13	Do	410	3 do	pek sou	150	43
14	Do	412	9 do	sou	437	39
15	S P B	414	2 do	unas	110	45
16	S K C, in estate mark	416	5 ch 3 hf-ch	bro pek	745	54
17	Do	418	15 do	pekoe	750	46
18	Do	420	1 do	bro tea	70	36
19	Halpantenne	422	3 ch	bro pek	300	56
20	Do	424	4 do	pekoe	390	46
21	Do	426	9 do	pek sou	795	41
22	Do	428	4 do	sou	320	39
23	Do	430	2 do	bulk	120	38
24	Do	432	2 do	pek fans	230	37
25	Do	434	2 hf-ch	fans	120	36
26	D C	436	3 ch	bro pek	300	50
27	Do	438	5 do	pekoe	500	42
28	Do	440	1 do 6 hf-ch	pek sou	400	41
29	Katugalla	442	5 ch	bro pek	550	50
30	Do	444	6 do	pekoe	600	46
31	Do	446	4 do	pek sou	400	44

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
32	Beverley	448	5	hf-ch	pek dust	375	35
33	Do	450	8	do	dust	600	31
34	Do	452	2	do	congou	110	30
35	H	454	3	ch	bro pek	285	53
36	H	456	1	do	pekoe	88	45
37	Becherton	458	16	hf-ch	bro pek	800	58
38	Do	460	34	do	pekoe	1530	46
39	Duckwari	462	2	ch	dust	280	32
40	Do	464	2	do	fans	270	37
41	Do	466	1	do	congou	110	38
42	Dehiowitta	468	15	hf-ch	bro pek	1575	58
43	Do	470	37	ch	pekoe	3700	47
44	Do	472	16	do	pek sou	1520	45
45	Do	474	1	do	bro tea	120	37
46	Do	476	1	do	dust	155	33
47	Yataderia	478	28	do	bro pek	3080	59
48	Do	480	37	do	pekoe	3700	47
49	Do	482	37	do	pek sou	3330	44
50	Do	484	14	do	bro tea	1260	39
51	Weyvelhena	486	5	do	bro or pek	525	56
52	Do	488	9	do	or pek	765	53
53	Do	490	22	do	pekoe	1760	47
54	Do	492	1	hf-ch	dust	80	32
55	Palamcotta	494	10	do	sou	550	43
56	Do	496	3	do	dust	255	33
57	Do	498	1	ch	red leaf	100	31
59	D E	502	5	hf-ch	bro pek	259	46
60	Do	504	10	do	pekoe	546	43
61	Do	506	4	ch	fans	578	37
62	W S	508	2	do			
			1	hf-ch	bro pek	250	54
63	Do	510	4	ch	pekoe No. 1	400	47
64	Do	512	2	do	pekoe No. 2	200	43
65	Do	514	1	hf-ch	dust	50	34
66	Atherfield	516	15	do	sou	750	42
67	Do	518	3	do	dust	240	30
68	Do	520	1	do	bro tea	50	33
69	S K	522	4	do	dust	292	34
70	Easdale	524	22	ch	bro pek	2200	58
71	Do	526	19	do	pekoe	1520	50
72	Do	528	27	do	pek sou	2160	44
73	Radella	530	39	do	bro pek	3900	59
74	Do	532	34	do	pekoe	2720	52
75	Do	534	41	do	pek sou	3280	44
76	California	536	1	hf-ch	bro pek	56	57
77	Do	538	1	do	pekoe No. 1	45	46
78	Do	540	1	do	pekoe No. 2	42	43
79	Do	542	1	do	pek sou	62	30
80	D, in estate mark	544	3	do	bro pek	194	56
81	Do	546	3	do	pekoe	168	45
82	A M B	548	9	do	pek sou	468	43
83	L, in estate mark	550	1	do	pek sou	34	39
84	Middleton, H	552	53	do	bro pek	3445	60
85	Do	554	20	ch	pekoe	2400	48
86	M	556	12	hf-ch	bro pek	780	56
87	M	558	4	ch	pekoe	440	47
88	M	560	2	do	pek sou	220	43
89	Galkadua	562	11	hf-ch	bro pek	550	56
90	Do	564	28	do	pekoe	1400	43
91	Do	566	30	do	pek sou	1500	42
92	Harangalla	568	32	ch	bro pek	3200	59
93	Do	570	57	do	pekoe	5130	45
94	Ferndale	572	8	do	bro pek	1800	63 bid
95	Do	574	30	do	pekoe	3000	47 bid
96	B E R	576	5	do	bro pek	450	51
96a	Do	577	4	do	bro pek	400	43
97	Do	578	10	do	pekoe	800	43
98	Do	580	16	do	pek sou	1440	41
99	Do	582	2	do	dust	280	33
100	B D	584	1	do	unas	79	45
101	Do	586	4	do	dust	660	32
102	Do	588	3	do	red leaf	320	28
103	Melrose	590	20	hf-ch	bro pek	1120	57
104	Do	592	12	ch	pekoe	1146	48
105	Do	594	8	do	pek sou	797	44
106	Do	596	2	hf-ch	dust	156	34
107	P	598	2	ch	fans	140	32
108	N, in estate mark	600	14	hf-ch	dust	1050	34
109	Do	2	2	ch	bro mix	250	42
110	Do	4	1	do	unas	105	42
111	Mary Land	6	9	do	bro or pek	900	53
112	Do	8	11	do	or pek	880	46
113	Do	10	13	do	pek sou	975	43
114	Do	12	1	do	dust	76	32
115	Midlothian	14	20	hf-ch	bro pek	1000	58
116	Do	16	23	ch	pekoe	2530	47
117	Do	18	2	hf-ch	congou	120	39
118	Do	20	2	do	red leaf	120	31
119	Do	22	1	do	dust	100	31

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description	Weight. lb.	c.
120	Ingeriya	24	2	ch	dust	155	35
121	Do	26	1	ch	pek sou	62	39
122	Bismark	28	1	do	dust	140	32
123	H S, in estate mark	30	6	do	dust	840	33
124	Amblakande	32	6	do	bro or pek	600	58
125	Do	34	10	do	pekoe	900	45
126	Do	36	7	do	sou	630	42
127	M K	38	2	do	or pek	120	71
128	Do	40	2	do	pekoe	200	45
129	Do	42	2	do	pek sou	200	44
130	Do	44	1	do	congou	100	38
131	Do	46	1	hf-ch	dust	47	31
132	Polatagama	48	35	do	bro pek	2100	62
133	Do	50	65	do	pekoe	3250	49
134	Do	52	75	do	pek sou	3750	45
135	Tonacombe	54	19	do	bro pek	1045	68
136	Do	56	45	do	pekoe	2250	51
137	Do	58	26	do	pek sou	1170	46
138	Do	60	13	do	sou	520	43
139	Do	62	3	do	dust	240	36
140	Do	64	4	do	pek fan	240	50
141	Hunugalla	66	5	ch	sou	450	40
142	V	68	5	do	pek sou	450	40
143	V	70	8	hf-ch	dust	560	33
144	V	72	8	do	bro mix	400	31
145	Radella	74	2	ch	red leaf	160	31

Messrs. SOMERVILLE & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 11th March, the undermentioned lots of Tea (88,686 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	M A H, in estate mark	19	6	ch	congou	540	38
2	Do	20	2	do	red leaf	200	28
3	A E Ceylon, in estate mark	21	1	hf-ch	unas	50	35
4	Do	22	3	do			
			2	ch	dust	485	27
5	Do	23	6	do	bro tea	575	33
6	Yellebende	24	11	do	bro pek	990	60
7	Do	25	11	do	pek sou	935	46
8	I P	26	10	do	bro tea	900	35
9	C T M	27	2	ch	bro mix	180	33
10	Do	28	1	hf-ch	dust	70	30
11	D B G	29	3	do	fans	195	37
12	Do	30	7	do	bro mix	385	39
13	Do	31	3	do	dust	240	32
14	Mousa	32	13	do	bro pek	715	62
15	Do	33	15	do	pekoe	750	49
16	Do	34	22	do	pek sou	1100	47
17	Do	35	20	do	unas	1000	47
18	Do	36	2	do	sou	100	38
19	Do	37	2	do	red leaf	100	36
20	Ovoca, A I	38	15	do	bro pek	1725	71
21	Do	39	33	do	pekoe	3300	55 bid
22	Do	40	23	do	pek sou	2300	48 bid
23	Allakolla	41	12	hf-ch	bro pek	780	68
24	Do	42	27	ch	pekoe	2835	48
25	Do	43	18	do	pek sou	1800	44
26	Do	44	2	hf-ch	dust	150	32
27	Lyndhurst	45	11	ch	bro pek	1200	54 bid
28	Do	46	25	do	pekoe	2375	45
29	Do	47	24	do	pek sou	2205	42 bid
30	Mapitigama	48	10	do	bro pek	1095	58
31	Do	49	21	do	pekoe	1995	44 bid
32	Z, Star in estate mark	50	3	hf-ch	bro pek	150	44
33	Do	51	8	do	pekoe	400	41
34	Do	52	5	do	pek sou	210	40
35	M W S, in estate mark	53	1	do	bro pek	50	42
36	Do	54	6	do	pekoe	300	41
37	Do	55	3	do	pek sou	126	41
38	Ingeriya	56	3	do	or pek	165	59
39	Do	57	7	do	pekoe	350	48
40	Do	58	5	do	pek sou	245	44
41	Do	59	1	do	bro mix	65	35
42	Malgolla	60	20	do	bro pek	1100	49 bid
43	Do	61	23	do	pekoe	1150	46
44	Do	62	29	do	pek sou	1305	43
45	Arslena	63	22	do	unas	1100	47
46	Do	64	2	do	sou	100	38
47	Do	65	7	do	dust	350	33
48	Ederapolla	66	16	do	bro or pek	800	56 bid
49	Do	67	7	ch	or pek	630	48 bid
50	Do	68	19	do	pkeoe	1710	45 bid
51	Do	69	7	do	pek sou	630	43
52	Do	70	7	do	sou	630	42

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
53	C K W	71	13 ch			
			1 hf-ch	bro tea	1490	38
54	Do	72	2 do	congou	80	38
55	Do	73	1 do	pekoe	65	39
56	Malgolla	74	31 do	bro pek	1705	57
57	Do	75	48 do	pekoe	2400	47 bid
58	Do	76	55 do	pek sou	2475	43 bid
59	Do	77	10 do	bro tea	550	38
60	South Wanna Rajah	78	14 ch	bro pek	1400	77 bid
61	Do	79	34 do	pekoe	3400	50 bid
62	Do	80	12 do	pek sou	1200	46 bid
63	Abbotsford	81	28 do	bro pek	2940	67
64	Do	82	31 do	pekoe	3100	53
65	Do	83	16 do	pek sou	1600	47
66	Wereagalla	84	12 do	bro pek	1200	56 bid
67	Do	85	13 do	pekoe	1170	46 bid
68	Do	86	13 do	pek sou	1105	43 bid
69	J J	87	1 hf-ch	pekoe	60	37
70	N V	88	1 ch	pek sou	100	39
71	W T, in estate mark	89	22 hf-ch	pekoe	2420	43
72	C R D	90	16 ch			
			1 hf-ch	bro tea	1645	35 bid
73	Do	91	5 do			
			1 ch	dust	563	30
74	Patteragalla	92	4 hf-ch	bro pek	200	55
75	Do	93	6 do	pekoe	300	46
76	Do	94	10 do	pek sou	500	44
77	Pallai	95	15 do	pek fan	750	27 bid
78	M O	96	18 do	bro pek	990	49 bid
79	Do	97	20 do	pekoe	1000	45
80	Do	98	1 do	pek sou	39	38
81	F F	99	15 do	bro pek	825	50
92	P W E G, in estate mark	10	8 do	or pek	400	51 bid
93	Do	11	10 do	pekoe	460	44 bid
94	Do	12	9 do	pek sou	378	41 bid
95	Do	13	1 do	dust	70	31

CEYLON COFFEE SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

MINCING LANE, Feb. 20th.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 20th Feb. :—

Ex "Clan Macgregor"—Meddecombra, 1c 120s 6d; 5c 118s 6d; 3c 118s 6d; 6c 113s 6d; 1c 106s 6d; 1c 1b 142s; 1t 104s; 1b 108s.

Ex "Rome"—Cranley, 1c 116s; 3c 1b 115s 6d; 5c 1b 112s; 1t 105s 6d; 1c 1t 141s 6d; 1c 1b 103s 6d; 3b 109s.

Ex "Prometheus"—North Matale, 1 bag 89s.

Ex "Orestes"—Meeriabedde, 2c 1t 115s; 3c 1b 110s 6d; 1c 105s; 1t 140s; 1b 106s.

Ex "Navigator"—Hornsey, 1b 116s; 3c 115s; 5c 112s; 1c 105s; 1c 1b 141s; 1b 100s 6d; 1b 108s. Suduganga, 1t 110s; 2t 107s 6d; 1b 102s; 1b 126s. (SDGT) 1b 94s 6d. (SDCP), 1b 94s 6d.

Ex "Myrmidon"—WPF, 1c 107s; 2c 107s; 2c 105s; 1b 101s 6d; 1c 121s; 1c 96s 6d; 1b and 1b 94s 6d; 1b 1t 2b 104s.

Ex "Rome"—WP 1, 1c 1b 111s; 2c 1b 107s 6d; 1b 103s; 1t 103s; 1c 99s 6d.

Ex "Clan Macgregor"—Norwood, 1b 118s; 4c 117s 6d; 4c 1t 112s 6d; 1c 106s; 1c 1b 101s; 1t 101s; 1b 112s 6d.

Ex "Rome"—PDMOO, 1b 120s; 4c 1t 119s; 1c 1b 112s 6d; 1b 106s; 1t 140s; 1b 102s 6d. Wiharagalla, 1b 114s; 2c 111s 6d; 6c 107s 6d; 1c 103s 6d; 2t 130s; 3c 99s; 1b 105s. Rangbodde, 1c 1t 119s; 2c 1b 115s; 1b 103s 6d; 1b 138s; 1b 100s; 1b 107s. West Holyrood, 1b 118s; 1c 2t 116s; 2c 2t 112s 6d; 1b 105s 6d; 1c 141s; 1c 102s 6d; 1b 109s. Gonakelle, 1c 108s; 1t 99s 6d.

Ex "Austral"—Middleton, Dimbula, 1b 118s 6d; 2c 1b 116s; 1c 1b 112s 6d; 1b 104s 6d; 1t 140s; 1b 106s.

Ex "Glengarry"—Grange, 2c 1t 125s.

Ex "Austral"—Deyanella, 1b 115s; 2c 116s 6d; 1t 108s; 1b 103s 6d; 1b 129s; 1b 101s.

Ex "Myrmidon"—Elmshurst, 1b 1c 111s; 3c 1b 108s; 1t 102s 6d; 1b 102s; 1b 101s; 1t 1b 1b 106s; 3b 1b 94s 6d.

Ex "Orestes"—Bogawantalawa, 2b 3c 118s; 5c 113s; 2b 104s 6d; 4b 139s; 2b 102s 6d; 1b 113s.

Ex "Glengarry"—Pittarat Malle, 1b 114s; 1c 112s; 4c 103s 6d; 1c 1b 102s 6d; 1t 106s; 1c 101s; 2b 107s; 1b 95s.

Ex "Orestes"—Belgravia, 2c 114s 6d; 5c 1b 111s 6d; 1t 105s; 2t 134s 6d; 1t 101s; 1b 110s.

Ex "Austral"—Lunugalla, 1b 114s; 1c 2t 112s; 1c 1b 108s; 1b 106s 6d; 1t 136s; 1b 101s.

Ex "Myrmidon"—Ouvah, 1c 112s; 4c 1t 109s 6d; 1c 103s 6d; 1b 134s; 1c 136; 1b 101s 6d; 2b 107s.

Ex "Golconda"—Haputale, 2c 1b 116s; 3c 1b 109s 6d; 1t 104s 6d; 1t 139s; 2 bags 108s 6d; 4 102s. Leangawelle, 1c 1t 114s 6d; 5c 109s 6d; 1c 1t 105s; 1c 139s; 2 bags 108s 6d; 5 99s 6d.

CEYLON COCOA SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

MINCING LANE, Feb. 20th, 1891.

Ex "Glengarry"—GW, 33 bags 106s 6d; 8 67s 6d. Sirigalle, 19 bags 105s; 2 71s; 1 61s; 1 50s. Dynevor, 2 bags 105s; 3 68s; 1 31s; 1 66s.

Ex "Myrmidon"—Gangaroowa, 20 bags 112s 6d; 27 112s 6d. Anniewatte, 26 bags 88s; 5 80s. AA, 22 bags 108s; 15 97s; 3 71s 6d; 5 68s; 1 54s. Kepitigalla; 30 bags 108s; 3 71s; 2 72s. Gonambil, 19 bags 104s; 25 80s 6d; 3 60s. Wariagalle, 78 bags 119s; 1 75s; 12 82s 6d; 14 47s; 3 40s; 3 52s; 1 40s; 101 119s. Hylton, 32 bags 108s; 13 100s; 3 69s 6d; 4 74s. Palli, 4 bags 68s; 1 65s; 6 74s; 1 50s.

Ex "Clan Macgregor"—Woodslee, 35 bags 104s; 2 73s; 11 73s; 1 32s.

Ex "Rome"—Wariagalla, 118 bags 119s 6d; 18 75s 6d; 12 48s. Hylton, 17 bags 114s; 8 100s; 2 67s 6d. Nartakande, 28 bags 108s; 3 65s; 3 64s. Sanquhar, 9 bags 105s; 1 65s.

Ex "Orestes"—Anniewatte, 20 bags 87s 6d; 11 87s; 7 90s 6d.

Ex "Kaisow"—Palli, 100 bags 109s 6d; 8 72s; 12 70s 6d.

Ex "Golconda"—Victoria, 32 bags 109s; 1 72s; 1 35s. Elmshurst, 7 bags 85s; 1 65s; 1 20s.

Ex "Navarino"—G(C)M, 12 bags 108s 6d; 3 96s; 1 65s.

Ex "Orestes"—Levelle, 14 bags 112s 6d. Kondesalle (OBEC), 1 bag 84s; 20 108s 6d; 42 109s; 6 81s 6d.

Ex Myrmidon"—Levelle, 20 bags 105s.

Ex "Orestes"—Mahaberia, 29 bags 120s; 12 109s; 4 60s.

CEYLON CARDAMOM SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

MINCING LANE, Feb. 20th, 1891.

Ex "Kaisow"—Gallantenne, 8 cases 3s 7d; 3 1s 9d; 4 1s 7d; 1 1s 6d. Yattawatte, 7 cases 2s 2d; 1 1s 7d; 2 1s 8d.

Ex "Orestes"—Gallawatte, 8 cases 2s; 2 2s 1d; 3 1s 3d; 1 1s 8d.

Ex "Legislator"—EGT, 3 cases 1s 2d. Meddecombra, 2 cases 1s 4d.

Ex "Myrmidon"—Wariagalla, 4 cases 2s; 4 1s 5d; 1 1s 3d; 7 1s 2d; 3 1s 9d; 1 1s 5d; 2 2s 3d. Mount Pleasant, Malabar, 4 cases 1s 8d.

Ex "Orion"—Katooloya, 2 cases 2s; 1 1s 6d; 2 1s 2d.

Ex "Chingwo"—Katooloya, 1 case 2s 1d; 1 1s 7d; 1 1s 3d.

Ex "Pallas"—Cottaganga, 2 cases 2s 3d; 2 1s 8d; 3 1s 4d; 2 1s 1d.

Ex "Prometheus"—Galaha, 20 cases 3s 8d; 3 2s 11d; 2 2s 10d; 1 1s 10d; 6 1s 5d.

Ex "Clan Ranald"—Kitoolmoola, 1 case 3s 9d; 3 3s 7d; 1 1s 10s; 1 1s 4d; 3 1s 6d.

Ex "Orestes"—Delpotonoya, 1 case 2s 11d; 1 2s 10d; 2 3s; 2 1s 6d; 1 1s; 1 1s 7d. (A&Co.,), 3 cases 1 5d; 3 6d. (JJA&Co.), 3 cases 1s 8d; 2 6½d.

Ex "Glengarry"—Elkadua, 1 case 2s 1d; 10 2s 2d; 3 1s 6d; 1 1s 3d; 2 1s 9d; 1 10½d. Nellaoola, 1 case 2s 1d; 14 2s; 2 1s 4d; 3 1s 9d.

Ex "Plassey"—K Group, 5 cases 1s 9d; 2 1s 8d; 2 1s 2d; 1 11½d.

Ex "Traveller"—Delpotonoya, 1 case 2s 9d; 1 2s 8d.

"CEYLON OBSERVER" PRESS, COLOMBO.

No. 9.] COLOMBO, APRIL 8, 1891. {PRICE :—12½ cents each; 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies ½ rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

Messrs. A. H. THOMPSON & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room, on the 11th March, the undermentioned lots of Tea (57,845 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
6	A K A C, in estate mark	9	35 hf-ch	pekoe	1750	47
7	Do	11	6 do	sou	300	43
8	Do	13	4 do	unas	200	46
9	A G C	14	10 do	dust	700	31
10	Nahalma	15	43 do	bro pek	2150	56 bid
11	Do	17	45 ch	pekoe	4500	47
12	Do	19	5 hf-ch	pek sou	250	44
13	Do	20	1 do	dust	75	34
14	Agar's Land	21	40 do	bro pek	2000	60 bid
15	Do	23	30 do	pekoe	1500	50 bid
16	Do	25	35 do	pek sou	1575	46
17	Do	27	34 do	sou No 2.	1530	40
18	Mohedin	29	2 do	bro pek	84	56
19	Do	30	3 do	pekoe	120	45
20	Do	31	7 do	pek sou	280	41
21	Do	32	2 do	congou	80	33
22	Do	33	2 do	red leaf	80	31
23	Do	34	1 do	bro pek fans	50	35
24	S C R	35	10 do	bro pek	508	60
25	Do	37	31 do	pekoe	1444	44 bid
26	Do	39	4 do	pek sou	240	39 bid
27	Do	40	1 do	fans	76	33
32	Agraoya	48	18 ch	bro pek	1800	70
33	Do	50	12 do	pekoe No. 1	1200	56
34	Do	52	15 do	do No. 2	1500	51
35	Do	54	1 do	dust	100	33
36	Comillah	55	1 box	bro or pek	10	1·00
37	Do	56	5 hf-ch	bro pek	275	50
38	Do	57	10 do	pekoe	500	44
39	Do	59	8 do	pek sou	400	43
40	Do	61	1 do	dust	68	31 bid
41	Y D, in estate mark	62	44 ch	or pek	4400	54 bid
42	Do	64	59 hf-ch	bro pek	3245	59 bid
43	Do	66	7 ch	pekoe	700	51
44	Kottagalla	67	1 ch	unas	90	50
45	Do	68	1 do	sou	69	39
46	Do	69	2 hf-ch	dust	170	31
47	Nahalma	70	38 do	bro pek	1900	55 bid
48	Do	72	43 ch	pekoe	4300	44 bid
49	Do	74	17 hf-ch	pek sou	850	43 bid
50	Do	76	1 do	dust	75	32
51	Woodend	77	11 ch	bro pek	1155	50 bid
52	Do	79	21 do	pekoe	2100	40 bid
53	Do	81	4 do	pek sou	400	41
54	Do	82	1 do	dust	135	31
55	W	83	7 do	bro pek	700	50
56	K P W	85	18 hf-ch	bro pek	900	51
57	Do	87	29 ch	pekoe	1305	49
58	Do	89	27 do	pek sou	1215	44
59	Do	91	7 do	sou	315	42
60	Do	93	1 hf-ch	dust	70	32
62	G H K, in estate mark	92	3 ch	sou	300	31
63	Do	94	3 do	bro sou	320	35
64	Do	95	1 hf-ch	pek dust	65	30
65	B, in estate mark	97	do	bro pek sou	136	38
66	K	98	2 do	sou	100	39
67	K	99	7 do	congou	350	37
68	K	103	8 do	dust	560	33

Messrs. E. BENHAM & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 18th March, the undermentioned lots of Tea (1,027 lb.) which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	R	24	7 hf-ch	congou	350	34
2	R	26	5 do	dust	400	31
3	R	28	2 do			
			2 box	red leaf	172	28
4	H H	30	5 ch	pek sou	500	43
5	Do	32	3 do	bro mix	405	33

Messrs. A. H. THOMPSON & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 18th March, the undermentioned lots of Tea (94,569 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Glanrhos	1	18 hf-ch	bro pek	900	57
2	Do	3	19 do	pekoe	1330	43
3	Do	5	23 do	pek sou	1610	42
4	Do	7	1 do	congou	85	30
5	Do	8	1 do	dust	90	33
6	Kelani	9	40 do			
			7 box	bro pek	2340	53 bid
7	Do	11	118 hf-ch	pekoe	5300	44 bid
8	Harrow	13	7 do	bro pek	420	51 bid
9	Do	15	12 do	pekoe	660	45 bid
10	Do	17	24 do	pek sou	1320	43
11	Do	19	2 do	bro mix	130	33
12	Ossington	20	18 do	bro pek	900	50
13	Do	22	14 do	pekoe	700	41
14	Do	24	18 do	pek sou	900	40
15	Do	26	1 do	dust	80	30
16	Do	27	2 do	fans	140	33
17	Do	28	2 do	red leaf	100	30
18	Brae	29	30 do	bro pek	1800	50 bid
19	Do	31	21 do	pekoe	1155	43 bid
20	Do	33	34 do	pek sou	1700	39 bid
21	Do	35	3 do	fans	180	32
22	Do	36	3 do	red leaf	150	29
23	Morton	37	9 ch	bro pek	900	48 bid
24	Do	39	17 do	pekoe	1360	44 bid
25	Do	41	21 do	pek sou	1680	39
26	Do	43	1 do	dust	125	32
27	L	44	1 do	bro mix	105	35
28	P, in estate mark	45	1 hf-ch	sou	80	34
29	Horagoda	46	5 ch	bro mix	500	50 bid
30	Do	48	18 do	pekoe	1710	41 bid
31	Do	50	1 do	pek sou	95	39
32	Shanuon	51	60 hf-ch	bro pek	3300	60
33	Do	53	22 ch	pekoe	1980	46 bid
34	Do	55	21 do	pek sou	1890	43
35	Do	57	6 hf-ch	bro pek sou	288	32 bid
36	Do	59	2 do	dust	170	31
40	Agar's Land	66	40 do	bro pek	2000	60
41	D	67	2 ch	dust	280	32
42	Torrington	68	42 do	bro or pek	4620	64 bid
43	Do	70	57 ch	bro, pek	6270	55
44	Do	72	94 do	pekoe	9400	43 bid
45	Do	74	80 do	pek sou	8000	41 bid
46	Do	76	16 hf-ch	dust	1440	32
47	Bogahagodawatte	78	3 do	bro pek	210	50
48	Do	79	4 do	pekoe	200	41
49	Do	80	7 do	pek sou	350	39
50	Do	82	3 do	bro mix	208	33
51	Do	83	2 do	fans	110	33
52	Nahalma	84	45 do	bro pek	2250	55
53	Do	86	47 ch	pekoe	4700	44 bid
54	Do	88	6 do	pek sou	600	40
55	Do	90	1 hf-ch	dust	75	33
56	W W	91	3 do	pekoe	164	31 bid
57	Do	92	3 ch	pek sou	322	28 bid
58	Do	93	2 hf-ch	bro tea	112	26 bid
59	Do	94	5 ch	fans	750	29
60	Do	95	1 do	red leaf	95	25

Mr. E. JOHN put up for Sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 18th March, the undermentioned lots of Tea (67,949 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
1	B, in estate mark	10	3 hf-ch	congou	180	39
2	Do	11	1 do	dust	90	32
3	Beaumont, W	12	17 ch	bro pek	1700	54 bid
4	Do	14	27 do	pekoe	2484	43 bid
5	G K W	16	3 do	bro tea	270	28
	Do	17	2 do	dust	160	21
7	Dunbar	18	25 do	bro pek	2500	52 bid
8	Do	20	22 do	pekoe	1980	44 bid
9	Do	22	6 do	sou	540	39

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
10	Eila	24	14 ch	bro pek	1400	50 bid
11	Do	26	26 do	pekoe	2080	43 bid
12	Do	28	32 do	pek sou	2560	39 bid
13	Do	30	2 do	dust	250	33
14	Galkanda-watte	31	46 do	bro pek	4600	55 bid
15	Do	33	62 do	pekoe	5580	44 bid
16	Ythanside	35	2 hf-ch	red leaf	160	27
17	Bittacy	63	21 hf-ch	bro pek	1260	55 bid
18	Do	38	35 ch	pekoe	2100	47 bid
19	N	40	4 hf-ch	bro mix	240	34
20	Ivies	41	12 ch	bro pek	1320	52 bid
21	Do	43	19 do	pekoe	1805	40
22	Do	45	12 do	pek sou	1080	40
23	Do	47	2 do	dust	160	21
24	Killaloo	48	35 do	sou	3150	37
25	Kande-newera	50	47 hf-ch	bro or pek	2350	53
26	Do	52	18 ch	pekoe	1440	43 bid
27	Do	54	47 do	pek sou	4230	41
28	D F, in estate mark	56	30 ch	bro pek	3150	47 bid
29	Do	58	24 do	pekoe	2280	43 bid
30	Do	60	31 do	pekoe No. 2	2945	41
31	Do	62	30 do	pek sou	2700	38 bid
32	Do	64	16 do	fans	1680	30
33	Do	66	1 do	dust	150	31
34	T	67	1 hf ch	dust	80	31
35	Keenagodde	68	10 do	bro pek	600	53
36	Do	70	6 ch	pekoe	660	43 bid
37	Do	72	5 do	pek sou	550	40
38	Do	73	1 hf-ch	dust	80	30
39	Comar	74	5 ch	bro tea	475	30
43	Gouravilla	78	9 do	pek sou	900	39
44	Do	80	24 do	sou	2400	39
45	Lawrence	82	30 do	sou	3000	35
46	B B	84	1 hf-ch	pekoe	45	35

Messrs. SOMERVILLE & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 18th March, the undermentioned lots of Tea (74,396 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Heatherton	14	1 hf-ch	bro tea	45	28
2	Do	15	2 do	dust	176	31
3	Kuruwitte	16	6 do	bro pek	324	63
4	Do	17	4 do	pekoe	192	45
5	Do	18	16 do	pek sou	768	45
6	Do	19	5 do	sou	225	40
7	Do	20	3 do	bro tea	150	35
8	Do	21	1 do	congou	46	35
9	Do	22	1 do	dust	79	32
10	Depedene	23	14 do	bro pek	700	59
11	Do	24	31 do	pekoe	1550	48
12	Do	25	36 do	pek sou	1800	45
13	H D	26	102 do	bro tea	5100	37
14	Do	27	11 do	bro mix	550	29
15	Do	28	6 do	dust	480	31
16	Hatdowa	29	11 do	bro pek	550	51
17	Do	30	1 do	bro mix	50	30
18	Do	31	27 do	bro tea	1350	39
19	Do	32	1 do	congou	50	36
27	Ederapolla	40	11 hf-ch	bro or pek	550	53 bid
28	Do	41	4 ch	or pek	360	46 bid
29	Do	42	12 do	pekoe	1080	44 bid
30	Do	43	8 do	pek sou	720	44
31	Do	44	3 do	sou	270	37
32	Do	45	2 do	bro tea	200	34
33	Castle	46	2 hf-ch	bro pek	107	55
34	Do	47	7 do	pekoe	389	45
35	Do	48	3 do	pek sou	138	41
36	Eilandhu	50	15 do	bro pek	1200	49 bid
37	Do	51	22 ch	pekoe	1760	42 bid
38	Do	52	1 hf-ch	dust	70	30
39	St. Andrews	53	15 do	or pek	990	66 bid
40	Do	54	16 do	bro pek	1040	49 bid
41	Do	55	57 do	pekoe	3648	47 bid
42	Roseneath	56	21 do	bro pek	1470	49 bid
43	Do	57	13 ch	pekoe	1430	42 bid
44	Do	58	14 do	pek sou	1540	42
45	Kitulgalla	59	4 do	bro pek	400	50
46	Do	60	6 do	pekoe	480	43
47	Do	61	8 do	pek sou	640	42
48	Abbotsford	62	20 ch	bro pek	2000	60 bid
49	Do	63	23 do	pekoe	2300	49 bid
50	Do	64	12 do	pek sou	1200	45
51	No. 33	65	16 hf-ch	bro pek	720	52 bid
52	Do	66	27 do	pekoe	1080	39
53	Do	67	1 do	sou	30	30

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
59	Killin	73	6 ch	bro pek	600	47 bid
60	Do	74	6 do	pekoe	570	42 bid
61	Do	75	3 do	pek sou	270	42
62	Do	76	5 do	bro tea	500	33
63	E	77	1 do	pek sou	100	40
64	E	78	3 do	dust	360	30 bid
65	G L	79	4 do	congou	340	35
66	Do	80	2 do	bro tea	240	28 bid
67	E P	81	6 do	bro tea	420	30 bid
68	W	82	1 hf-ch	bro pek	46	out
69	A K T, in estate mark	83	11 do	pekoe	550	38
70	Do	84	5 do	pekoe	250	37 bid
71	Penrith	85	18 ch	bro pek	1890	56 bid
72	Do	86	27 do	pekoe	2540	43 bid
73	Do	87	23 do	pek sou	2005	43
74	Do	88	3 do	sou	300	36
75	Do	89	5 do	dust	750	31
76	F T E	90	4 hf-ch	bro pek	256	45
77	Do	91	4 do	pekoe	232	out
78	Do	92	15 do	sou	840	33
79	T, in estate mark	93	20 ch	pek sou	1960	37
80	S P B	94	2 hf-ch	unas	110	40 bid
81	M R M	95	18 do	bro or pek	990	46 bid
82	Blairavon	96	20 ch	bro pek	2000	53 bid
83	Do	97	21 do	pekoe	1890	45 bid
84	Do	98	35 do	pek sou	3150	43
85	Do	99	3 do	bro tea	340	28
86	Do	100	3 do	dust	360	30
87	Ellekande	1	6 hf-ch	bro pek	330	64 bid
88	Do	2	12 do	pekoe	600	48
89	Do	3	26 do	pek sou	1300	44
90	Do	4	8 do	bro mix	480	33 bid
91	Do	5	1 do	dust	480	30 bid
92	Charlie Hill	6	6 do	bro pek	240	50
93	Do	7	4 do	pekoe	160	43
94	Do	8	8 do	pek sou	320	42
95	Do	9	10 do	sou	370	36
96	Do	10	1 do	unas	50	32
97	Do	11	1 do	dust	48	32
98	S	12	2 ch	bro or pek	250	41 bid
99	G P W	13	8 hf.ch	bro pek	400	43
100	Do	14	10 do	pekoe	460	40 bid
101	Do	15	9 do	pek sou	378	40 bid

Messrs. FORBES & WALKER put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 18th March, the undermentioned lots of Tea (148,189 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
3	G	80	1 do	dust	95	11
4	G	82	1 do	bro mix	70	27
5	D C S	84	3 hf-ch	bro pek	155	49
6	Do	86	2 ch	pekoe	180	44
7	Do	88	5 hf-ch	do No 2	246	43
8	Do	90	10 do	pek sou	450	40
9	Do	92	12 do	unas	480	36
10	Do	94	2 do	pek fans	105	32
11	Do	96	2 ch	sou	160	34
12	W K	98	2 hf-ch	bro pek	110	64
13	Do	100	6 do	pekoe	300	49
14	Do	102	3 do	sou	135	42
15	Do	104	1 do	fans	55	36
16	Do	106	1 do	red leaf	42	30
17	Farm	108	24 do	bro pek	1080	58
18	Do	110	12 ch	pekoe	1080	44
19	Do	112	17 do	pek sou	1360	42
20	Do	114	1 hf-ch	sou	40	31
21	Do	116	1 do	dust	70	33
22	Maskeliya	118	11 do	or pek	550	54
23	Do	120	3 ch	pek sou	300	44
24	Mousakelle	122	12 hf-ch	bro pek	720	57 bid
25	Do	124	19 do	bro pek	1045	57 bid
26	Do	126	39 do	pekoe	2340	48 bid
27	Do	128	40 do	pekoe	2000	48 bid
28	Do	130	2 do	congou	120	55
29	Do	132	2 do	dust	200	28
30	Deaculla	134	21 do	or pek	1260	66
31	Do	136	16 ch	pekoe	1600	48
32	Do	138	1 do	congou	100	36
33	Do	140	1 do	dust	70	30
34	Wavendon	142	1 do	dust	155	33
35	Palamcotta	144	2 hf-ch	dust	170	29
36	Do	146	1 ch	red leaf	100	29
37	Melrose	148	14 hf-ch	bro pek	840	58
38	Do	150	15 ch	pekoe	500	44
39	Do	152	9 do	pek sou	900	44

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
40	D, Melrose	154	7 hf-ch	bro pek	392	56
41	Do	156	4 ch	pekoe	400	45
42	Do	158	4 do	pek sou	400	44
43	Do	160	1 do	dust	80	33
44	Angroowella	162	2 hf-ch	dust	150	35
51	Chrystler's Farm	176	46 hf-ch	bro pek	2484	62bi d
52	Do	178	59 ch	pekoe	5015	51
53	Do	180	22 do	pek sou	1650	45
54	Do	182	3 do	sou	225	41
55	Do	184	2 do	dust	250	35
56	Do	186	1 do	bro mix	80	34
57	J R H	188	5 hf-ch	bro pek	275	52 bid
58	Do	190	6 do	pekoe	300	46
59	Do	192	6 do	pek sou	270	44
60	Tellisagalla	194	18 ch	bro pek	1080	59 bid
61	Do	196	33 hf-ch	pekoe	1650	43 bid
62	Do	198	10 ch	pek sou	500	43 bid
63	Do	200	2 do	bro mix	90	37 bid
64	Do	202	4 do	bro pk fans	260	41
65	Do	204	2 do	dust	180	33
66	Do	206	1 do	red leaf	55	29
67	Attabage	208	36 hf-ch	bro pek	1800	57 bid
68	Do	210	42 ch	pekoe	3780	45 bid
69	Debatgama	212	1 ch	congou	90	34
70	Do	214	1 do	fans	110	34
71	Do	216	1 do	dust	120	31
72	Iddegodde	218	2 ch	sou	100	36
73	Do	220	1 do	dust	128	31
74	K V	222	3 do	congou	270	36
75	Do	224	1 do	faus	100	34
76	G L, in estate mark	226	17 do	bro pek	1870	53 bid
77	Do	228	15 do	pekoe	1425	45
78	Do	230	3 do	pek sou	270	43
79	Tantiya	232	3 do	sou	222	37
80	Do	234	2 do	dust	242	31
81	Pingarawa, Uva	236	4 do	pek sou	360	38
82	Do	238	4 hf-ch	dust	320	33
83	H & H	240	3 ch	bro mix	300	32
84	Bowlana	242	7 do	bro pek	770	49 bid
85	Do	244	8 do	pekoe	800	46 bid
86	Do	246	8 do	pekoe sou	760	43
87	Court Lodge	248	26 hf-ch	bro pek	1456	80
88	Do	250	23 do	pekoe	1058	65
89	Do	252	24 do	pek sou	1080	53
90	Do	254	1 ch	sou	86	46
91	Do	256	2 do	dust	272	34
92	Thornfield	258	37 hf-ch	bro pek	2220	61
93	Do	260	30 ch	pekoe	3000	49
94	Do	262	12 do	pek sou	1176	42
95	Do	264	3 hf-ch	pk dust	234	33
96	Kottiagalla	266	9 ch	bro pek	900	47
97	Do	268	14 do	pekoe	1400	39
98	Do	270	6 do	pek sou	600	34
99	Do	272	2 do	red leaf	188	25
100	Do	274	2 do	dust	286	31
101	Katugalla	276	4 do	bro pek	440	50
102	Do	278	5 do	pekoe	500	44
103	Do	280	3 do	pek sou	330	42
104	Freds Ruhe	282	22 hf-ch	bro pek	1100	60
105	Do	284	25 ch	pekoe	2500	45
106	Do	286	26 do			
			1 hf-ch	pek sou	2508	40
107	W A	288	7 ch			
			1 hf-ch	bro tea	885	37
108	Do	290	1 ch	dust	165	31
109	Do	292	1 hf-ch	red leaf	62	32
111	Do	296	2 do	pekoe No. 2	160	33
112	Do	298	2 do	bro sou	200	28
113	Yataderia	300	15 ch	bro pek	1650	51bid
114	G A	302	46 do	pekoe	4600	44
115	Do	304	19 do	pek sou	1710	43
116	Pansala-tenne	306	3 do	congou	300	37
117	Do	308	5 hf-ch	dust	375	33
118	Craighead	310	30 do	bro or pek	1500	51 bid
119	Do	312	19 ch	pekoe	1710	46 bid
120	Do	314	22 do	pek sou	1870	45
121	Do	316	5 do	sou	425	37
122	Palmerston	318	3 do	bro pek	200	58 bid
123	Do	320	6 do	pekoe	600	49
124	Do	322	4 do	pek sou	380	44
125	Avisawella	324	3 do	sou	315	36
126	Do	326	4 do	dust	600	32
127	Patiagama	328	2 do	dust	300	32
128	Kahagalla	330	13 do	pekoe	1300	41
129	Queensland	332	5 do	pek fans	375	36
130	Do	334	4 do	unas	400	44
131	T C O	336	2 do	sou	200	29

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight. lb.	c.
132	Blairgowrie	338	28 hf-ch	bro pek	1400	56 bid
133	Do	340	11 ch	pekoe	1045	44 bid
134	Do	342	9 do	pekoe	855	42
135	Do	344	2 hf-ch	bro mix	90	29
136	Do	346	1 do	dust	75	31
137	Monrovia	348	9 ch	bro pek	900	55
138	Do	350	13 do			
			1 hf-ch	pekoe	1355	43
139	Do	352	4 ch			
			2 hf-ch	pek sou	505	41
140	Do	354	1 ch	bro mix	102	32
141	Do	356	1 do	dust	138	29
142	B W	858	2 do			
			12 hf-ch	pekoe	775	41
143	R A	360	6 ch	bro mix	858	28
144	D A	362	2 do	bro pek	200	40
145	H A	364	6 do	pek fan	824	36
146	Ravaila	366	48 do	bro pek	4800	55 bid
147	Do	368	45 do	pekoe	4050	49 bid
148	Do	370	10 do	pek sou	950	45
149	Do	372	2 do	sou	160	38
150	Do	374	6 do	dust	480	28
151	Marguerita	376	12 hf-ch	bro pek	720	64 bid
152	Do	378	13 do	pekoe	650	59
153	Do	380	21 do	pek sou	1155	48 bid
154	A B C	382	31 do	bro pek	1860 }	out
155	Do	384	41 do	pekoe	2255 }	
156	Do	386	26 do	pek sou	1430	44 bid
157	Do	388	6 do	pekoe	300	45
158	Do	390	9 do	pek sou	450	45
159	Do	392	2 ch	dust	200	36
160	N	394	7 hf-ch	sou	350	36
161	N	396	2 do	dust	150	32
162	Glasgow	398	3 ch	bro mix	300	41
163	Do	400	4 hf-ch	dust	320	31
164	G T W	402	2 do	congou	100	33
165	Do	404	2 do	bro mix	100	29
166	Do	406	3 do	dust	258	32
167	Stisted	408	18 do	bro pek	1008	58 bid
168	Do	410	26 do	pekoe	1430	47
169	Do	412	4 do	pek sou	184	40
170	Do	414	2 do	dust	100	31
171	Attabage	416	14 do	bro pek	700	60 bid
172	Do	418	11 do	pekoe	990	44 bid
173	W G	420	3 do	bro pek fans	180	40 bid
174	Do	422	1 do	pek fans	70	34
175	B	424	28 ch	unas	2800	46
176	K C, in estate mark	426	4 hf-ch	bro pek sou	200	37
177	Do	428	13 do	pek fans	650	36
178	Do	430	3 do	dust	225	31
179	Panmure	432	13 ch	bro pek	1430	57
180	Do	434	19 do	pekoe	1995	46
181	Do	436	13 do	pek sou	1300	45
182	Do	438	1 do	dust	130	31
183	Do	440	1 do	bro mix	120	28
184	Panmure, Break No. 2	442	7 do	bro pek	770	57
185	Do	444	7 do	pekoe	735	46
186	Do	446	6 do	pek sou	600	45
187	Do	448	1 do	bro mix	125	28
188	S B R	450	1 do	dust	140	31
192	Dehigalla	458	1 do	bro pek	46	55
193	Do	460	1 do	pekoe	50	51
194	Do	462	1 do	congou	48	32

Mr. E. JOHN put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 25th March, the under-mentioned lots of Tea (58,008 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
1	B T	88	29 ch	bro mix	2610	38
2	Anchor, in estate mark	101	15 do	bro pek	1725	62
3	Do	103	29 do	pekoe	2900	49
4	Do	105	20 do	pek sou	2000	44
5	Meddo-gedera	107	40 hf-ch	bro pek	2320	54
6	Do	109	40 do	pekoe	2000	45
7	Do	111	19 do	pek sou	874	43
8	Do	113	1 do	sou	53	35
9	Do	114	5 do	dust	365	31
10	Eildon Hall	115	28 ch	bro pek	2800	57
11	Do	117	27 do	pekoe	2160	47 bid
12	Do	119	15 do	pek sou	1200	45
13	D F, in estate mark	121	30 do	bro pek	3150	50
14	Do	123	24 do	pekoe	2280	44 bid

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
15	Ottery	125	20	do	bro pek	2000	63 bid
16	Do	127	30	do	pekoe	2700	50 bid
17	Do	129	12	do	pek sou	1080	44 bid
18	Do	131	4	do	bro mix	520	33
19	Albion	132	22	do	bro pek	2420	64
20	Do	134	23	do	pekoe	2300	51
21	Do	136	13	do	pek sou	1300	45
22	Madoolteune	138	12	do	bro pek	1320	52
23	Do	140	13	do	pekoe	1300	43
24	Do	142	12	do	pek sou	1200	38
25	Great Valley	144	25	ch	bro pek	2750	57
26	Do	146	30	do	pekoe	3000	46
27	Do	148	24	do	pek sou	2280	43
28	Do	150	1	do	red leaf	90	28
29	Do	151	3	hf-ch	pek dust	210	31
30	Agra Ouvah	152	33	do	bro pek	1485	59
31	Do	154	32	do	pekoe	1440	45 bid
32	Do	156	25	do	pek sou	1125	43 bid
33	Orange Field, P N R	158	3 1	ch hf-ch	bro pek	346	50
34	Do	159	22	ch	pekoe	2090	43
35	Do	161	5 1	do hf-ch	sou	495	36
36	Do	162	2	do	dust	120	36

CEYLON COFFEE SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

MINCING LANE, Feb. 27th.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 27th Feb.:—

Ex "Oanfa"—Delrey, 1c 118s; 3c 1b 116s; 4c 111s 6d; 1b 104s; 1o 1b 142s; 1b 100s; 2b 110s 6d.

Ex "Capella"—Agra, 1c 1t 1b 117s; 3o 1b 112s 6d; 1b 106s; 1b 140s; 1b 138s; 1t 102s 6d; 1b 110s.

Ex "Oanfa"—Gonagalla, 1b 116s; 4c 1b 115s 6d; 5c 110s; 1b 103s 6d; 1c 1t 141s 6d; 2b 110s 6d. Meddecombra, 1c 123s; 5c 120s; 5c 115s; 1c 107s 6d; 2c 143s; 1t 104s; 2b 116s 6d; 1b 99s.

Ex "Golconda"—Blackwood, 3c 1t 113s 6d; 5c 109s; 3c 109; 2c 105s; 1c 143s. Palmerston, 1c 115s 6d; 3c 1t 113s; 1t 107s 6d; 1t 140s.

Ex "Glengarry"—Nagalla, 1t 113s; 3c 109s 6d; 1t 105s 6d; 1b 92s 6d; 1b 124s. Balmoral, 1b 112s; 1c 107s; 1b 103s 6d; 1t 127s; 1t 116s 6d.

Ex "Austral"—Killarney, 5c 112s 6d; 2c 113s; 2o 1b 106s; 1t 103s; 1c 1t 135s 6d.

Ex "Goloonda"—Kahagalla, 1c 111s; 1c 1b 108s 6d; 1b 104s; 1b 129s.

Ex "Rome"—Kondesalle (OBEC), 2b 109s; 1c 106s 6d; 1b 102s 6d; 1b 126s. Naranghena, 2c 116s; 2c 1t 115s 6d; 2c 1t 110s 6d; 1b 103s 6d; 1c 140s. Darrawelle, 1t 115s 1c 111s; 1b 105s; 1b 134s. Mahaberiatenne, 1b 1c 104s 6d; 1b 103s; 1b 114s.

Ex "Oanfa"—New Cornwall, 1o 114s; 4c 1b 110s 6d; 1b 103s 6d; 2b 135s 6d; 1b 101s; 1b 106s.

Ex "City of Canterbury"—Caledonia, Dimbula, 1b 116s; 3c 116s 6d; 3o 1t 111s; 1t 105s 6d; 1o 1t 140s, 2t 103s 1b 109s.

Ex "Oanfa"—Elbedde, 1b 1o 118s; 5c 1t 115s; 5o 110s 6d; 1b 103s 6d; 2c 140s; 1o 100s 6d. Glasgow, 1t 1c 117s; 5c 114s 6d; 1c 1b 115s; 1b 104s 6d; 1b 1t 138s; 1c 1b 103s 6d; 1 bag 110s. RWA. 4c 113s 5c 1b 110s; 1b 101s; 2b 130s 6d; 1t 101s; 1 bag 107s.

Ex "City of Canterbury"—Dunsinane, 1c 118s; 4 116s 6d; 4 112s; 1b 103s 6d; 1c 140s. Tillicoultry, 1t 115s; 5c 1t 114s; 7c 110s 6d; 1b 104s 6d; 2o 140s.

Ex "Oanfa"—Pallai, 1t 109s; 1c 1b 106s 6d; 8c 1t 104s; 1c 102s 6d; 3c 1t 124s 6d. Ouvah 4c 115s; 10c 110s; 1 105s 6d; 1t 141s 1c 139s.

CEYLON CINCHONA SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

MINCING LANE, Feb. 27th, 1891.

Mark	Natural Stem	Renewed	Root
Brechin	1¼d to 1½d	2¼d	...
Derry Clare	2d to 2½d	...	...
Fernlands	...	3d to 3½d	...
MCC Co. in diamond	...	4¾d to 5d	...
Haputale, mixed	2¾d to 3d	...	...
Dotel Oya, hybrid	2¼d	...	..
" "	2¾d	3¾d	2d to 2½d
D C in diamond	2d	3d	2½d
Maturata, hybrid	2d	3d	2¼d
Hadley	2d	2¼d	2d to 2½d
Lindoola	2½d	3½d	...
Amanadowa, hyd.	3½d to 4d	...	...
	OFFICINALIS.		
ST&LC. in diamond	...	6½d to 7½d	...
MCC Co. "	...	6d	...
Park	2½d	4½d	5½d
Maturata	2½d	4d to 5d	...

CEYLON COCOA SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Wilson, Smithett, & Co's. Circular.*)

MINCING LANE, Feb. 27th, 1891.

Ex "Golconda"—Crystal Hill, 44 bags 96s; 7 70s; 1 30s. Palli, 124 bags 115s; 16 73s; 3 78s.

Ex "Orestes"—Yattewatte, 86 bags 116s 6d; 3 71s 6d; 1 69. Lower Haloya, 8 bags 110s; 10 87s; 1 55s. Palli, 79 bags 116s 6d; 4 72s; 1 77s; 1 64s.

Ex "Malwa"—Gangwarily, 15 bags 100s; 3 73s 6d; 2 57s; 4 52s.

Ex "Myrmidon"—Wariagalla, 15 bags 107s 6d; 3 65s 6d.

Ex "Orestes"—Amba, 92 bags 117s 6d; 3 71s; 5 77s.

Ex "Glengarry"—Nellaoola, 1 bag 57s; 66s.

CEYLON CINNAMON SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

Monday, Feby. 23rd 1891.

G. D. C. Ekelle, 26 bales 6½d; 2 boxes 35 bags 6d; 3 bags 5½d.

R. Kadarane, 6 bags 8½d; 6 bags 8d; 18 bags 7½d; 18 bags 7d; 8 bags 7½d; 31 bales 6½d; 10 bales 6d; 3 bales 5¾; 1 par 5½d; 1 box 6d; 19 bags 5¾d.

Horahena, 2 bales 1 par 1s 2d.

G. & Co. (*in diamond.*) 6 bales 8d; 14 bales 8½; 1 parcel 6½d; 1 box (brok) 6d.

F. & Co., Ekelle, 4 bales 6d.

A. & Co., Ekelle 32 bales 9½d,

F—47, (*in diamond.*) 1 bag (broken) 6½d.

C. H. de S. 10 bales, 9d; 9 bales 8½d; 26 bales 7d; 7 bales 6½d; 4 bales 6d; 1 box 6d; 2 bags 6½d; 10 bags 6d; 37 bales 8d; 30 bales 7d; 6 bales 7½d: 12 bales 7d; 6 bales 7½d; 14 bales 7d; 17 bales 6½d; 4 bales 6d; 1 box 6½d; 3 bags 5½d; 18 bales 8½d; 17 bales 8d; 18 bales 7½d; 5 bales 7d, 2 bales 6½d; 1 box 13 bags 6d.

D. B. Ekelle, 5 bales 7½d 6 bales 7d; 5 bales 6½d; 7 bales 6d; 6 bales 6d; 27 bags qullings 6d.

A. de R. Ekelle, 18 bales 11½d; 2 bales 11d; 3 bales 9½d; 6 bales 7½d; 3 bales 6½d; 1 bale 7d; 1 box 6½d; 4 bags 6½d.

S. (*in diamond.*) Ekelle, 71 bales 8d; 18 bales 7½d; 11 bales 7d; 1 box 6½d.

H. F. P. Kaderana, 7 bales 8d.

C. P. H. & C. 15 bales chips 2d.

F. S K. Kaderane, 1 box 6½d.

A. S. G. P. Kaderana, 8 bales 6½d; 1 box 6½d; 12 bags clippings 6½d.

F. S. W. S. Kaderane, 4 bales 1s 1d; 5 bales 1s; 8 bales 11½d: 6 bales 10d; 2 bales 8½d; 1 box 6½d: 1 parcel 8d; 8 bales 7d; 9 bales 6½d: 1 bale 6d.

J. D. S. R. Kaderane, 1 bale 6½d: 3 bales 11d; 1 bale 9½d; 1 bale 8d; 2 bales 7d; 4 bales 6½d; 10 bags 6d.

TEA, COFFEE, CINCHONA, COCOA, AND CARDAMOM SALES.

No. 10.] COLOMBO, APRIL 11, 1891. {PRICE:—12½ cents each; 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies ½ rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

Messrs. A. H. THOMPSON & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 25th March, the undermentioned lots of Tea (44,005 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Kelani	1	40 hf-ch	bro pek	2200	57
4	W O	6	4 ch 1 hf-ch	fans	640	34
5	Do	8	4 do	bro tea	440	29
6	I B, in estate mark	9	52 do	bro cr pek	5200	56
7	Do	11	120 ch	pekoe	10200	44 bid
8	Do	13	12 hf-ch	dust	840	32 bid
9	Norton	15	11 do	pekoe	550	46
10	A G C	17	19 do	dust	1330	33
11	Do	19	3 ch	sou	300	33
12	Nahalma	20	43 hf-ch	bro pek	2150	56
13	Do	22	36 ch	pekoe	3600	45
14	Do	24	6 do	pek sou	600	39
15	Do	26	2 hf-ch	dust	150	31
16	Yarrow	27	10 do	bro pek	640	60
17	Do	29	20 do	pekoe	1200	48
18	Do	31	5 do	pek sou	280	42
19	G H K, in estate mark	32	14 do	or pek	700	53 bid
20	Do	34	14 ch	pekoe	1330	43
21	W	36	3 hf-ch	pekoe	164	32
22	W	37	3 ch	pek sou	322	30
23	W	38	2 hf-ch	bro tea	112	28
24	K, in estate mark	39	4 ch	pek dust	540	31
25	Ruanwella	40	6 hf-ch	bro pek	300	48 bid
26	Do	41	11 do	pekoe	550	43
27	Do	43	5 do	pek sou	250	39
33	Hakuragalla	49	10 ch	bro pek	1000	52 bid
34	Do	51	12 do	pekoe	1080	44
35	Do	53	12 do	pek sou	1080	41
36	P O	55	3 hf-ch	bro pek	168	55
37	Do	56	13 do	pekoe	172	43
38	Do	58	14 do	pek sou	82	39
39	Do	60	1 ch	congou	53	29
40	Do	61	1 do	dust	67	30

Messrs. SOMERVILLE & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 25th March the undermentioned lots of Tea (72,927 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	P G	16	5 ch	bro mix	550	38
2	X Z	17	16 hf-ch	pekoe sou	900	34
3	Naseby	18	11 do	bro pek	605	62 bid
4	Do	19	20 do	pekoe	1100	48 bid
5	Do	20	1 do	bro tea	75	32
6	Wewesse	21	16 do	bro pek	800	66
7	Do	22	17 do	pekoe	850	49
8	Do	23	21 do	pek sou	1050	43
9	Do	24	7 do	sou	350	40
10	Do	25	1 do	dust	80	29
11	E A T S, in estate mark	26	4 ch	bro pek	440	69
12	Do	27	3 do	pekoe	300	53
13	Do	28	3 do	pek sou	300	46
14	Do	29	1 hf-ch	dust	45	34
15	D G	30	5 do	bro pek fans	275	40
16	Do	31	6 do	fans	330	38
17	Do	32	5 do	dust	300	31
18	Do	33	5 do	bro mix	250	36
19	I N G, in estate mark	34	5 ch	bro pek	500	63
20	Do	35	10 do	pekoe	1000	50
21	Do	36	10 do	pek sou	1000	45
22	Do	37	3 do	fans	300	36
23	Do	38	1 do	bro mix	100	37
24	Do	39	1 do	dust	100	31
25	D B G	40	1 do	bro mix	110	33 bid
26	Do	41	3 hf-ch	dust	240	32
27	Do	42	1 ch	fans	110	35
28	C	43	1 do	bro tea	68	30
29	C	44	2 hf-ch	dust	130	30
30	E C	45	3 hf-ch	dust	210	32
31	Do	46	1 do	congou	45	33
32	C T M	47	3 ch	bro mix	270	31 bid
33	Do	48	1 hf-ch	dust	70	31
34	R X	49	1 ch	bro tea	120	35 bid
35	Do	50	1 do	bro mix	120	37
36	Do	51	2 do	pek dust	280	35
37	Yahala-enne	52	6 hf-ch	bro pek	360	48 bid
38	Do	53	13 ch	pekoe	1105	43 bid
39	Do	54	6 do	pek sou	540	40
41	Manickande	56	10 do	pekoe	525	37 bid
42	Do	57	13 ch	bro tea	1154	32 bid
43	S S	58	2 do	pekoe	196	37
44	Do	59	5 do	bro tea	559	30
45	A A	60	1 hf-ch	pekoe	56	38
46	Morningside	61	7 do	bro pek	350	52 bid
47	Do	62	23 do	pekoe	1150	45
48	Do	63	3 do	pek sou	168	37
49	Do	64	1 do	dust	60	30
50	Do	65	1 do	bro mix	56	29
51	St. Andrews	66	15 do	or pek	990	66 bid
52	Do	67	16 do	bro pek	1040	49 bid
53	Do	68	57 do	pkeoe	3648	47 bid
54	Allakolla	69	12 do	bro pek	780	54
55	Do	70	18 ch	pekoe	1890	43 bid
56	Do	71	11 do	pek sou	1100	45
57	S B R	72	1 do	bro pek	90	44
58	Do	73	1 do	pek sou	90	36
59	Wereagalla	74	12 do	bro pek	1200	59
60	Do	75	12 do	pekoe	1080	47
61	Do	76	14 do	pek sou	1190	43 bid
62	Do	77	2 hf-ch	dust	150	31
63	Stinsford	78	24 do	bro pek	1320	53
64	Do	79	27 ch	pekoe	2700	44
65	Do	80	36 hf-ch	pek sou	1980	41
66	Do	81	3 ch	pek dust	420	30
67	Forest Hill	82	20 do	bro pek	2000	54
68	Do	83	20 do	pekoe	1900	46
69	Do	84	10 do	pek sou	900	43
70	Do	85	1 do	dust	130	32
71	Abbotsford	86	30 box	bro or pek	600	52 bid
72	Do	87	24 ch	bro pek	2400	57 bid
73	Do	88	21 do	pekoe	2100	46 bid
74	Do	89	12 do	pek sou	1200	43 bid
75	W. Star in estate mark	90	9 hf-ch	pek sou	378	40
76	Ovoca	91	14 ch	bro pek	1610	69
77	Do	92	23 do	pekoe	3300	51
78	Do	93	22 do	pek sou	2200	46
79	Crurie	94	15 do	bro pek	1650	59 bid
80	Do	95	19 do	pekoe	1805	48
81	Do	96	30 do	pek sou	2850	43 bid
82	Katherine Valley	97	9 hf-ch	bro pek	450	45
83	Do	98	6 do	pek sou	300	41
84	Do	99	2 do	congou	96	33
85	Kosgahena	100	5 ch	unas	500	35
86	Do	1	10 hf-ch	unas	500	36
87	B D P	2	1 do	bro pek	45	47
88	Do	3	2 do	pekoe	100	38
91	Pallai	6	19 do	pek fan	760	27 bid
92	Do	7	4 do	dust	280	28
93	P	8	5 ch	pek sou	525	37 bid
94	P W	9	9 hf-ch	bro pek	450	53
95	Do	10	13 do	pekoe	598	46
96	Do	11	10 do	pek sou	420	42
97	Do	12	1 do	dust	70	31
98	C C	13	7 do	bro tea	392	28
99		14	12 do	pek sou	720	43

Messrs. FORBES & WALKER put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 25th March, the undermentioned lots of Tea (135,155 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Ismalle	464	2 ch	dust	260	31
2	Do	466	1 do	bro mix	90	36
3	N M	468	3 do	red leaf	216	31
4	Alton	470	6 do	bro tea	640	43
5	N G	472	1 do	bro pek	100	47
6	Do	474	1 hf-ch	pekoe	50	44
7	Do	476	1 do	bro tea	60	32

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
8	Katugalla	478	5 ch	bro pek	550	51
9	Do	480	5 do	pekoe	500	41
10	Do	482	3 do	pek sou	330	43
11	D C	484	4 do	bro pek	400	49
12	Do	486	5 do	pekoe	500	43
13	Do	488	2 do	pek sou	200	41
14	Do	490	1 do	red leaf	100	29
15	Do	492	1 hf-ch	pek sou	50	41
16	Do	494	1 do	congou	50	31
17	Do	496	1 do	dust	60	31 bid
18	Portswood	498	24 do	bro pek	1440	86 bid
19	Do	500	46 do	pekoe	2530	66 bid
20	Do	502	17 do	pek sou	850	57
21	L G E	504	18 ch	or pek	1800	50
22	Do	506	13 do	pekoe No. 1	1300	44
23	Do	508	3 hf-ch	dust	255	31
24	Caledonia	510	8 ch	bro pek	800	53
25	Do	512	15 do	pekoe	1500	44
26	Do	514	1 do	bro pek sou	100	37
27	Clarendon	516	24 hf-ch	bro pek	1344	64
28	Do	518	40 ch	pekoe	4000	50
29	Glenorchy	520	21 hf-ch	bro pek	945	70
30	Do	522	12 do	pekoe	660	69
31	Do	524	22 do	pekoe	990	53
32	Do	526	16 do	pekoe	800	53
33	Do	528	4 do	pek sou	200	44
34	O O O O O	530	24 do	bro pek	1200	68 bid
35	Do	532	35 ch	pekoe	3325	45 bid
36	Shrubs Hill	534	29 do	bro pek	2900	withd'n
37	Do	536	31 do	pekoe	2325	withd'n
38	Do	538	30 do	pek sou	2550	withd'n
39	Do	540	2 do	sou	180	withd'n
40	Do	542	1 do	dust	170	withd'n
41	Dehiowita	544	18 do	bro pek	1890	55
42	Do	546	31 do	pekoe	3100	44
43	Do	548	11 do	pek sou	10450	41
44	Do	550	1 do	bro tea	120	35
45	Do	552	1 do	dust	160	31
46	L, in estate mark	554	1 hf-ch	pekoe	35	50
47	Do	556	1 do	pek sou	29	42
49	N M, in estate mark	560	1 ch	red leaf	110	39
50	C R D	562	5 hf-ch	dust	275	33
51	Do	564	3 do	red leaf	150	31
52	P D M	566	1 ch	congou	100	39
53	Do	568	1 do	dust	123	33
54	Chalmers	570	21 do	bro pek	1470	58
55	Do	572	30 do	pekoe	1800	48
56	Do	574	18 do	pek sou	1080	44
57	Do	576	6 do	pek fans	540	39
58	Do	578	2 do	dust	200	31
59	Do	580	3 do	bro mix	225	34
60	Donside	582	5 ch	bro pek	500	49 bid
61	Do	584	7 do	pekoe	595	out
62	Do	586	7 do	pek sou	595	out
63	Do	588	2 do	sou	170	36
64	Do	590	1 hf-ch	dust	70	31
65	D	592	11 do	pekoe	527	45
66	D	594	5 ch	bro mix	708	28
67	B T N	596	1 do	sou	90	36
68	Bramley	598	1 do	dust	110	31
69	Glengariffe	600	4 do	bro tea	420	41
70	Do	2	2 do	dust	200	31
71	Yataderia	4	19 do	bro pek	2090	55
72	Do	6	46 do	pekoe	4600	45
73	Do	8	33 do	pek sou	2970	43
74	Do	10	18 do	bro tea	1620	37
75	Alnoor	12	26 hf-ch	bro pek	1300	52
76	Do	14	19 do	pekoe	950	43
77	Do	16	1 do	dust	80	31
78	Galakadua	18	11 do	bro pek	550	53
79	Do	20	17 do	pekoe	850	43
80	Do	22	21 do	pek sou	1050	40
81	Do	24	3 do	red leaf	148	26
82	Middleton	26	52 do	bro pek	3380	60
83	Do	28	19 ch	pekoe	2090	48
84	Do	30	1 do	congou	112	36
85	Do	32	3 hf-ch	dust	240	31
86	Yahalakelle	34	2 ch	pek dust	160	31
87	Talgaswella	36	44 do	bro pek	4440	53
88	Do	38	6 do	pek sou	600	43
89	Yalta	40	16 hf-ch	pek sou	800	49 bid
90	Do	42	8 do	sou	400	49
91	Do	44	7 do	dust	560	33 bid
92	Polatagama	46	37 do	bro pek	2220	61
93	Do	48	86 do	pekoe	4300	47
94	Do	50	85 do	pek sou	4250	44
95	Abamalla	52	8 do	bro mix	600	37
96	Do	54	9 do	dust	675	31
97	Chesterford	56	25 do	bro pek	1500	52
98	Do	58	31 do	pekoe	1550	43
99	Do	60	20 do	pek sou	1000	38
100	Alnoor	62	27 hf-ch	bro pek	1400	52
101	Do	64	21 do	pekoe	1050	46
102	Do	66	12 do	pek sou	600	46
103	Do	68	2 do	dust	160	31
104	M O G	70	23 do	bro pek	1380	58
105	Do	72	25 do	pekoe	1500	48
106	Do	74	11 do	pek sou	660	43
107	M A E	76	10 ch	pekoe	1000	43
108	Do	78	4 do	pek fan	600	36
109	St. Heliers	80	5 hf-ch	pek fan	350	36
110	Bismark	82	2 ch	dust	280	32
111	Amblakan-da	84	18 do	bro or pek	1800	58
112	Do	86	39 do	pekoe	3510	44
113	Do	88	17 do	sou	1530	40
114	Do	90	4 do	bro mix	480	30
115	Tbeydon Bois	92	15 do	bro or pek	1500	56
116	Do	94	19 do	pekoe	1710	44
117	Do	96	6 do	sou	510	40
125	Liskilleen	112	24 do	bro pek	1200	54
126	Do	114	24 ch	pekoe	2400	44
127	Do	116	3 hf-ch	congou	150	37
128	Do	118	3 do	dust	210	31
129	Farnham	120	18 do	bro or pek	900	59
130	Do	122	23 do	pekoe	1035	47
131	Do	124	38 do	pek sou	1710	44
132	Do	126	4 do	unas	180	43
133	Do	128	3 do	fans	180	33
134	Do	130	2 do	dust	130	31
135	A B C	132	31 do	bro pek	1860	57 bid
136	Do	134	41 do	pekoe	2255	46
137	Do	136	26 do	pek sou	1430	45
138	M M	138	4 do	bro pek	256	48
139	Do	140	4 do	pekoe	232	42

Messrs. Somerville & Co put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 8th April, the undermentioned lots of Tea (85,338 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Wevelmadde	15	3 ch	dust	273	31
2	Do	16	1 ch	red leaf	91	28
3	P	17	10 do	pek sou	1000	41
4	P	18	3 do	bro mix	330	31
5	P	19	2 do	dust	320	34
6	Marymont	20	6 hf-ch	unas	300	37
7	Hattanwella	21	46 do	pekoe	2300	42 bid
8	A B B	22	2 ch	pekoe	200	39
9	Do	23	1 hf-ch	dust	65	31
10	Lyndhurst	24	11 ch	bro pek	1210	53
11	Do	25	23 do	pekoe	2185	44
12	Do	26	22 do	pek sou	2090	39 bid
13	Depedene	27	15 hf-ch	bro pek	755	57
14	Do	28	31 do	pekoe	1550	48 bid
15	Do	29	41 do	pek sou	2050	42
16	H D	30	8 do	bro mix	400	30
17	Do	31	71 do	bro tea	3550	39
18	Do	32	4 ch	dust	400	31
19	Hiralouvah	33	18 do	bro pek	2016	50
20	Do	34	20 do	pekoe	1900	44
21	Do	35	8 do	pek sou	811	40
22	Do	36	1 do	fans	95	36
23	Do	37	2 do	bro mix	232	32
24	Do	38	4 hf-ch	dust	270	29
25	Stockholm	39	23 do	or pek	1265	60 bid
26	Do	40	22 ch	pek sou	2090	46 bid
27	Do	41	2 do	fans	280	35
28	Vincit	42	7 hf-ch	bro pek	385	53 bid
29	Do	43	13 do	or pek	650	44 bid
30	Do	44	13 do	pekoe	715	42 bid
31	Do	45	5 do	pek sou	275	37 bid
32	Do	46	2 do	bro tea	120	31 bid
33	Do	47	4 do	pek dust	260	33
34	Do	48	1 ch	fans	100	25 bid
35	W V	49	3 do 1 hf-ch	unas	350	42
36	Do	50	1 do	dust	50	31
37	T, in estate mark	51	5 do	pek fans	280	36
38	Do	52	4 do	mixed	228	37
39	Do	53	4 do	dust	328	30
40	Pallai	54	57 do	pek fans	2280	26 bid
41	Deemally	55	8 do	or pek		
42	Do	56	27 ch		475	60 bid

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
72	St. Andrews	86	30 hf-ch	bro pek	1950	48 bid
73	Do	87	57 do	pekoe	3648	withd'n
74	Do	88	34 do	do	2176	withd'n
75	E L K	89	10 do	pekoe	525	38
76	W L K	90	2 ch	pekoe	194	34
77	Do	91	1 hf-ch	dust	72	29
78	Abbotsford	92	30 box	bro or pek	600	53 bid
79	Do	93	24 ch	bro pek	2400	55 bid
81	Do	95	12 do	pek sou	1200	44
86	E D P	100	1 hf-ch	bro or pek	50	41
87	M A H	1	4 ch	congou	360	30 bid
88	Do	2	1 do	dust	130	30
89	Do	3	2 do	red leaf	200	26 bid
90	Narangoda	4	3 ch	or pek	300	50
91	Do	5	7 do	pekoe	700	46
92	Do	6	13 do			
			1 hf-ch	pek sou	1350	44
93	Do	7	1 ch	sou	87	33
94	Do	8	2 hf-ch	dust	140	31
95	Hatdowa	9	5 ch	bro pek	500	46
96	Do	10	13 do	bro tea	1300	37
97	Do	11	1 do	congou	100	32
98	Do	12	1 do	red leaf	100	30
			1 hf-ch	unas	2620	42 bid
43	Do	57	1 ch	sou	70	36
44	M C A	58	13 do	pek scu	1154	33
45	Do	59	5 do	bro tea	559	27
46	Roseneath	60	23 hf-ch	bro pek	1610	52 bid
47	Do	61	14 ch	pekoc	1540	45 bid
48	Do	62	16 do	pek sou	1760	42
49	S	63	1 do	bro pek	110	52 bid
50	Wewesse	64	18 hf-ch	bro pek	900	59
51	Do	65	24 do	pekoe	1200	50
52	Do	66	23 do	pek sou	1150	44
53	Do	67	1 do	sou	50	34
54	Do	68	2 do	dust	160	30
55	S, in estate mark	69	5 ch	pek sou	525	36
56	E	70	8 do	dust	1229	28
57	E	71	2 do			
			2 hf-ch	red leaf	290	27
58	W	72	5 ch			
			5 hf-ch	bro mix	825	27
59	Pallai	73	25 do	pek fans No. 1	1125	27 bid
60	Do	74	28 do	do ,, 2	1120	23 bid
61	Do	75	15 do	pekoe	600	30 bid
62	Do	76	5 do	dust	350	25 bid
63	T T	77	16 do	pek sou	900	33 bid
68	S	82	7 ch	dust	490	29 bid
69	S	83	2 do	dust	280	23 bid
70	B T	84	12 hf-ch	bro tea	1255	32
71	Do	85	2 do			
			1 ch	pekoe	225	34

CEYLON COFFEE SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

MINCING LANE, March 6th, 1891.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 6th March :—

Ex "City of Canterbury"—Wiharagalla, 1t 115s; 5c 113s 6d; 3c 109s; 1c 1b 104s 6d; 2c 136s; 4c 101s 6d; 1b 2c 103s; 1c 98s; 1b 109s; 1t 1b 92s 6d; 3b 109s; 1b 100s.

Ex "Austral"—Batgodde, 1c 1t 113s 6d; 1t 103s 6d; 1b 130s; 1b 109s 6d.

Ex "City of Canterbury"—Talawkellie, 1c 1t 114s 6d; 2c 111s; 1b 106s; 1t 138s; 1b 101s 6d. Galloola, 1t 114s; 2t 109s 6d; 2b 106s 6d; 1b 129s; 1b 99s 6d; 1b 99s 6d. Badullawatte, 2c 1b 117s; 4c 1t 112s 6d; 1t 106s; 1t 140s; 1t 136s 6d; 1c 107s; 1b 107s.

Ex "Canfa"—Invery, 1c 1t 114s 6d; 2c 110s; 1t 105s; 1t 136s; 1b 100s.

Ex "Chusan"—Norwood, 1b 121s; 5c 1b 171s 6d; 6c 114s; 1c 1t 106s 6d; 2c 141s; 1t 100s 6d; 1b 108 6d. Mausagalla, 1b 116s 6d; 2c 114s; 2c 1b 111s; 1c 106s 6d; 1c 142s.

Ex "Oruba"—Cabragalla, 1c 1b 117s; 1b 108s; 1b 136s

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 13th March :—

Ex "India"—Belgravia, 1c 116s; 4c 112s 6d; 1t 107s.

Ex "Polyphemus"—Ury, 3c 1b 115s; 4c 1b 100s; 1c 106s; 1c 140s; 1c 1t 112s. Mt. Vernon ACW, 1c 1t 10 s 1t 104s; 1c 135s.

Ex "Chusan"—Sutton, 3c 118s 6d; 5c 113s 6d; 3c 114s; 1c 108s; 2c 141s; 1c 104s; 1b 115s.

Ex "Legislator"—Hantane, 1t 101s; 1c 1t 109s; 2c 106s 6d; 1b 104s; 1b 119s; 1c 99s; 1b 107s. St. Clair, 1c 117s; 3c 1t 117s 6d; 5c 114s 6d; 1c 1t 114s 6d; 1c 107s; 1c 1t 141s 6d; 1c 104s; 1t 102s; 1b 107s; 1b 117s.

Ex "Oruba"—Kotiyagalla KTGT, 1b 102s; 4c 111s; 2c 2t 108s 6d; 1t 1b 105s 6d; 1c 1t 131s; 1c 1c 102s 6d: 1b 96s.

Ex "India"—Blackwood, 1c 110s; 3c 1b 109s; 1c 1b 106s; 1b 127s 6d. Haldamulle, 2c 1b 115s 6d; 3c 1b 111s; 1c 1t 107s; 1c 140s. Hanipha, 1c 1b 113s; 1c 1t 109s; 1b 105s; 1b 127s 6d; 4b 4b 100s.

Ex "Sobroan"—Gonamotava, 1c 112s; 6c 111s; 2c 106s; 1c 136s; 1c 1b 103s; 1c 110s 6d; 5c 1b 109s; 2c 106s; 1c 130s; 1c 1b 102s; 2b 108s 6d; 2b 107s 6d.

Ex "India"—Ravenswood, 1t 112s; 2c 1t 108s 6d; 1b 103s 6d; 1b 120s. Haputale, 1c 113s 6d; 3c 1t 110s 6d; 2c 106s 6d; 1c 136s; 2b 103s 6d; 5b 102s. Mahadowa, 2c 1b 114s 6d; 3c 1b 110s 6d; 1t 106s; 1t 137s; 2b 109s 6d; 4b 107s 6d.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 20th March :—

Ex "Legislator"—Tillicoultry, 1t 119s; 3c 117s; 6c 1t 113s 6d; 1b 115s; 1c 106s 6d; 2c 138s 6d; 1t 106s 6d; 1b 105s; 1c 1b 125s 6d; 2c 104s.

Ex "Oruba"—Balmoral, 1b 114s; 3c 116s; 2c 110s 6d; 1t 105s 6d; 1c 1t 133s 6d; 1c 103s 6d.

Ex "Legislator"—Gouravilla, 1b 118s; 2c 1t 120s; 4c 115s; 1b 106s; 2t 142s; 1c 104s; 1b 111s. Gowerakellie, 2c 118s 6d; 3c 1t 111s; 1t 104s; 1t 140s; 1c 102s 6d; 1t 1b 101s; 1b 113s; 1b 118s. Niabedda, 1t 117s. 5c 110s; 3c 1t 110s; 3c 106s; 2t 140s; 2c 102s 6d; 2b 109s; 1b 104s. Wiharagalla, 3c 1t 105s; 1t 104s; 1b 108s; 1c 1t 109s; 1b 2t 1b 102s 6d; 1b 104s; 1b 4c 99s 6d; 1b 101s 6d; 1ct 1t 94s; 1b 105s; 1b 99s.

Ex "Laertes"—Holbrook, 1b 117s; 1c 1b 116s; 3c 110s 6d; 1b 105s; 1c 141s; 1t 102s 6d.

Ex "Pakling"—Wevekelle, 1t 115s; 3c 112s 6d, 3c 1b 109s; 1c 104s 6d; 1c 140s; 1c 102s 6d.

Ex "Laertes"—BBWD, 1c 116s; 4c 1b 113s 6d; 4c 1b 108s 6d; 1b 104s 6d; 1c 140s; 1t 102s; 2b 108s· Bridwell, 1b 3c 115s; 3c 111s; 1b 105s; 1b 141s; 1t 103s 2b 108s 6d, 1c 1b 118s 6d; 5c 1b 117s; 4c 1b 112s; 1b 104s; 1c 1b 140s 6d. Coslanda, 1c 103s 6d; 2b 109s; 1t 113s; 3c 1b 110s 6d; 5c 1b 107s 6d; 1c 104s; 1c 136s; 1c; 1b 102s; 1b 105s. Yoxford, 2c 119s 6d; 8c 117s 6d; 7c 1b 111s; 1b 104s; 2c 140s 6d; 1t 103s; 6b 108s; 1b 99s. Coslanda, 1b 99s.

Ex "Pakling"—Bridwell, 1b 115s; 3c 1b 116s 6d; 1b 113s; 6c 112s 6d; 1b 119s; 1t 106s; 1c 1t 140s; 1c 1b 103s. Thotulagala, 1b 110s; 1c 1b 103s 6d; 6c 1t 10 s; 1c 103s 6d; 1c 136s; 1c 101s 6d; 1b 105s 6d; 2b 106s 6d. Ampitiyakanda, 1b 114s; 1c 109s; 1c 1b 106s; 1b 104s; 1b 126s; 1t 102s 6d· Meddecombra, 1c 121s; 7c 1b 118s 6d; 6c 164s 6d; 1c 1b 108s; 2c 142s 6d; 1c 104s; 1b 114s; 1b 116s.

Ex "Manora"—Meddecombra, 1b 119s; 1c 115s; 6c 111s; 1c 1b 106s; 2c 1b 140s; 1c 103s; 1b 110s.

Ex "Pakling"—Fordyce, 1b 116s; 2c 114s 6d; 3c 110s; 1b 105s; 1c 141s; 1b 103s; 1b 110.

Ex "Laertes—Kew, 1b 117s; 1c 1b 111s; 2c 116s; 1b 106s; 1t 142s; 1b 100s 6d.

Ex "Manora"—Morar, 1b 116s; 2c 1t 113s 6d; 4c 1b 110s 6d; 1b 106s; 1c 1t 141s 6d; 2t 103s 1b 106s.

Ex "Pakling"—Upper Cranley, 1b 118s; 1c 115s; 6d; 3c 111s 6d; 1b 104s 6d; 1t 138s 6d; 1b 102s; 1b 109s; 1b 117s; 1c 115s; 3c 111s; 1b 105s; 1t 138s; 1b 102s 6d 1b 109s.

Ex "Clan Mackenzie"—Lawrence, 3c 1t 117s 6d; 5c 112s; 1b 105s; 1c 138s; 1t 102s 6d; 1b 88s; 1b 110s.

Ex "Manora"—Yapame, 1c 1t 116s 6d; 2c 111s; 1b 125s; 1b 125s; 1b 102s 6d.

Ex "Navarino"—Wewesse. 2c 109s 6d; 2c 107s; 1b 102s 6d; 1t 120s; 1b 97s; 1b 105s.

Ex "Sobroan"—Maha Uva, 1c 1b 110s; 1c 1t 107s; 2c 1b 105s; 1t 102s; 1c 116s; 1b 98.

Ex "Mira"—Glasgow, 1b 115s; 1b 5c 112s; 1c 1b 107s; 1b 134s; 1b 1c 138s 6d; 1c 1b 103s 6d; 1b 110s.

Ex "India"—Braemore, 1c 115s; 1t 106s; 1b 1t 138s; 1b 102s 6d; 1b 111s.

Ex "Navarino"—Bogawantalawa, 1t 106s; 1b 141s; 1b 1c 138s 6d; 1c 103s 6d; 1b 112s. Ambawella, 1t 105s 6d; 1t 133s; 1c 102s 6d; 1b 108s. Bogawantalawa, 1c 106s; 1b 131s; 1c 128s; 1c 103s; 1b 108s. Louisa, 1b 120s; 3c 118s; 1b 106s; 1c 138s; 1t 103s.

Ex "Pakling"—Roehampton, 1b 113s 6d; 1c 110s 6d; 6c 1b 107s 6d; 1c 1t 105s; 1c 138s; 1t 102s 6d; 2b 107s. Gracelyn, 1b 105s; 1b 104s; 1b 113s; 1b 99s.

Ex "Cuzco"—Beredewelle, 1t 105s; 1b 101s; 1b 97s; 1b 104s; 1b 87s. Rathnillekelle, 1c 108s; 1t 105s 6d; 1b 104s; 1b 120s; 1b 100s.

Ex "Manora"—Aldie, 1b 138s; 1b 103s.

Ex "Pakling"—Kabagalla, 1c 112s 6d; 5c 109s; 3c 1t 106s 6d; 1c 138s; 1c 1t 115s; 3c 1b 111s; 1c 106s; 1t 140s; 4b 101s. Ouvah, 2c 1t 113s; 5c 110s; 1c 1b 110s; 1c 105s 6d; 1b 136s; 1c 135s; 1c 102s 6d; 3b 107s 6d.

Ex "Cuzco"—Macoolussa, 1b 110s; 2c 107; 1b 105s; 1b 117s; 1b 93s; 1b 102s; 1b 108; 1b 93s.

Ex "India"—Belgravia, 1b 128s; 1c 128;

Ex "Manora"—Fermoyle, 1c 1 14s; 1c 1 10s 6d; 2b 106s. Needwood, 1c 109s; 1t 106s; 1b 134s. Deagalla, 1c 113s 6d; 2c 110s; 1c 105s; 1b 134s; 1b 101s.

Ex "Pakling"—(B W), 1b 1c 104s; 1c 103s 6d; 1c 120s.

CEYLON CINCHONA SALES IN LONDON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

MINCING LANE, March 13th, 1891.

Mark.	Natural Stem.	Renewed.	Root.
Verelapatna	1¾d	2½d	...
Dromoland	2½d	...	...
Meddecombra	2d to 2½d	...	...
Mausagalla	2½d to 5¼d	4½d to 5d	...
Dessford	2d to 3½d	...	2d to 2½d
Roeberry	2¾d to 3d	...	...
Kandal Oya	3½d to 4d	...	...
Uvakelle	2¾d	3½d	...
M C C Co. in dia.	2½d	...	...
Meeriabedde	2¼d to 2½d	...	...
Condegalla	2d	...	2¼d to 2½d
	OFFICINALIS.		
Verelapatana	1¾d	2½d	...
Mausagalla	3d to 3½d	...	...
Amandowa	2d to 2½d	...	...
M C C Co. in dia.	...	5¼d to 5½d	...
,, Calisaya	5½d	...	...
C H de S	2½d to 3½d	...	...

CEYLON COCOA SALES IN LONDON.

(From Wilson, Smithett, & Co's. Circular.)

MINCING LANE, March 6th, 1891.

Ex "City of Canterbury"—Delgolla, 39 bags 120s 6d; 100 bags 116s 6d; 16 71s; 5 83s 6d.

Ex "Oanfa"—Palli, 20 bags 120s 6d; 6 75s; 2 82s 6d; 84 120s 6d.

Ex "Austral"—Beredewelle, COC, 1 bag 46s; 1 51s 38 120s 6d; 2 80s 6d.

Ex "Austral"—Lesmoir, 8 bags 105s; 1 59s; 1 36s.

Ex "City of Canterbury"—Sudugauga, 123 bags 118s 6d; 5 69s. Maousava, 19 bags 120s 6d; 3 53s; 2 70s; 7 110s 6d. Kandewatte, 20 bags 111s 6d; 1 42s; 1 54s. Warriapolla, 1 bag 101s.

Ex "Austral"—Dynevor, 42 bags 118s; 8 74s 6d; 2 51s.

Ex "Myrmidon"—Eriagastenne SD, 45 bags 117s; 3 73s; 2 68s; 6 56s 6d.

Ex "City of Canterbury"—Kepitigalla, 27 bags 118s 6d; 3 73s.

Ex "Rome"—Nartakauda, 1 bag 100s.

MINCING LANE, March 13th, 1891.

Ex "Chusan"—Mahaberia (OBEC), 45 bags 123s 6d; 18b 115s; 41b 50s. Kondesalle, 18b 123s 6d; 28b 115s 6d; 11b 85.

Ex "Rome"—Delgolla, 20b 115s; 9b 73s 6d; 41 115s.

Ex "Orestes"—Annie watte, 20b 16b 95s withdrawn

Ex "Golconda"—Elmshurst, 7b 92s.

Ex "Chusan" North Matale, 20b 118s 6d. Aloowibare 620b 123s; 20b 118 6d.

Ex "City of Canterbury"—Hantane, 14b 100s d b44s.

Ex "Rome"—Wiharagama, 22b 117s 6d; 7b 83s 6d.

Ex "Polyphemus"—Wiharagama, 20b 118s; 9b 92s.

Ex "Mira"—Rajawelle, 75b 120s; 25b 97s.

Ex "Myrmidon"—Rajawelle, 5b 85s; 2b 69s; 1b 90s.

MINCING LANE, March 20th, 1891.

Ex "Polyphemus"—Mahaberia, 20 bags 133s; 11b 133s; 14b 123s 6d; 4b 6s.

Ex "Laertes"—Kondesalle, 15 bags 133s; 20b 123s 6d 18b 123s 6d; 13b 89s.

Ex "Legislator"—Macoolussa, 16 bags 128s; 1b 83s; 1b 57s; 26b 131s; 20b 108s 6d; 6b 90s 6d; 6b 88s 6d; 2b 41s.

Ex "Sutlej"—Palli, 20b 130s 6d; 20 130s 6d; 115b 130s 6d; 8b 84s 6d; 1b 85s.

Ex "Navarino"—Palli, 128b 131s; 13b 84s 6d; 2b 85s.

Ex "Legislator"—Beredewelle COC, 33b 131s 6d; 2b 100s; 5b 110s; 2b 50s; 1b 40s.

Ex "India"—Hunasgeria, 16b 129s 6d; 1b 46s; 1b 41s; 12b 130s; 1b 26s; 1b 86s.

Ex "Sobraon"—Hylton, 15b 121s; 3b 110s; 2b 52s; 10b 115s; 2b 105s.

Ex "Laertes"—Udapolla, 168b 120s 6d; 41b 115s; 7b 70s; 5b 31s 6d.

Ex "Navarino"—Ross, 37b 119s; 2b 68s 6d; 1b 65s 6d.

Ex "Chusan"—Maragalla, 17b 100s; 6b 72s; 1b 27s.

Ex "Clan Sinclair"—Gangwarily, 20b 123s 6d; 3b 50s; 2b 46s.

Ex "Pakling"—Ingurugalla, 31b 125s 6d; 9b 70s; 1b 37s. Asgeria, 26b 126s; 6b 70s; 7b 44s; 2b 2s 6d. Kirimettia, 14b 22s 6d; 3b 70s. Woodslee, 33b 129s 6d; 10b 72s; 1b 31s. Bulatwatte, 46b 129s 6d; 7b 72s; 1b 31s.

Ex "Manora"—North Matale, 53b 125s 6d. Alloowihare, 62b 129s 6d; 17b 122s.

CEYLON CARDAMOM SALES IN LONDON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

MINCING LANE, March 6th, 1891.

Ex "Oanfa"—Osborne, 2 cases 1s 7d; 1 1s 4d.

Ex "Capella"—Galaha EF, 1 case 3s 9d; 4 2s 9d; 1 1s 10d; 1 1s 6d; 4 1s 7d. Katooloya, 2 cases 2s 1d; 2 1s 8d; 2 1s 6d; 2 1s 4d.

Ex "Persia"—Dangkande (OBEC), 4 cases 1s 5d; 1 1s 10d.

Ex "Traveller"—Delpotonoya, 2 bags 1s 9d.

MINCING LANE, March 20th, 1891.

Ex "Cuzco"—Tunisgalla 6 cases 1s 9d; 1 1s 4d; 1 1s 9d.

Ex "Legislator"—WHM, 3 cases 2s 6d. Lunagalla, 2 cases 2s 1d; 1 2s 2d; 1 1s 11d; 1 1s 5d; 1 1s 8d.

Ex "Chusan"—Gallawatte, 16 cases 2s 2d; 1 1s 11d.

Ex "Golconda"—Laxapanagalla 1 case 2s 2d; 4 1s 6d; 1 1s 11s. Woodslee 6 cases 1s 10d; 2 1s 7d; 2 1s 4d; 2 1s 9d; 1 10d.

Ex "Legislator"—PHSP, 1 case 1s 2d; 1 1s 4d; 3 1s 6d; 6 1s 7d; 3 1s 6d.

Ex "Engineer"—Old Madegama 3 cases 3 2s 2d; 4 2s 3d.

"CEYLON OBSERVER" PRESS, COLOMBO.

No. 11.] COLOMBO, APRIL 20, 1891. {PRICE :—12½ cents each; 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies ½ rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

Mr. E. JOHN put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 8th April, the undermentioned lots of Tea (82,715 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	D F, in estate mark	165	23	ch	bro pek	2415	47 bid
2	Do	167	16	do	pekoe	1520	43
3	Do	169	30	do	do No 2	2850	41
4	Do	171	19	do	pek sou	1710	39
5	Do	173	12	do	fans	1200	35
6	D E	174	9	do	fans	765	38
7	Suduganga	176	4	hf-ch	bro or pek	200	54
8	Do	177	10	do	pekoe	500	44
9	Do	178	14	do	pek sou	700	41
10	Do	180	5	do	sou	250	36
11	Panapitiya	181	11	do	pekoe	552	31
12	Labugama	183	6	do	bro or pek	552	47
13	Do	184	11	do	bro pek	440	53
14	Do	185	29	do	pekoe	1160	45
15	Do	187	17	do	sou	680	40
16	Do	189	11	do	pek fan	495	38
17	Do	190	2	do	pk dust	150	31
18	Do	191	6	do	red leaf	300	30
19	Cruden	192	22	do	sou	1100	38
20	Logan	194	29	do	bro pek	1450	53
21	Do	196	28	do	pekoe	1260	46
22	Do	198	47	do	pek sou	2115	43
23	Do	200	12	do	sou	540	39
24	Do	202	5	do	red leaf	225	34
25	Do	203	8	do	dust	480	34
26	Blackburn	204	55	box	pekoe	1100	48 bid
27	Do	206	16	ch	do	1600	44 bid
28	Do	208	4	do	pek sou	365	41 bid
29	Do	209	1	do	dust	123	32
30	H J R	210	6	do	bro pek	570	50
31	Do	212	8	do	pekoe	640	44
32	Do	214	7	do	pek sou	595	39
33	Do	216	1	do			31
			1	hf-ch	bro tea	150	
34	Do	217	1	do	dust	80	30
35	Fankerton	218	23	do	pek fan	1035	32 bid
36	Mocha	220	30	do	bro pek	1565	69
37	Do	222	44	ch	pekoe	4000	52
38	Do	224	31	do	pek sou	2790	47
44	E W	236	15	do	congou	675	37
45	Do	237	7	do	dust	490	33
46	Do	238	7	do	fans	420	40
47	Do	239	3	do	red leaf	130	30
48	Do	240	1	do	bro tea	55	38
49	Dunbar	241	25	ch	bro pek	2500	54 bid
50	Do	243	25	do	pekoe	2250	46
51	Agra Ouvah	245	32	hf-ch	pekoe	1440	46
57	Fankerton	255	5	do	pek fans	225	33
58	Agra Ouvah	256	42	do	bro pek	1890	55 bid
59	Tangapoo Tottum	258	12	do	bro pek	1320	50 bid
60	Do	260	21	ch	pekoe	2520	44 bid
61	Do	262	13	do	pek sou	1456	41
62	Do	264	6	do	congou	672	34
63	Maria	265	1	do	bro mix	90	35
64	Do	266	3	hf-ch	dust	210	31
70	F T	276	31	do	bro pek	3100	49 bid
71	Do	278	18	do	pek sou	1800	42 bid
72	Do	280	1	do	bro pek	93	35
73	Do	281	1	hf-ch	pekoe	41	35
74	Do	282	1	do	pek sou	38	30
75	Gonavy	283	49	ch	bro pek	4900	50 bid
76	Do	285	15	do	pekoe	1350	46
77	Do	287	10	do	pek sou	900	43
78	Do	289	2	do	dust	300	38

Messrs. A. H. THOMPSON & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 8th April, the undermentioned lots of Tea (67,460 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	D E C	1	1	hf-ch	fans	55	35
2	Do	2	7	do	red leaf	385	30
3	Do	4	1	do	dust	75	30
4	A S C	5	4	hf-ch	red leaf	200	30
5	Do	6	2	do	fans	100	31
6	K	7	92	do	pek sou	4140	42
7	K	9	1	do	dust	75	31
8	M, in estate mark	10	2	do	bro tea	112	25
13	G H K, in estate mark, Ceylon	18	18	ch	pek sou	1800	39
14	Do	20	3	hf-ch	bro sou	180	33
15	Do	21	3	do	sou	120	28
16	Do	22	1	do	dust	57	26
17	K	23	1	ch	sou	100	28 bid
18	K	24	8	hf-ch	pek dust	560	32 bid
19	Woodend	25	15	ch	bro pek	1500	51 bid
20	Do	28	22	do	pekoe	2200	43
21	Do	30	5	do	pek sou	450	38
22	Do	32	1	do	dust	135	29 bid
23	Do	33	1	do	congou	95	30
24	Nahalma	34	46	hf-ch	bro pek	2300	50 bid
25	Do	36	42	ch	pekoe	3990	42 bid
26	Do	38	3	do	pek sou	300	39
27	Do	39	1	hf-ch	dust	80	31
28	A & D T	40	4	do	dust	300	32 bid
29	Relugas	41	28	do	bro pek	1540	53 bid
30	Do	43	15	ch	pekoe	1650	43 bid
31	Do	45	23	do	pek sou	2300	42
32	Do	47	1	do	dust	100	30 bid
33	Do	48	1	hf-ch	red leaf	42	27
36	Horagoda	51	6	ch	bro pek	600	51 bid
37	Do	53	20	do	pekoe	1900	45
38	Do	55	1	hf-ch	pek sou	50	40
39	Do	56	1	do	dust	80	30
40	C	57	1	do	dust	68	30
45	R E C	66	42	do	pekoe	4200	45
46	Nahalma	68	39	do	bro pek	2145	51 bid
47	Do	70	42	ch	pekoe	4200	43 bid
48	Do	72	3	do	pek sou	300	38
49	Do	73	1	hf-ch	dust	80	31
54	B U S, in estate mark	81	8	ch	congou	880	34
62	Nugagalla	96	13	do	bro or pek	650	56 bid
63	Do	98	37	do	pekoe	1850	50
64	Do	100	2	do	dust	160	32
65	Mohedin	25	2	do	bro pek	100	50
66	Do	31	4	do	pekoe	160	45
67	Do	52	5	do	pek sou	200	40
68	Do	82	1	do	bro pek fans	50	28
69	Do	94	1	do	congou	50	31
70	Do	27	3	do	red lef	120	29
71	Do	29	1	do	pek dust	58	29
72	P O	3	4	do	bro pek	212	54
73	Do	8	3	do	pekoe	162	42
74	Do	21	12	do	pek sou	716	38
75	Do	14	3	do	unas	172	39
76	Do	16	1	do	congou	51	27
77	Do	35	1	do	dust	78	29
84	K	111	7	box	bro pek	140	45 bid
85	O	112	1	ch	dust	80	28
86	Ossington	113	6	hf-ch	bro pek	300	48
87	Do	114	5	do	pekoe	250	50
88	O D	115	1	do	bro pek	35	40
89	Do	116	1	do	pekoe	52	37
90	Do	117	1	do	pek sou	21	30
91	Do	118	1	box	unas	23	28

Messrs. FORBES & WALKER put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 8th April, the undermentioned lots of Tea (185,553 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Lesmoir	142	1	ch	sou	90	36
2	Do	144	4	hf-ch	dust	180	34
3	Augusta	146	1	ch	sou	90	36
4	Do	148	4	hf-ch	dust	280	34
5	New Peradeniya	150	4	do	sou	360	36
6	Do	152	2	do	red leaf	170	32
7	Do	154	27	hf-ch	dust	1811	35
8	T	156	8	do	dust	640	33
9	T	158	11	ch	bro mix	1210	37
10	T	160	1	do	sou	100	32
11	Fetteresso	162	2	do	sou	190	38
12	Do	164	1	do	dust	150	33

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
13	P	166	2 ch	fans	138	34
14	Harangalla	168	25 do	bro pek	2500	55
15	Do	170	38 do	pekoe	3420	43
16	K H L	172	2 do	dust	280	32
17	Do	174	4 do	bro mix	400	33
18	Katugalla	176	5 do	bro pek	550	50
19	Do	178	5 do	pekoe	500	44
20	Do	180	3 do	pek sou	330	39
21	A K	182	2 do	red leaf	220	33
22	Beverley	184	1 hf-ch	pek sou	55	40
23	Do	186	3 do	sou	165	36
24	Do	188	2 do	pek dust	150	34
25	Do	190	3 do	dust	225	33
26	Do	192	1 do	congou	55	32
27	California	194	1 do	bro pek	47	35
28	Do	196	1 do	pekoe No. 1	43	44
29	Do	198	1 do	pekoe No. 2	42	42
30	Kopelana	200	11 do	unas	495	39
31	Wallahanduwa	202	9 do	bro pek No. 1	585	53
32	Do	204	18 do	pekoe No. 1	990	46
33	Do	206	16 do	pek sou No. 1	800	42
34	Do	208	1 do	bro pek No. 2	70	55
35	Do	210	3 do	pekoe No. 2	135	44
36	Do	212	6 do	pek sou No. 2	280	42
37	S P A	214	1 do	pekoe	36	42
38	Do	216	13 do	sou No. 1	715	39
39	Do	218	18 do	sou No. 2	900	39
40	Do	220	7 do	bro tea	345	32
41	Do	222	2 do	bro mix	120	32
42	S P K	224	2 do	pekoe	101	33
43	Galdola	226	1 do	bro pek	65	47
44	Do	228	1 do	pekoe	46	40
45	Do	230	1 do	pek sou	50	39
46	Do	232	1 do	sou	62	37
48	Deniyaya	236	5 do	bro pek	300	50
49	Do	238	8 do	pekoe	400	42
50	Do	240	4 do	pek sou	200	39
51	Do	242	2 do	sou	100	33
52	L B K	244	3 ch	bro pek	300	32
53	S K	246	5 hf-ch	unas	265	40
54	Do	248	5 do	dust	410	32
55	Kirimettia, L M	250	10 do	bro pek	505	54
56	Do	252	16 ch 1 hf-ch	pekoe	1610	45
57	Do	254	3 do	pek sou	160	38
58	Do	256	4 do	pek fan	275	39
59	Weddigodde	258	1 do	bro pek	50	50
60	Do	260	6 do	pekoe	300	42
61	Do	262	7 do	pek sou	350	40
62	Do	264	1 do	fans	50	35
63	St. Catherine	266	9 ch	bro pek	810	52
64	Do	268	6 do	pekoe	540	45
65	Do	270	6 do	pek sou	480	42
66	Do	272	1 hf-ch	pek fans	49	36
67	Do	274	1 do	dust	60	32
68	E D K E, in estate mark	276	2 do	red leaf	110	28
69	Bandarapolla	278	30 do	bro pek	1500	54
70	Do	280	39 do	pekoe	1950	46
71	Do	282	35 do	pek sou	1575	43
72	N C	284	7 do	bro pek	350	47
73	Do	286	3 do	sou	135	33
74	Do	288	2 do	dust	140	33
75	Bandarapolla	290	22 do	bro pek	1100	54
76	Do	292	23 do	pekoe	1150	46
77	Do	294	22 do	pek sou	945	44
78	Farm	296	8 ch	bro pek	800	52
79	Do	298	8 do	pekoe	720	45
80	Do	300	9 do	pek sou	702	41
81	Do	302	1 do	sou	85	31
82	Do	304	1 hf-ch	red leaf	38	26
83	Do	306	1 do	dust	60	33
84	Wevegoda	308	10 do	bro pek	600	50
85	Do	310	11 do	pekoe	550	41
86	Do	312	19 do	pek sou	1010	39
90	F F	320	3 ch	bro pek dust	407	36
91	Do	322	1 do	dust	136	33
92	Traquair	324	3 hf-ch	bro pek	164	49
93	Do	326	5 do	pekoe	254	43
94	Do	328	10 do	pek sou	510	40
95	Do	330	2 do	congou	85	29
96	Deyanella	332	35 do	bro pek	2100	62
97	Do	334	22 ch	pekoe	2200	50
98	Do	336	1 do	sou	100	39
99	Digdolla	338	6 do	bro pek	600	48
100	Do	340	7 do	pekoe	700	40
101	Do	342	16 do	pek sou	1600	37
102	P C H Galle, Cross in estate mark	344	2 hf-ch	bro pek	100	45
103	Do	346	7 do	pek sou	350	39
104	Do	348	2 do	pekoe	80	30
105	Columbia	350	24 do	bro pek	1440	71 bid
106	Do	352	21 do	pekoe	945	56
107	Do	354	2 do	pek sou	100	45
108	Do	356	2 do	dust	140	34
109	Palamcotta	358	1 do	dust	85	32
110	Rambodde	360	13 ch	bro pek	1430	60
111	Do	362	13 do	pekoe	1309	50
112	Do	364	15 do	pek sou	1500	44
113	Do	366	1 do	congou	100	36
114	Do	368	2 hf-ch	dust	400	33
115	St. Leonard's	370	1 do	pek sou	80	36
116	Weyvelhena	372	11 do	bro or pek	1155	54
117	Do	374	26 do	or pek	2210	48
118	Do	376	31 do	pekoe	2480	46
119	Do	378	3 do	sou	240	38
120	Do	380	3 hf-ch	dust	240	32
123	Esperanza	386	3 do	bro or pek	168	46
124	Do	388	13 do	or pek	650	61
125	Do	390	41 do	pekoe	1886	48
126	Berragalla	392	3 ch	bro pek	390	44
127	Do	394	5 do	pekoe	525	44
128	Do	396	3 do	pek sou	300	42
129	Waveodon	398	1 do	dust	100	33
130	Yataderia	400	14 do	bro pek	1540	53
131	Do	402	31 do	pekoe	3100	44
132	Do	404	49 do	pek sou	4410	42
133	Do	406	10 do	bro tea	900	36
134	Doonevale	408	6 do	bro pek	600	51
135	Do	410	22 do	pekoe	1980	43
136	Do	412	1 do	bro mix	105	31
137	Do	414	1 do	fans	115	34
138	Do	416	1 do	dust	140	31
139	Warwick	418	3 hf-ch	congou	145	39
140	Do	420	7 do	dust	560	34 bid
141	Do	422	2 do	bro mix	110	31
142	Clyde	424	5 ch	bro pek	530	51
143	Do	426	15 do	pekoe	1425	44
144	Do	428	11 do	pek sou	1045	42
145	H O	430	5 do	congou	450	37
146	Do	432	4 do	fans	480	36
147	Do	434	5 do	bro tea	500	32
148	Do	436	3 do	dust	450	31
149	C, in estate mark	438	18 do	bro tea	1800	28
150	L B K	440	5 do	pekoe	505	28
151	Thornfield	442	57 hf-ch	bro pek	3420	58
152	Do	444	34 ch	pekoe	3400	47
153	Do	446	14 do	pek sou	1372	43
154	Do	448	4 hf-ch	dust	320	33
155	Tellisagalla	450	2 do	bro mix	90	33
156	Leaston	452	1 do	bro tea	85	34
157	Do	454	10 hf-ch	dust	750	32
158	Stisted	456	8 do	bro pek	480	61
159	Do	458	26 do	pekoe	1456	48
160	Do	460	8 do	pek sou	400	43
161	Do	462	1 do	dust	81	31
162	Pattigama	464	2 ch	dust	300	34
163	Avisawella	466	2 do	unas	210	41
164	Amblakande	468	7 do	bro or pek	700	51
165	Do	470	11 do	pekoe	990	45
166	Do	472	3 do	souchong	270	39
167	Do	474	2 do	bro mix	240	35
168	Do	476	11 do	bro or pek	1100	55
169	Do	478	18 do	pekoe	1620	45
170	Do	480	7 do	souchong	630	39
171	Do	482	1 hf-ch	bro tea	120	35
172	P A G	484	2 ch	bro pek	205	45
173	Do	486	7 do	pekoe	586	41
174	Do	488	2 do 1 hf-ch	pek fans	336	32
175	Do	490	11 do	red leaf	569	26
176	Macaldenia	492	18 do	bro pek	1080	55 bid
177	Do	494	11 do	pekoe	550	50
178	Do	496	10 ch	pek sou	1050	44
179	Do	498	1 do	souchong	100	40
180	Do	500	1 hf-ch	bro mix	55	38
181	Do	502	2 do	dust	148	32
182	Do	504	1 box	or pek	10	90
183	Do	506	1 do	flowery pek	10	66
184	Do	508	2 boxes	flowery dust	20	39
185	O	510	3 ch	pekoe	300	38
186	Galkadua	512	7 hf-ch	bro pek	350	48
187	Do	514	12 do	pekoe	600	43
188	Do	516	11 do	pek sou	550	40
189	Angroowella	518	1 do	dust	75	34
190	C C T G	520	1 do	dust	50	30

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
191	Middleton	522	50 hf-ch	bro pek	3250	57
192	Do	524	16 ch	pekoe	1760	47
197	Dehiowita	534	12 do	bro pek	1260	54
198	Do	536	31 do	pekoe	3100	44
199	Do	538	10 do	pek sou	950	41
200	Do	540	1 do	bro tea	120	34
201	Do	542	1 do	dust	160	31
202	T	544	1 hf-ch	bro tea	55	28
203	Silver Valley	546	11 do	pekoe	550	42
204	Do	548	3 do	red leaf	134	34
205	Do	550	1 do	congou	48	32
206	A B C	552	2 do	dust	200	33
207	B E R	554	7 ch	or pek	630	49
208	Do	556	3 do	bro pek	300	46
209	Do	558	22 do	pek sou	1980	39
210	Do	560	2 do	dust	280	32
211	Lankapura W	562	4 boxes	hyson No. 1.	80	69
212	Do	564	22 do	hyson No. 2.	440	46
213	Do	566	4 do	Imperial	80	56
214	Do	568	4 do	hyson mix	80	45
215	Do	570	3 do	hyson fans	60	31
216	W G	572	3 hf-ch	bro pek fans	195	39
217	K	574	1 ch	pek sou	100	40
218	K	576	1 do	dust	160	31
219	Uda Radella	578	1 do	red leaf	100	23
220	Do	580	2 do	red leaf	160	29
229	W, in estate mark	598	5 do	pekoe	252	40
230	P, in estate mark	600	2 do	pek sou	110	37
231	F H, in estate mark	2	16 do	pek dust	1330	31
232	Panelkande	4	1 do	bro, pek	60	45
233	Do	6	2 do	pekoe	71	41
234	Do	8	4 do	pek sou	180	36
235	Do	10	1 do	bro tea	45	29
236	Do	12	3 do	red leaf	150	27
237	Polatagama	14	42 hf-ch	bro pek	2520	61
238	Do	16	90 do	pek	4500	47
239	Do	18	111 do	pek sou	4995	43
240	Horagaskelle	20	6 do	bro pek	355	52
241	Do	22	6 do	pek	312	42
242	Do	24	11 do	pek sou	616	42
243	Do	26	1 do	bro mix	82	28
244	Putupaula	28	4 do	dust	240	29
245	Palmerston	30	6 do	bro pek	360	60
246	Do	32	11 ch	pek	1100	51
247	Do	34	6 do	pek sou	600	43
248	St. Heliers	36	24 do	bro pek	2400	49 bid
249	Do	38	15 do	pek	1425	45
250	Do	40	20 do	pek sou	1900	42
251	Do	42	3 do	bro tea	300	30
252	Do	44	4 hf-ch	dust	280	30
253	H, in estate mark	46	2 do	do	111	30
254	Avisawella	48	4 ch	sou	400	35
255	Do	50	3 do	dust	450	31

Mr. E. Benham put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 15th April, the undermentioned lots of Tea (8,020 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	O B E C, in estate mark Havillland, Ceylon	34	25 hf-ch	bro pek	1375	52 bid
2	Do	36	41 do	pekoe	2050	48
3	Do	38	27 do	pek sou	1215	44 bid
4	Do	40	32 do	sou	1280	42 bid
5	Do	42	20 do	dust	1200	34 bid
6	W O	44	9 ch	bro tea	900	34

Messrs. Somerville & Co. put up for sale at th Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 15th April, the undermentioned lots of Tea (61,330 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight. lb.	c.
1	W R T, in estate mark	13	10 hf-ch	dust	700	30
2	Do	14	1 do	pek fans	60	35
3	Do	15	4 do	bro mix	400	38
10	C A, in estate mark	22	4 do	unas	232	42
11	Do	23	5 do	bro mix	290	37
	Do	24	3 do	dust	174	30

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
13	Naseby	25	8 hf-ch	bro pek	400	49 bid
14	Do	26	14 do	pekoe	700	44 bid
15	Do	27	2 do	bro tea	154	34 bid
16	Ederapolla	28	30 do	bro pek	1500	52
17	Do	29	5 ch	or pek	450	46
18	Do	30	36 do	pekoe	3240	45
19	Do	31	14 do	pek sou	1260	42
20	South Wana Rajah	32	13 do	bro pek	1300	60 bid
21	Do	33	31 do	pekoe	3100	49 bid
22	Do	34	10 do	pek sou	1000	45 bid
23	St. Andrews	35	8 hf-ch	or pek	528	66
24	Do	36	17 do	bro pek	1105	49 bid
25	Do	37	38 do	pekoe	2432	48
26	L B K	38	2 ch, 1 hf-ch	pekoe	225	32 bid
27	Do	39	12 ch, 1 hf-ch	bro tea	1255	36
28	Pallai	40	33 do	pek fans	1485	27 bid
29	S	41	29 do	bro pek	1595	52
30	S	42	31 ch	pekoe	3100	46
31	S	43	29 hf-ch	pek sou	1595	42
32	E C E	44	5 ch, 5 hf-ch	bro mix	825	29
33	Do	45	8 ch	dust	1229	29
34	W L P, in estate mark	46	15 do	pek sou	1449	36
35	W	47	17 hf-ch	bro sou	895	38
36	B B S	48	1 ch	congou	112	30
37	Do	49	2 do, 1 hf-ch	pekoe	274	32
38	Do	50	1 do	dust	85	31
39	T K	51	5 ch	bro mix	559	31
40	Killin	52	9 do	bro pek	900	50
41	Do	53	8 do	pekoe	760	43 bid
42	Do	54	4 do	pek sou	360	42
43	Do	55	2 do	bro tea	200	33
44	Ovoca A I	56	12 do	bro pek	1380	61 bid
45	Do	57	32 do	pekoe	3200	49 bid
46	Do	58	20 do	pek sou	2000	46
47	Do	59	13 do	bro mix	1560	43
48	Do	60	13 hf-ch	dust	975	25
49	Do	61	5 ch	bro tea	530	30
50	G W	62	4 do	bro mix	400	33
51	A T	63	11 hf-ch	bro pek	559	48
52	Do	64	14 do	pekoe	700	42 bid
53	Do	65	14 do	pek sou	701	39
54	R X	66	2 ch	pek dust	276	33
55	Do	67	1 do	dust	140	32
56	Do	68	1 do	bro tea	120	36
57	C T M	69	4 do	bro mix	360	35
58	Do	70	2 hf-ch	dust	140	32
59	Kitulgalla	71	4 ch	bro pek	400	51
60	Do	72	9 do	pekoe	720	43
61	Do	73	6 do	pek sou	480	41
62	Lulu	74	5 do	bro pek	500	50
63	Do	75	3 do	pekoe	300	42 bid
64	Do	76	4 do	pek sou	400	41 bid
65	Allakolla	77	16 hf-ch	bro pek	1040	53
66	Do	78	23 ch	pekoe	2415	46
67	Do	79	16 do	pek sou	1600	44
68	Do	80	1 hf-ch	dust	95	31
69		81	5 do	dust	350	25

Mr. E. John put up for Sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 15th April, the undermentioned lots of Tea (91,233 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
1	D E	10	4 ch	fans	340	38
2	Ayr	11	2 hf-ch	bro pek	100	40
3	Do	12	18 do	bro pek	900	58
4	Do	14	25 do	pekoe	1050	46
5	Do	16	26 do	pek sou	1092	43
6	Do	18	6 do	congou	258	37
7	Do	19	3 do	fans	150	37
8	Do	20	1 do	pek dust	71	32
9	D F D	21	6 ch	pek sou	570	46
10	Albion	23	20 do	bro pek	2200	60
11	Do	25	16 do	pekoe	1600	51
12	Do	27	15 do	pek sou	1500	45
13	Acrawatte	29	7 do	bro pek	735	57
14	Do	31	8 do	pekoe	760	48
15	Do	33	12 do	pek sou	1080	45
16	Kandenewera	35	54 hf-ch	bro or pek	2700	50
17	Do	37	38 do	pekoe	1900	44
18	Do	39	25 ch	pek sou	2730	42
19	Do	41	14 do	pek sou	1540	41

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
20	K G	43	22	hf-ch	bro pek	1320	53
21	Do	45	11	ch	pekoe	1320	47
22	Do	47	11	do	pek sou	1320	45
23	Do	49	3	hf-ch	dust	240	32
24	Gonakelle Factory	50	4	ch	bro or pek	420	56
25	Do	51	7	do	bro pek	735	45
26	Kandenewera	53	25	do	sou	2750	withd'n.
27	Do	55	13	do	unas	1300	41
28	Ottery	57	33	do	bro pek	3200	58 bid
29	Do	59	44	do	pekoe	3960	48 bid
30	Do	61	17	do	pek sou	1530	45
31	Do	63	4	do	bro mix	520	33
32	L	64	19	do	congou	1710	41
33	L	66	13	do	fans	1820	34
34	D F, in estate mark	68	15	ch	bro pek	1575	50
35	Do	70	18	do	pekoe	1710	45
36	Do	72	18	do	„ No 2	1710	43
37	Do	74	28	do	pe sou	2520	41
38	Do	76	2	do	dust	300	31
39	Great Valley	78	14	do	bro pek	1540	50 bid
40	Do	80	17	do	pekoe	1700	46
41	Do	82	12	do	pek sou	1140	42
42	Do	84	1	do	sou	95	38
43	Do	85	3	hf ch	dust	210	31
44	Tientsin	87	28	do	bro pek	1680	57
45	Do	89	62	ch	pek sou	5580	45 bid
46	Do	101	1	do	dust	152	33
47	Do	102	1	do	fans	124	36
48	Agra Ouvah	103	25	hf-ch	bro or pek	1250	60 bid
49	Do	105	18	do	or pek	810	52 bid
50	Do	107	42	do	bro pek	1890	52 bid
51	Do	109	46	do	pekoe	2070	46 bid
52	Do	111	30	do	pek sou	1350	45
53	Do	113	6	do	pek sou No. 2	270	41
54	Madooltenne	114	12	ch	bro pek	1320	51
55	Do	116	12	do	pekoe	1200	43
56	Do	118	12	do	pek sou	1200	40
57	Albion	120	16	do	bro pek	1760	58 bid
58	Do	122	16	do	pekoe	1600	51
59	Do	124	18	do	pek sou	1800	45
60	Do	126	1	do	sou	90	39
61	Do	127	4	do	dust	600	33
62	Do	128	2	do	red leaf	200	34
63	Gonavy	129	49	do	bro pek	4900	57
64	Eila	131	15	do	bro pek	1500	52
65	Do	133	25	do	pekoe	2000	45
66	Do	135	19	do	pek sou	1520	43
67	Do	137	2	do	unas	196	38
68	Do	138	2	do	pek dust	250	32

Messrs. A. H. Thompson & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 15th April, the undermentioned lots of Tea (136,553 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
1	A S C	1	1	hf-ch	pek dust	50	32
2	Do	2	3	do	red leaf	150	29
3	K	3	7	box	bro pek	140	50
4	K	5	50	hf-ch	pekoe	2250	46
5	K	7	70	do	pek sou	3150	43
12	D G A O Cross, in estate mark	18	50	box	bro or pek (Not exceeding 28 lb gross.)	1000	52 bid
13	Do	20	46	ch	bro pek	4600	49 bid
14	Do	22	41	do	pekoe	4100	46
15	Do	24	58	do	pek sou	5800	43
16	Relugas	26	29	hf-ch	bro pek	1595	52 bid
17	Do	28	17	ch	pekoe	1870	42 bid
18	Do	30	24	do	pek sou	2400	42
19	Do	32	3	do	dust	268	33
23	Agra oya	38	18	do	or pek	900	52 bid
24	Do	40	12	ch	bro pek	1200	52 bid
25	Do	42	15	do	pekoe	1500	45 bid
26	Do	44	17	do	pek sou	1700	43
27	Do	46	3	do			
			1	hf-ch	unas	350	33
28	Do	47	4	do	dust	240	33
29	I B, in estate mark	48	160	box	or pek (Not exceeding 28 lb. gross.)	3240	55 bid
30	Do	50	139	ch	pekoe	11815	43
31	Do	52	4	do	dust	600	33
32	Woodend	53	13	do	bro pek	1300	51
33	Do	55	17	do	pekoe	1615	44
34	Do	57	5	do	pek sou	425	42
35	Do	58	1	do	dust	120	32

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description	Weight lb.	c.
41	Harrow	69	7	do	bro pek	420	52
42	Do	71	12	do	pekoe	660	45
43	Comillah	73	2	box	bro or pek	20	68 bid
44	Do	74	10	hf-ch	bro pek	550	48
45	Do	76	16	do	pekoe	800	44
46	Do	78	12	do	pek sou	600	42
47	Do	80	1	do	dust	50	31
48	C C	81	6	do	pekoe	300	43 bid
49	Do	82	4	do	pek sou	240	36 bid
50	S C R	83	17	do	bro pek	935	47 bid
51	Do	85	47	do	pekoe	2350	42
52	K P W	87	23	do	bro pek	1150	52
53	Do	89	35	do	pekoe	1575	48
54	Do	90	37	do	pek sou	1665	45
55	Do	92	7	do	sou	315	40
56	Do	93	2	do	dust	140	32
57	A C W	94	50	do	pe ksou	2500	44
58	Harrow	96	4	do	bro pek	240	55
59	Do	97	7	do	pekoe	385	47
60	Do	98	18	do	pek sou	1030	45
61	Do	100	2	do	bro tea	120	32
66	F, in estate mark	107	2	ch	sou	160	34
67	L	108	1	do	bro mix	80	26
68	W N	109	13	hf-ch	bro pek	650	54 bid
69	Do	111	7	do	pek sou	350	43
70	P O	113	12	do	unas	692	43
71	Do	115	1	do	congou	50	30
72	Do	116	1	do	dust	42	31
73	Shannon	117	65	do	bro pek	3575	52 bid
74	Do	119	38	ch	pekoe	3420	43
75	Do	121	37	do	pek sou	3330	39
76	Do	123	3	hf-ch	bro tea	141	28
77	Do	124	2	do	dust	172	31
78	A G C	125	14	do	dust	980	32

CEYLON COFFEE SALES IN LONDON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

Mincing Lane, March 27th, 1891.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 27th March:—

Ex "Legistor"—Kirklees, 1b 111s; 3c 110s; 2c 105s; 1t 103s 6d; 1c 131s. Gampaha, 1b 111s; 5c 111s 6d; 3c 1b 107 6d; 1c 105s 6d; 1c 1b 137s 6d.

Ex "Cuzco"—Dammeria, 1b 109s; 2c 107s 6d; 1b 101s; 1b 105s.

Ex "Manora"—Kirkoswald, 1b 112s 6d; 4c 1t 115s; 5c 109s 6d; 1b 105s 6d; 1c 1b 141s. Sheen, 1b 113s; 3c 1t 116s; 4c 1b 110s; 1b 105s.

Ex "Pakling"—Venture, 1b 114s; 2c 114s; 2c 1b 112s; 1b 105s; 1t 140s.

Ex "Manora"—Eilaoya, 1c 2t 1b 112s 6d; 4c 1t 111s; 4t 1b 111s; 5t 107s; 22t 1b 106s 6d; 1c 2t 1b 104s; 2t 133s 6d; 2t 132s; 5t 99s 6d; 5t 100s; 5t 1b 99s 6d. Yapame, 1b 113s. Mahauva, 1c 1b 104s 6d; 2c 104s; 1b 101s; 1b 110s. Haputale, 1c 111s; 2c 1b 107s 6d 1b 106s 6d; 1t 134s.

Ex "India"—Ravenswood, 1b 120s.

Ex "Manora"—Aldie, 1b 103s.

Ex "Navarino"—Mt. Vernon, 1b 115s; 4c 112s 6d; 5c 108s 6d; 1c 106s; 1c 139s.

Ex "Manora"—Rangbodde, 1b 115s; 2c 113s 6d; 3c 1b 105s; 1t 134s; 1b 98s; 1b 106s. Gowerakellie, 1c 112s; 3c 2b 109s; 1t 134s. Gonakelle, 3c 1b 108s 6d; 1b 104s; 1c 99s 6d; 1b 95s; 1b 106s.

CEYLON COCOA SALES IN LONDON.

(From Wilson, Smithett, & Co's. Circular.)

Mincing Lane, March 27th, 1891.

Ex "Pakling"—Palli, 2 bags 90s; 7 bags 67s. Amba, 3 bags 82s. Victoria, 1 bag 88s; 3 bags 44s 6d; 2 bags 22s; 9 bags 125s. Elmhurst, 1 packet 55s. Horang Kanda, 12 bags 123s; 1 bag 76s; 31 bags 123s; 3 bags 84s; 1 bag 75s; 2 bags 56s; 5 bags 42s 6d; 1 bag 32s.

Ex "Cuzco"—Dea Ella, 10 bags 108; 1 bag 65s; 1 bag 66s; 1 bag 65s; 1 bag 40s. Yattawatte, 99 bags 128s 6d; 4 bags 71s; 2 bags 75s; 2 bags 83s.

Ex "Manora"—Crystal Hill, 18 bags 95s; 7 bags 45s.

Ex "Golconda"—Crystal Hill, 34 bags 105s.

Ex "Orestes"—Lower Haloya, 10 bags 115s.

Ex "Malwa"—Gangwarily, 15 bags 125s.

Ex "Pak Ling"—Mahaberia, 8 bags £6; 6 bags 93s; 9 bags 24s.

"CEYLON OBSERVER" PRESS, COLOMBO.

No. 12.] COLOMBO, MAY 4, 1891. { PRICE :—12½ cents each; 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies ½ rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

Messrs. FORBES & WALKER put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 15th April, the undermentioned lots of Tea (136,569 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
1	B B B B	52	2	ch	bro tea	180	31
2	N M, in estate mark	54	2	do	red leaf	160	31
3	Bearwell	56	2	hf-ch	sou	100	36
4	Do	58	1	do	red leaf	35	25
5	C B	60	8	ch	bro sou	800	43
6	Do	62	5	hf-ch	pek dust	350	35
7	Do	64	5	do	dust	400	31
8	Uvakelle	66	6	do	or pek	330	56
9	Do	68	9	do	bro pek	450	48
10	Do	70	8	do	pekoe	360	44
11	Do	72	3	do	fans	180	35
12	Do	74	2	do	sou	90	38
13	N, in estate mark	76	9	do	dust	675	32
14	Dehiowita	78	15	ch	bro pek	1575	52
15	Do	80	25	do	pekoe	2500	44
16	Do	82	11	do	pek sou	1045	42
17	Do	84	1	do	bro tea	120	35
18	B & D	86	4	do	dust	500	30
19	Atherfield	88	10	hf-ch	sou	500	40
20	Do	90	1	do	bro tea	50	37
21	Do	92	3	do	dust	240	31
22	C R D	94	3	do	red leaf	165	32
23	Do	96	6	do	dust	330	33
24	Meddetenne	98	6	ch	bro pek	630	56
25	Do	100	17	do	pekoe	1615	46
26	Do	102	1	do	dust	145	31
27	Mousakelle	104	28	hf-ch	bro pek	1540	58
28	Do	106	61	do	pekoe	3050	48
29	Do	108	1	do	congou	60	40
30	Do	110	2	do	dust	160	30
31	W T	112	10	do	bro pek	500	51
32	Do	114	18	do	pekoe	900	44
33	Sembawtte	116	9	do			
			7	ch	pek fan	1380	37
34	Yataderia	118	24	do	bro pek	2640	52
35	Do	120	60	do	pekoe	6000	43
36	Do	122	45	do	pek sou	4050	42
37	Do	124	20	do	bro tea	1800	38
38	Thornfield	126	29	hf-ch	bro pek	1740	66
39	Do	128	29	ch	pekoe	2900	50
40	Do	130	9	do	pek sou	900	46
41	Do	132	2	hf-ch	pek dust	160	33
42	Mary Land	134	7	ch	bro or pek	665	50
43	Do	136	6	do	or pek	480	44
44	Do	138	13	do	pek sou	975	42
45	Do	140	1	hf-ch	dust	65	31
46	Chesterford	142	26	do	bro pek	1560	53
47	Do	144	28	do	pekoe	1400	43
48	Do	146	19	do	pek sou	950	41
49	Chalmers	148	11	do	bro pek	770	54
50	Do	150	32	do	pekoe	1920	49
51	Do	152	15	do	pek sou	900	45
52	Do	154	3	do	pek fans	270	37
53	Do	156	3	do	bro mix	225	39
54	Blairgowrie	158	26	do	bro pek	1300	55
55	Do	160	13	ch	pekoe	1235	46
56	Do	162	12	do	pek sou	1140	42
57	Do	164	1	hf-ch	bro tea	47	30
58	Do	166	2	do	dust	160	31
59	Radella	168	34	ch	bro pek	3400	52
60	Do	170	34	do	pekoe	2720	46
61	Do	172	37	do	pek sou	2960	43
62	Midlothian	174	20	hf-ch	bro pek	1000	55
63	Do	176	22	ch	pekoe	2420	45
64	Do	178	4	hf-ch	congou	200	41
65	Fetteresso	180	2	ch	sou	180	39
66	Do	182	1	do	dust	155	31
67	A D	184	14	hf-ch	red leaf	714	} 33
68	Do	186	1	do	red leaf	43	
69	Doonevale	188	9	ch	bro pek	900	52
70	Do	190	11	do	pekoe	990	42
71	Alnoor	192	29	hf-ch	bro pek	1450	51
72	Do	194	33	do	pekoe	1650	44
73	Do	196	4	do	pek sou	200	40
74	Do	198	2	do	dust	136	32
75	B A	200	8	ch			
			24	hf-ch	pekoe	1953	43
76	Shrub's Hill	202	49	ch	bro pek	4900	51
77	Do	204	49	do	pekoe	4165	44dbi
78	Do	206	48	do	pek sou	3840	42
79	Kelaneiya	208	39	do	bro pek	3315	57
80	Do	210	55	do	pekoe	4400	47
81	Do	212	3	do	congou	270	38
82	Do	214	2	do	dust	230	31
83	Portmore	216	52	do	bro pek	5720	54 bid
84	P	218	2	do	fans	182	32
85	Patiagama	220	16	do	bro pek	1760	52
86	Do	222	32	do	pekoe	3200	41 bid
87	Do	224	2	do	dust	300	33
88	Craighead	226	30	hf-ch	bro or pek	1500	52
89	Do	228	19	ch	pekoe	1710	44 bid
90	Do	230	19	do	pek sou	1700	42
91	Do	232	6	do	sou	510	40
92	Bismarck	234	2	do	dust	240	31
93	Amblakande	236	10	do	bro or pek	1000	53
94	Do	238	17	do	pekoe	1530	44
95	Do	240	4	do	sou	360	40
96	Do	242	1	do	bro tea	120	40
97	Harrington	244	2	hf-ch	dust	170	31
98	Do	246	2	do	unas	120	41
99	Do	248	1	ch	sou	90	37
100	G K	250	2	hf-ch	bro pek	92	46
101	I G	252	3	do	pekoe	153	44
102	St. Martin's	254	9	do	bro pek	394	50
103	Do	256	20	do	pekoe	900	42
104	Do	258	2	do	sou	80	36
105	Marguerita	260	24	do	bro pek	1440	58
106	Do	262	16	do	pekoe	800	49
107	Do	264	39	do	pek sou	2145	45
108	Do	266	3	do	dust	225	34
109	Do	268	1	do	sou	45	38
110	Aigburth	270	26	ch	bro pek	2600	52
111	Do	272	12	do	pekoe	1200	44 bid
112	Do	274	12	do	pek sou	1200	43
113	Bandara-polla	276	32	hf-ch	bro pek	1600	52 bid
114	Do	278	30	do	pekoe	1500	44 bid
115	Do	280	24	do	pek sou	1080	43
116	Do	282	21	do	bro pek	1050	51
117	Do	284	26	do	pekoe	1300	43
118	Do	286	18	do	pek sou	810	43
119	Do	288	2	do	sou	90	37
120	Moraloya	290	23	do	bro or pek	1265	51
121	Do	292	30	do	pekoe	1500	44
122	Do	294	28	do	pek sou	1260	43
123	Do	296	2	do	bro or pek fans	100	37
124	Do	298	2	do	pek dust	160	32

Messrs. E. BENHAM & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 22nd April, the undermentioned lots of Tea (2,478 lb.) which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	H H	14	2	ch	bro mix	260	34
2	C S K, in estate mark	16	2	do	dust	200	33
3	Do	18	2	do	fans	200	36
4	L F	20	10	do	sou	770	38 bid
5	C L G	22	5	do	pek dust	850	26
6	Do	24	2	do	bro mix	198	32

Mr. E. JOHN put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 22nd April, the undermentioned lots of Tea (69,695 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
1	Ythanside	139	2	hf-ch	red leaf	160	30
2	Gouravilla	140	6	ch	pek sou	600	43
3	Do	142	18	do	sou	1800	38
4	Bittacy	144	31	hf-ch	bro pek	1860	55
5	Do	146	45	do	pekoe	2700	47 bid
6	B, in estate mark	148	4	do	congou	240	42
7	Do	149	3	do	dust	270	32

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
8	Anchor, in					
	estate					9
	mark	150	15 ch	bro pek	1725	59
9	Do	152	34 do	pekoe	3400	44 bid
10	Do	154	22 do	pek sou	2200	48 bid
11	Do	156	12 do	bro mix	1500	32
12	Do	158	13 hf-ch	dust	975	32
13	Do	160	4 ch	bro tea	480	34
14	Beaumont	163	22 do	bro pek	2112	54
15	Do	162	29 do	pekoe	2610	42 bid
16	Mocha	165	25 hf-ch	bro pek	1280	78
17	Do	167	11 do	bro pek No. 2	770	43
18	Do	169	32 ch	pekoe	3200	50
19	Do	171	18 hf-ch	pekoe	810	69
20	Do	173	21 ch	pek sou	1890	43
21	Do	175	7 do	sou	630	43
22	Do	177	14 hf-ch	dust	1330	31
23	Do	179	5 ch	bro tea	600	34
24	J T	180	24 (5 lb.) box	pekoe	120	48
25	Kandenewera	181	18 ch	pek sou	1980	43
26	Tangapoo Tottum	183	18 do	bro pek	2100	53
27	Do	185	9 do	pekoe	1080	45
28	Do	187	15 do	pek sou	1680	43
29	Do	189	4 do	congou	448	37
30	Westhall	190	14 do	fans	1400	37
32	Galkandewatte	194	38 do	bro pek	3800	56 bid
33	Do	196	71 do	pekoe	6390	47 bid
34	G K W	198	1 do	bro tea	90	35
35	Brownlow	199	18 do	bro pek	1980	57
36	Do	201	19 do	pekoe	1900	47 bid
37	Do	203	13 do	pek sou	1235	44 bid
38	Do	205	1 do	sou	130	33
39	Kandenewera	206	26 do	bro pek	2340	51
40	Do	208	22 do	pek sou	2420	43 bid
41	B T	210	28 do	bro mix	2520	35 bid

Messrs. A. H. Thompson & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 22nd April, the undermentioned lots of Tea (73,716 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	A K A C, in estate mark	1	3 hf-ch	fans	168	36
2	Do	2	2 do	dust	153	32
3	Do	3	10 do	sou	500	41
4	Do	5	59 do	pekoe	2950	46
5	Do	7	15 do	bro pek	750	55
6	Ivanhoe	9	12 do	bro pek	600	53 bid
7	Do	11	12 ch	pekoe	1080	45
8	Glanrhos	13	21 hf-ch	bro pek	1155	55
9	Do	15	21 do	pekoe	1575	46
10	Do	17	29 do	pek sou	2175	43
11	Torriogton	19	35 ch	bro or pek	3850	57 bid
			34 do	do	3740	,, ,,
12	Do	21	37 do	bro pek	4070	51
			37 do	do	4070	,,
13	Do	23	67 do	pekoe	6700	45 bid
			66 do	do	6600	,, ,,
14	Do	25	35 do	pek sou	3500	41 bid
			34 do	do	3400	,, ,,
15	Do	27	23 hf-ch	dust	1840	33
16	Kelani	28	12 do	bro or pek	680	57
17	Do	30	38 do	bro pek	2090	51
18	Do	32	45 ch	pekoe	4050	46
19	Do	34	51 hf-ch	pek sou	2295	43
20	Do	36	1 do	dust	75	31
21	Bogahagodawatte	37	4 do	bro pek	216	51
22	Do	38	5 do	pekoe	260	41
23	Do	39	5 do	pek sou	250	41
24	Do	40	4 do	bro mix	280	41
25	Do	41	2 do	fans	130	39
26	Do	42	1 ch	dust	90	30
27	Penrhos	43	15 hf-ch	bro pek	900	63
28	Do	45	33 do	pekoe	1980	52
29	Do	47	27 do	pek sou	1350	45
30	G H K, in estate mark Ceylon	49	14 do	or pek	690	54
31	Do	51	11 ch	pekoe	1045	45
32	Ossington	53	12 hf-ch	bro pek	600	50
33	Do	55	10 do	pekoe	500	43
34	Do	57	14 do	pek sou	691	43
35	Do	59	1 do	red leaf	50	30
36	Do	60	2 do	dust	155	30

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
37	D	61	1 ch	red leaf	95	26
38	Glanrhos	62	4 do			
			6 hf-ch	bro pek	770	53
39	Do	64	6 ch			
			11 hf-ch	pekoe	1120	46
40	Do	66	11 ch			
			8 hf-ch	pek sou	1330	43
41	Do	68	1 ch			
			1 hf-ch	dust	230	32
42	Patulpana	69	8 do	bro pek	400	50
43	Do	71	1 do	pekoe	50	32
44	Do	72	10 do	pek sou	500	41
45	Do	74	1 do	bro pek dust	63	32
46	Glanrhos	75	1 ch	congou	105	35
47	Agars Laod	76	27 hf-ch	sou No 2	1215	38
48	Do	78	6 do	sou	270	41
49	Do	80	2 do	red leaf	90	30
50	N	81	2 do	dust	150	32

Messrs. Somerville & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 22nd April, the undermentioned lots of Tea (91,656 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	T N C	82	7 hf-ch	dust	665	33
2	A R	83	5 ch	bro mix	500	32
3	Do	84	15 hf-ch	dust	1200	32
7	Lyndhurst	88	15 ch	pek sou	1425	40
8	Do	89	6 do	dust	720	33
9	Do	90	6 do	red leaf	558	33
10	Morningside	19	43 hf-ch	bro pek	1045	52
11	Do	92	43 do	pekoe	2365	44
12	Do	93	2 do	pek sou	110	37
13	Do	94	2 do	bro mix	110	28
14	Do	95	2 do	dust	150	31
18	Roseneath	99	21 hf-ch	bro pek	1470	53
19	Do	100	14 ch	pekoe	1540	46
20	Do	1	17 do	pek sou	1870	43
25	D R A	6	34 ch	bro pek	3400	53
26	Do	7	34 do	pekoe	2700	46
27	Do	8	11 do	pek sou	1210	43
28	Forest Hill	9	14 do	bro pek	1540	56
29	Do	10	19 do	pekoe	1900	47
30	Do	11	11 do	pek sou	1045	43
31	Do	12	2 do	dust	260	33
32	Do	13	1 do	congou	100	34
33	E C	14	3 do			
			1 hf-ch	pekoe	374	withd'n
34	Do	15	1 ch	congou	111	28
35	Do	16	8 do	dust	1229	25
36	Blairavon	17	16 do	bro pek	1600	56
37	Do	18	23 do	pekoe	2150	46
38	Do	19	16 do	pek sou	1360	43
39	Do	20	2 do	dust	240	33
40	Do	21	2 do	bro tea	180	33
41	W A H	22	11 do	pekoe	1100	46
42	Do	23	7 do	pek sou	700	42
43	Woodthorpe	24	22 hf-ch	unas	1210	45
49	Ederapolla	30	24 do	bro pek	1200	56
50	Do	31	14 ch	pekoe	1260	48
51	Do	32	20 do	pek sou	1800	44
52	Do	33	1 do	bro tea	90	38
53	Chertsey	34	25 do	or pek	2375	44 bid
54	Do	35	11 hf-ch	or pek	550	44 bid
55	Do	36	5 ch	pek sou	460	43
56	Do	37	6 hf-ch	sou	300	38
57	Do	38	17 do	bro mix	935	38
58	Do	39	3 do	pek fans	165	38
59	S P	40	3 do	bro pek	150	54
60	Do	41	6 do	pekoe	270	45
61	Do	42	8 do	pek sou	360	43
62	Do	43	1 do	congou	40	38
63	Do	44	1 do	red leaf	40	32
64	Do	45	1 do	dust	70	33
65	Yelebende	46	13 ch	bro pek	1365	58
66	Do	47	13 do	pekoe	1235	48
67	Do	48	17 do	pek sou	1530	46
68	G B	49	19 ch	dust	2470	32
69	D B G	50	3 do	bro mix	315	34 bid
70	Do	51	2 do	fans	220	36 bid
71	Do	52	3 hf-ch	dust	240	32
82	Pallai	63	38 do	pek fans No. 1	1520	26 bid
83	Do	64	19 do	pek fans	760	out
84	Do	85	21 do	pek fans	840	out
85	Do	66	3 do	dust	210	22 bid
86	R B	67	8 do	bro pek	448	52
87	K V	68	10 ch	pek sou	1000	38

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
88	N B	69	1 hf-ch	pek fans	52	35
89	Do	70	12 do			
			2 ch	bro mix	825	33
90	S P B, in estate mark	71	2 hf-ch	pek sou	110	38

Messrs. Forbes & Walker put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 22nd April, the undermentioned lots of Tea (136,640 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	K H L	300	2 ch	unas	160	45
2	Do	302	1 do	dust	100	32
3	Do	304	1 do	bro mix	90	36
4	Do	306	1 hf-ch	do	54	36
5	Deniyaya	308	3 ch	bro pek	300	51
6	Do	310	4 do	pekoe	400	45
7	Do	312	2 do	pek sou	200	42
8	Do	314	1 do	sou	100	39
9	D C	316	3 do	bro pek	300	52
10	Do	318	4 do	pekoe	400	43
11	Do	320	7 do	pek sou	700	41
12	Do	322	1 do	red leaf	100	27
13	Do	324	1 hf-ch	congou	50	30
14	Beau Sijour	326	4 ch	bro pek	400	53
15	Do	328	10 do	pekoe	900	44
16	Do	330	2 do	pek sou	200	40
17	Do	332	1 hf-ch	dust	70	33
18	M O	334	17 do	bro pek	1700	50
19	Do	336	12 ch	pekoe	1092	41 bid
20	Do	338	18 do	pek sou	1638	35 bid
21	Do	340	2 do	dust	256	33
22	Do	342	1 do	congou	90	33
23	Becherton	344	24 hf-ch	bro pek	1200	57
24	Do	346	24 ch	pekoe	2400	45
25	O H O	348	9 hf-ch	bro or pek	540	52
26	Do	350	6 ch	pekoe	570	44
27	Do	352	10 do	pek sou	1000	42
28	Harangalla	354	25 do	bro pek	2500	52
29	Do	356	39 do	pekoe	3510	44 bid
30	B T N	358	1 do	sou	99	37
31	Do	360	1 do	dust	123	32
32	L, in estate mark	362	1 hf-ch	pek sou	35	38
33	H & H	364	3 ch	bro mix	285	36
34	Court Lodge	366	27 hf-ch	bro pek	1512	75
35	Do	368	36 do	pekoe	1656	57 bid
36	Do	370	32 do	pek sou	1035	53
37	Do	372	2 ch	sou	168	47
38	Do	374	3 do	dust	435	34
39	Mousakande	376	12 do	bro pek	1200	56
40	Do	378	11 do	pekoe	1100	46
41	Do	380	7 do	pek sou	665	45
42	Do	382	1 do	dust	130	34
43	B & D	384	2 do	red leaf	240	28
44	Ukuwella	386	12 do	bro pek	1200	55
45	Do	388	12 do	pekoe	1200	42
46	Do	390	12 do	pek sou	1140	41
47	Do	392	1 do	congou	100	39
48	Do	394	1 hf-ch	dust	75	33
49	Farnham	396	18 do	bro or pek	900	63
50	Do	398	20 ch	pekoe	1800	51
51	Do	400	33 hf-ch	pek sou	1485	48
52	Iddegodde	402	1 ch	sou	61	38
53	Do	404	1 do	dust	90	32
54	A S	406	3 hf-ch	bro pek	119	44
55	Do	408	1 do			
			1 box	bro tea	45	30
56	H D	410	2 ch	pekoe No. 2	195	32
57	Do	412	2 do	pek sou	200	32
58	Glengariffe	414	3 do	bro tea	315	41
59	Do	416	3 do	dust	300	31
60	Easdale	418	20 do	bro pek	2000	55
61	P T, in estate mark	420	7 do			
			1 hf-ch	pekoe	651	37
62	Do	422	2 ch	fans	286	31
63	Galakadua	424	6 hf-ch	bro pek	300	52
64	Do	426	9 do	pekoe	450	45
65	Do	428	7 do	pek sou	350	42
66	Do	430	1 do	bro tea	63	29
67	F B	432	18 ch	bro tea	1836	35
68	Columbia	434	22 hf-ch	bro pek	1320	75
69	Do	436	23 do	pekoe	1150	61
70	Do	438	4 do	pek sou	180	46
71	Do	440	2 do	dust	140	33
72	Glenorchy	442	40 do	bro pek	2200	65
73	Do	444	41 do	pekoe	2050	53
74	Do	446	7 do	pek sou	350	45

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
75	Maskeliya	448	10 ch	pekoe	1000	45 bid
76	Lankapura W	450	12 do	bro pek	1200	58 bid
77	Do	452	30 do	pekoe	2850	48 bid
78	Do	454	30 do	pek sou	2700	45 bid
79	Yataderia	456	17 do	bro pek	1870	53
80	Do	458	67 do	pekoe	6700	45
81	Do	460	26 do	pek sou	2340	43
82	Do	462	10 do	bro tea	900	37
83	Panmure	464	17 do	bro pek	1870	57
84	Do	466	25 do	pekoe	2625	48
85	Do	468	16 do	pek sou	1600	45
86	Do	470	1 do	bro mix	135	33
87	Do	472	1 do	pek dust	150	30
88	Do	474	7 do	bro pek	770	56
89	Do	476	11 do	pekoe	1155	49
90	Do	478	7 do	pek sou	700	44
91	Do	480	1 do	bro mix	120	31
92	Do	482	1 do	pek dust	100	32
93	Mourovia	484	7 do			
			5 hf-ch	bro pek	950	53
94	Do	486	17 ch			
			3 hf-ch	pekoe	1850	44
95	Do	488	4 ch			
			6 hf ch	pek sou	708	43
96	Do	490	2 do	bro mix	100	38
97	Do	492	1 ch			
			1 hf-ch	dust	205	32
98	E K	494	1 ch	bro pek	100	51
99	Do	496	3 hf-ch	pekoe	150	44
100	Do	498	2 do	pek sou	100	42
101	Halpa-tenne	500	4 ch	bro pek	400	51
102	Do	502	5 do	pekoe	500	44
103	Do	504	12 do	pek sou	1140	42
104	Do	506	1 do	pek fan	116	34
105	New Pera-deniya	508	13 do	sou	1105	38
106	Do	510	11 do	dust	1210	32
107	Shrub's Hill	512	8 do	unas	520	37
111	Donside	520	4 ch	sou	340	40
112	Do	522	1 hf-ch	dust	70	31
113	Bowlana	524	13 ch	bro pek	1430	54
114	Do	526	19 do	pekoe	1900	46
115	Do	528	14 do	pek sou	1330	44
116	J R H	530	2 do			
			1 hf-ch	bro pek	270	52
117	Do	532	4 ch	pekoe	400	44
118	Do	534	2 do			
			1 hf-ch	pek sou	235	43
119	Do	536	1 do	dust	70	31
120	Theydon Bois	538	15 do	bro or pek	1500	53
121	Do	540	16 ch	pekoe	1440	45
122	Do	542	5 do	sou	425	41
123	Queens-land	544	6 do	pek fans	450	37
124	Kahagalla	546	10 do	bro pek	1100	53
125	Do	548	16 do	pekoe	1600	45
126	Do	550	1 do	congou	100	41
127	Palmers-ton	552	7 hf-ch	bro pek	420	60
128	Do	554	14 ch	pekoe	1400	49
129	Do	556	8 do	pek sou	800	45
130	West Hapu-tale	558	8 hf-ch	pek sou	400	44
131	N M	560	32 do	pekoe	1632	42
132	Nahaveena	562	56 do	bro pek	2800	55
133	Do	564	26 do	pekoe	1170	47
134	Do	566	49 do	pek sou	2450	45
135	Do	568	4 do	dust	260	34
136	Bandara-polla	570	34 do	bro pek	1700	50
137	Do	572	25 do	pekoe	1250	44
138	Do	574	26 do	pek sou	1170	43
139	Do	576	3 do	sou	135	33
140	Do	578	20 do	pekoe	1000	44
141	Pattiagalla	580	5 do	bro pek	250	64
142	Do	582	9 do	pekoe	405	46
143	Do	584	16 do	pek sou	720	43
144	Do	586	2 do	bro mix	110	38
145	Ferndale	588	7 ch	bro pek	700	58
146	Do	590	15 do	pekoe	1500	47
147	Do	592	3 do	pek sou	300	42
148	Do	594	1 do	pek dust	100	30
149	Do	596	2 do	dust	200	30
150	Polatagama	598	46 hf-ch	bro pek	2760	64
151	Do	600	99 do	pekoe	4800	50
152	Do	2	90 do	pek sou	4500	46

CEYLON COFFEE SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

MINCING LANE, April 3rd, 1891.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 3rd April:—

Ex "Clan Graham"—Hallowelle, 1t 114s; 5c 110s; 3c 1b 110s; 5c 108s; 2c 105s; 2c 1b 136s; 1c 1t 101s 6d.

Ex "Manora"—Kirkoswald, Sheen, 2b 97s 6d. Gallella, 1b 4c 113s; 4c 1b 108s; 1b 104s; 1t 134s; 1t 102s; 1b 106s.

Ex "Navarino"—Ambawella, 5c 107s; 2c 106s 6d.

Ex "Scindia"—Uva Estate, 1c 107s; 1c 1t 105s; 1b 104s; 1b 112s; 1t 109s 6d.

Ex "Orion" —Berragalla, 4c 112s; 11c 1b 107s 6d; 1c 1t 104s 6d; 2c 129s 6d; 3c 1t 100s 6d; 4b 105s 6d. Gonatmoava, 1c 113s; 5c 1t 109s; 2c 1b 106s; 1c 128s; 1c 1b 101s 6d; 2b 105s 6d; 2b 101s; 1b 96s; 1c 97s.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 10th April:—

Ex "Ping Suey"—Mceriabedde, 1c 110s; 3c 1t 107s 1c 104s; 1c 136s. Ragalla, 1b 106s; 2c 104s 6d; 1c 103s 6d; 1t 123s. Beauvais, 1t 110s; 2c 1t 107s; 1b 103s; 1b 125s.

Ex "Clan Buchanan"—Dunsinane, 1b 2c 113s; 3c 1b 109s; 1b 104s; 1t 136s; 1c 101s 6d.

Ex "City of London"—Delmar, 1b 109s; 1b 106s; 2c 106s 6d; 1b 103s 6d; 1b 117s; 1c 1t 99s 6d.

Ex "Scindia"—Craigie Lea, 1t 110s 6d; 1c 1t 109s; 2c 1b 108s; 1b 103s 6d; 1c 126s; 1t 100s 6d; 2b 100s 6d; 1b 104s 6d. Darrawelle, 1b 109s; 1c 109s; 2c 1b 109s; 1b 103s 6d; 1t 125s; 1t 99s; 2b 103s 6d; 1b 105s.

Ex "Ping Suey,—Delrey, 1b 116s; 3c 115s; 4c 111s 6d; 1b 104; 1c 141s; 1b 101s; 1b 113s.

Ex "Orion"—Elgin, 1c 1b 115s; 4c 111s 6d; 1c 107s; 1c 1b 138s 6d; 1t 102s 6d; 1b 111s. Logie, 3c 1b 113s 6d; 5c 109s; 3c 1b 103s 6d; 1c 1b 104 6d; 2c 1t 139s; 1c 101s 6d; 4b 108s. Sarnia, 2c 1t 111s 6d; 4c 1t 106s 6d; 2c 103s 6d; 1c 1b 135s; 1c 1b 98s; 13b 87s 6d; 3b 95s 2b 103s.

Ex "Goorkha"—Agra, 1c 111s; 3c 109s; 1t 1b 104s 6d; 1b 120s; 1t 91s,

Ex "Scindia"—North Matale, 1c 107s; 1c 103s 6d; 1b 110s; 1c 1t 99s.

Ex "Ping Suey"—Keenakelle, 1t 113s; 2c 1t 111s; 5c 106s 6d; 1c 104s; 1c 134s; 1t 105s; 1c 103s; 1b 100s; 1b 115s; 1b 117s; 2c 109s; 1b 103s 6d; 1c 138s. Ormiston, 1b 109s; 1c 1t 105s; 2c 1b 104s 6d; 1b 103s; 1t 110s. Kirkoswald, 1b 112s; 2c 108s; 4c 1t 105s; 1b 103s 6d. 1c 1t 121s 6d. Kalupahania, 1c 112s; 3c 110s; 5c 105s; 1b 103s; 1c 129s.

Ex "Manora"—Eton, 3c 1b 111s 6d; 5c 108s; 3c 1b 108s; 1t 105s 6d; 1c 1b 137s 6d; 1t 111s; 2c 107s 6d; 1b 104s 6d; 1b 129s.

Ex "Ping Suey"—Meddecombra, 4c 116s 6d; 4c 1b 1 10s 6d; 2c 105s 6d; 1c 138s.

Ex "Manora"—Lynford, 1c 1t 110s 6d; 4c 1b 107s 6d 1c 1b 105s; 1c 1b 126s.

Ex "Ping Suey"—Deyanella, 1b 109s; 2c 1t 108s; 1c 103s; 1b 100s; 1b 118s.

Ex "Scindia"—Kelburne, 2c 1b 110s; 6c 106s 6d; 1c 1b 101s 6d; 1b 112s; 1t 1b 111s 6d. Middleton, 1b 110s; 3c 1t 113s. 3c 1t 107s; 1c 1b 105s 6d. 1c 1t 129s; 1b 109s; 2c 108s; 1t 106s; 2c 105s; 1t 101s; 1t 125s.

Ex "Clan Buchanan"—Middleton, 1c 1b 112s; 1c 106s 6d; 1b 103s; 1b 130s. Wariagalla, 1b 1c 106s 6d; 1c 1t 104s 6d; 1b 102s 6d; 1b 118s. Dimboola, 2t 112s 6d; 2c 1b 1t 111s; 1t 105s 6d; 1c 136s.

Ex "City of London"—Gomalie, 1t 106s; 1b 102s; 1b 100s; 1b 112s.

Ex "Goorkha"—Oocagalla, 1c 108s; 1c 1b 105s; 1c 101s; 1c 121s; 1b 96s 6d. Ragalla, 1c 103s; 1c 102s; 1b 114s; 4b 96s 6d.

Ex "Ping Suey"—RGT, 7b 96s 6d. Newton, 2c 1b 110s; 5c 1b 108s; 1c 104s; 1t 136s; 1c 133s; 1c 101s; 2b 105s; 1b 92s. Pittaratmalle, 1b 113s; 2c 110s; 5c 107s; 3c 1b 106s 6d; 1b 2c 103s; 1b 133s; 1c 131s; 1c 99s; 4 bags 104s. Elbedde, 1b 115s; 3c 117s 6d; 3c 110s 6d; 1b 104s; 1c 142s; 1b 99s.

Ex "Manora"—Fassifern West, 1t 103s; 1c 122s; 1b 99s 6d.

Ex "City of London"—Choisy, 1b 109s; 1c 107s; 1c 105s 6d; 1b 102s; 1b 95s; 1 bag 80s.

Ex "Goorkha"—Hunipha, 1t 109s; 1c 106s; 1b 100s. Ooneygar, 1c 1t 101s 6d; 1b 97s.

CEYLON CINCHONA SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

MINCING LANE, March 26th, 1891.

Mark	Natural Stem	Renewed	Root
Gallcola	1¾d	...	...
W S B, R in dia.	1¼d to 1½d	...	...
Verelapatna	1½d to 1¾d	2½d to 3d	...
Choisy, Hybrid	1½d	...	2d
ROP	2d	3d	2d
Gangawatte	2d	2½d	2d
WSF, D in diamond	2d	2½d	...
Loinorn	3d to 3½d	...	...
Dunsinane, Hyd.	2d to 2½d	4d to 4½d	...
Mahapahagalla	1½d to 1¾d	2d to 2½d	...
Sherwood	2½d	3d	...
Kahagalla	1½d to 1¾d	...	...
OFFICINALIS.			
St. Leonards	3d	7d	4½d
Lemagastenne, Ledger	5¾d to 6d	...	...
Yarrow, Ledger	6d	...	...
Thornfield	...	4½d	...
Bismark	1¾d to 2d	...	...
M C C Co. in dia.	2½d to 3d	..	4d
Do Hybrid	1¾d to 4d	...	...
St. Johns	...	...	4½d to 5d

CEYLON CARDAMOM SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

MINCING LANE, April 3rd, 1891.

Ex "Myrmidon"—Wanagalla, 2 cases 2s 3d.

Ex "Laertes"—Gallantenne, 2 cases 3s 7d; 4 1s 9d.

Ex "Manora"—Amblamana, 1 case 3s 11d; 2 3s 7d; 1 2s; 3 1s 5d.

Ex "Cuzco"—Wattagalla, 2 cases 3s 6d; 5 3s 7d; 3 2s 2d; 5 1s 7d; 1 1s 5d; 1 1s 10d.

Ex "Laertes"—Delpotonoya, 1 case 2s 8d; 1 2s 7d; 3 2s 6d; 2 1s 9d; 3 1s 8d; 1 1s 5d.

Ex "Polyphemus"—Wariagalla. 2 cases 2s 1d; 2 2s 2d; 5 2s 4d; 2 1s 6d; 5 1s 7d; 2 1s 4d; 4 1s 5d.

Ex "Arcadia"—Wariagalla, 3 cases 1s 4d; 1 1s 8d.

No. 13.] COLOMBO, MAY 13, 1891. { PRICE :—12½ cents each; 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies ½ rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

Mr. E. JOHN put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 29th April, the under-mentioned lots of Tea (83,925 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	D E	212	6	ch	bro mix	570	38
2	Do	213	8	do	fans	680	37
3	Maria	214	18	do	pek sou	1800	43
4	Ivies	216	12	do	bro pek	120)	55
5	Do	218	19	do	pekoe	1710	44
6	Do	220	13	do	pek sou	1170	42
7	Do	222	2	do	bro tea	140	36
8	Do	223	1	do	dust	75	33
9	F T	224	33	do	bro pek	3300	49 bid
10	Do	225	14	do	pekoe	1400	43 bid
11	Do	228	18	do	pek sou	1800	41 bid
12	Do	230	4	do	bro tea	400	37
13	Ottery	232	13	do	bro pek	1300	60 bid
14	Do	234	17	do	pekoe	1530	48 bid
15	Do	235	5	do	bro mix	600	40 bid
16	Stamford Hill	237	13	do	bro pek	1300	60 bid
17	Do	239	17	do	pekoe	1530	50 bid
18	Do	241	4	do	bro mix	480	43
19	Dunbar	242	23	do	bro pek	2300	52 bid
20	Do	244	24	do	pekoe	2160	41 bid
21	Do	246	6	do	sou	510	41
22	Do	248	2	do	dust	240	31
23	Tientsin	249	15	do	bro pek	900	62
24	Do	251	25	do	pek sou	2250	45
25	Great Valley	253	17	do	bro pek	1870	51
26	Do	255	25	do	pekoe	2500	43 bid
27	Do	257	15	do	pek sou	1425	40 bid
28	Lawrence Factory	259	52	do	sou	4940	33 bid
29	Albion	261	23	do	bro pek	2530	62
30	Do	263	24	do	pekoe	2400	50
31	Do	265	26	do	pek sou	2600	45
32	Do	267	4	do	dust	320	35
33	Brownlow	268	19	do	pekoe	19 0	46 bid
34	Blackburn	270	41	box	bro pek	820	54 bid
35	Do	272	21	ch	pekoe	2355	43
36	Do	274	2	do	pek sou	200	39
37	Do	275	1	do	dust	135	32
38	Agra Ouvah	276	90	box	bro or pek	900	60 bid
39	Do	278	22	hf-ch	or pek	990	55 bid
40	Do	280	20	do	do	900	50 bid
41	Do	282	22	do	pekoe	990	45 bid
42	Do	284	20	do	do	900	45 bid
43	Do	286	18	do	pek sou	810	39 bid
44	Do	288	20	do	do	900	40 bid
45	Fankerton	290	20	do	pek fan	900	31 bid
46	B T	11	29	ch	bro mix	2610	34
50	Kandenewera	19	18	do	pek sou	1980	41 bid
51	Keenagodde	21	4	hf-ch	bro pek	240	50
52	Do	22	4	ch	pekoe	410	42
53	Do	24	2	do	pek sou	220	39 bid
54	Logan	26	40	hf-ch	bro pek	2000	52 bid
55	Do	28	33	do	pekoe	1485	46 bid
56	Do	30	60	do	pek sou	2700	42
57	Do	32	14	do	sou	700	39
58	o	34	11	do	dust	660	34

Messrs. A. H. THOMPSON & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 29th April, the undermentioned lots of Tea (58,315 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	Ivanhoe	1	4	hf-ch	dust	320	29
2	Do	2	3	ch	fans	330	36
3	Do	3	14	do	pek sou	1274	38 bid
4	Do	5	16	do	pekoe No. 2	1456	41 bid
5	Do	7	23	do	pekoe No. 1	2300	43 bid
6	Do	9	26	hf-ch	bro pek	1300	55 bid
7	Relugas	11	35	do	bro pek	1925	46 bid
8	Do	13	25	ch	pekoe	2750	42 bid
9	Do	15	40	do	pek sou	4000	39 bid
10	Do	17	2	do	dust	236	28
11	Do	18	1	do	red leaf	88	24
12	D G A O, in estate mark	19	45	box	bro pek	900	55 bid
					(Not exceeding 28 lb. gross.)		
13	Do	21	29	ch	bro pek	2900	50 bid
14	Do	23	42	do	pekoe	4200	43 bid
15	Do	25	45	do	pek sou	4500	41 bid
16	Hakurugalla	27	15	do	bro pek	1500	50 bid
17	Do	29	18	do	pekoe	1620	43 bid
18	Do	31	15	do	pek sou	1350	41
19	Do	33	1	do	pek du	150	32
20	Do	34	2	do	bro te	200	30
21	P B	35	5	do	dust	750	26
22	Do	36	1	do	red leaf	90	20
23	Dikmukalana	37	4	hf-ch	fans	200	33
24	Do	38	4	do	dust	200	32
25	K	39	6	do	sou	300	42
26	K	41	8	do	dust	560	34
33	M F	51	21	ch	bro mix	1575	31 bid
34	Woodend	53	11	do	bro pek	1100	49 bid
35	Do	55	16	do	pekoe	1520	41 bid
36	Do	57	4	do	pek sou	340	35 bid
37	Do	58	1	do	dust	120	31
38	Merton	59	12	do	bro pe	1200	51 bid
39	Do	61	20	do	pekoe	1600	42 bid
40	Do	63	15	do	sou	1200	38 bid
41	Do	65	2	do	dust	250	31
42	A C W	67	21	do	pek fans	2900	32 bid
43	Ettapolla	69	20	hf-ch	bro pek	1100	59 bid
44	Do	71	33	do	pekoe	1815	41 bid
45	P O	73	3	do	bro pek	163	55
46	Do	74	3	do	pekoe	155	46
47	Do	75	12	do	pek sou	656	43
48	Do	77	1	do	congou	51	33
49	Do	78	2	do	unas	88	40
50	Do	79	1	do	dust	65	33

Messrs. SOMERVILLE & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 29th April, the undermentioned lots of Tea (91,347 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	Heatherton	72	1	ch	pek sou	90	45
2	Do	73	2	hf-ch	dust	172	30
3	Hatdowa	74	4	ch	bro pek	400	49
4	Do	75	1	do	red lef	100	33
5	Do	76	1	do	congou	100	33
6	Do	77	14	do	bro tea	1400	39
7	Wereagalla	78	30	do	bro pek	3000	54 bid
8	Do	79	37	do	pekoe	3330	46
9	Do	80	22	do	pek sou	1870	42
10	Do	81	14	do	pek sou	1120	43
11	Do	82	1	hf-ch	dust	75	31
12	Malgolla	83	20	do	bro pek	1100	48 bid
13	Do	84	23	do	pekoe	1150	45
14	Do	85	17	do	pek sou	765	42
15	Depedene	86	20	do	bro pek	1000	56
16	Do	87	42	do	pekoe	2100	47
17	Do	88	56	do	pek sou	2800	43
18	H D	89	103	do	bro tea	5150	39 bid
19	Do	90	6	do	bro mix	300	33
20	Do	91	7	do	dust	560	31
21	Wewesse	92	44	do	bro pek	2200	57 bid
22	Do	93	62	do	pekoe	3100	47
23	Do	94	17	do	pek sou	850	44
24	Do	95	1	do	sou	50	38
25	Do	96	4	do	dust	320	33
26	Galkoluwa	97	1	do	bro pek	60	50
27	Do	98	1	do	pekoe	54	42
28	Depedene	99	3	do	bro pek	150	55
29	Do	100	8	do	pekoe	400	45
30	Do	1	12	do	pek sou	600	43
31	H D	2	17	do	bro tea	850	33 bid
32	E A T S, in estate mark	3	5	ch	bro pek	550	54 bid
33	Do	4	6	do	pekoe	570	46 bid
34	Do	5	3	do	pek sou	285	41
35	Do	6	1	hf-ch	dust	45	31
36	St. Andrews	7	17	do	or pek	1123	66
37	Do	8	42	box	or pek	840	61
38	Do	9	19	hf-ch	bro pek	1235	45 bid
39	Do	10	39	do	pekoe	2496	44 bid
40	Kattukitula	11	1	do	bro pek	53	59
41	Do	12	2	do	pekoe	100	43
42	Do	13	6	do	pek sou	300	43

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
48	Malgolla	19	36	hf-ch	bro pek	1980	52
49	Do	20	40	do	pekoe	2000	45 bid
50	Do	21	53	do	pek sou	2385	43
51	Do	22	11	do	bro tea	660	40
52	Aadeven	23	18	ch	bro pek	1800	51 bid
53	Do	24	34	do	pekoe	3060	42 bid
54	K M O K	25	2	do	bro tea	180	39
55	Wewelmadde	26	4	hf-ch	dust	360	27
56	Vincit	27	1	do	bro tea	60	32
57	Do	28	1	do	dust	60	30
58	Do	29	1	ch	fans	100	29
59	Ovoca A I	30	17	do	bro pek	1955	65
60	Do	31	36	do	pekoe	3600	49 bid
61	Do	32	21	do	pek sou	2100	45 bid
62	Z Z Z	33	5	hf-ch	pek sou	200	37
63	Friedland	34	14	do	congou	840	37 bid
64	Crurie	35	22	ch	bro pek	2120	58 bid
65	Do	36	25	do	pekoe	2375	49
66	Do	37	35	do	bro sou	3325	43
67	Do	38	1	do	dust	130	30
68	Do	39	1	do	red leaf	85	27
69	S & M	40	3	hf-ch	bro pek	150	43
70	Do	41	13	do	pek sou	650	35
71	Do	42	1	ch	bro tea	90	33
72	South Wana Rajah	43	13	do	bro or pek	1300	73
73	Do	44	44	do	pekoe	4400	47 bid
74	Ingeria	45	4	hf-ch	bro pek	225	56
75	Do	46	11	do	pekoe	555	46
76	Do	47	6	do	peksou	300	42
77	Do	48	1	do	bro tea	65	34
78	Do	49	1	do	unas	55	42
79	Kuruwitte	50	5	do	bro pek	275	60
80	Do	51	4	do	pekoe	196	47
81	Do	52	14	do	pek sou	672	43
82	Do	53	4	do	sou	180	40
83	Do	54	5	do	bro tea	280	39
84	Do	55	1	do	congou	46	36
85	Do	56	1	do	dust	79	32
86	Pittawella	57	26	do	bro pek	1508	49 bid
87	Do	58	28	do	pekoe	1540	43 bid
88	Do	59	3	do	sou	174	38
89	M	60	5	ch	bro tea	600	33 bid
90	E W, in estate mark	61	3	hf-ch	bro tea	120	30
91	P	62	3	do	dust	210	22
92	R	63	1	do	bro tea	41	27
93	A B B	64	2	ch	pekoe	190	38 bid
94	W	65	1	do	sou	95	37
95	S P	66	6	hf-ch	pekoe	270	44 bid
96	Do	67	1	do	pek sou	39	36
97	F	68	1	ch	pek dust	99	30
98	K G H	69	4	hf-ch	bro pek	220	44
99	Do	70	3	do	pekoe	170	40
100	Do	71	5	do	peks sou	250	36
101	T, in estate mark	72	5	do	pekoe	250	37
102	P	73	2	ch	bro pekoe	140	50

Messrs. Forbes & Walker put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 29th April, the under mentioned lots of Tea (114,964 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	T C O	4	4	ch			
			1	hf-ch	red leaf	470	31
2	Horana	6	2	do	bro pek	100	54
3	Do	8	3	do	pekoe	131	44
4	Do	10	9	do	pek sou	395	43
5	Citrus	12	4	do	bro pek	240	55
6	Do	14	21	do	pekoe	1150	43
7	Do	16	11	do	pek sou	550	42
8	Digdolla B	18	1	ch	bro pek	100	47
9	Do	20	3	do	pekoe	300	36 bid
10	Do	22	7	do	pek sou	700	34
11	Digdolla	24	7	do	bro pek	700	49
12	Do	26	6	do	pekoe	600	41
13	Do	28	1	do	bro tea	100	26
14	Do	30	1	do	dust	127	29
15	Daphne	32	3	do	bro pek	300	47
16	Do	34	5	do	pekoe	500	39
17	Do	36	4	do	pek sou	400	37
18	Beau Sijour	38	5	do	bro pek	500	50
19	Do	40	18	do	pekoe	1620	42
20	Do	42	2	do	pek sou	200	38
21	Katugalla	44	14	do	bro pek	1510	52
22	Do	46	3	do	pekoe	300	41
23	Do	48	4	do	pek sou	400	38
24	Alton	50	4	ch	bro tea	360	41
25	A	52	5	hf-ch	bro tea	225	27
26	A	54	6	do	pekoe	300	41
27	Court Lodge	56	28	do	bro pek	1568	1
28	Do	58	25	do	pek sou	1125	53
32	Hardenhuish	66	9	ch	dust	720	27
33	Do	68	1	do	red leaf	80	24
34	Tonacombe	70	25	hf-ch	bro pek	1375	61
35	Do	72	52	do	pekoe	2600	48
36	Do	74	48	do	pek sou	2160	44
37	Do	76	12	do	sou	480	40
38	Do	78	2	do	dust	160	31
39	Do	80	2	do	fans	120	44
40	L G E	82	34	ch	or pek	3400	48 bid
41	Do	84	20	do	pekoe No. 1	2000	42 bid
42	Do	86	3	hf-ch	dust	255	31
43	Dehiowita	88	14	ch	bro pek	1470	51
44	Do	90	33	do	pekoe	3300	43 bid
45	Do	92	12	do	pek sou	1140	42
46	Do	94	1	do	bro tea	120	31
47	Do	96	1	do	dust	160	33
48	St. Catherine	98	7	do	bro pek	630	51
49	Do	100	7	do	pekoe	595	43
50	Do	102	6	do	pek sou	480	41
51	Do	104	2	do	pek fans	140	35
52	P A	106	10	do			
			1	hf-ch	pek sou	1025	38
53	Do	108	4	ch	fans	615	36
54	Arapolakanda	110	1	hf-ch	dust	68	31
55	C, in estate mark	112	8	ch	bro tea	800	30
56	Doombagastalawa	114	4	do	bro tea	504	33
57	Do	116	1	do	red leaf	100	31
58	Kirrimettia	118	1	do	dust	143	33
59	N	120	2	do	bro mix	178	25
61	S S S	124	4	do	red leaf	588	22
62	Do	126	8	do	congou	868	36
67	Pansalatenne	136	23	do	bro pek	2415	51 bid
68	Do	138	23	do	pekoe	2300	43 bid
69	Do	140	25	do	pek sou	2375	44 bid
70	Do	142	2	do	congou	200	39
71	Do	144	3	do	dust	225	33
72	Deaculla	146	22	hf-ch	or pek	1320	60
73	Do	148	24	ch	pekoe	2400	46 bid
74	Do	150	1	do	congou	100	39
75	Do	152	2	hf-ch	dust	141	31
76	Thebertou	154	22	ch	bro pek	2200	47
77	Do	156	12	do	pekoe	1200	41
78	Do	158	3	do	pk dust	300	31
79	Middleton	160	50	hf-ch	bro pek	3250	58
80	Do	162	14	ch	pekoe	1540	46 bid
81	Do	164	7	do	pek sou	784	43
82	Do	166	2	hf-ch	dust	188	32
83	Maryland	168	8	ch	bro or pek	800	51
84	Do	170	7	do	or pek	560	43
85	Do	172	16	do	pek sou	1280	42
86	Do	174	1	do	dust	85	32
87	Do	176	4	do	sou	320	37
88	Bandarapolla	178	30	hf-ch	bro pek	1500	50
89	Do	180	18	do	pekoe	900	41
90	Do	182	31	do	pek sou	1395	40
91	Do	184	3	do	sou	135	36
92	V O	186	4	ch	dust	474	32
93	Do	188	11	do	bro tea	1210	31
94	Gikiyanakanda	190	10	hf-ch	sou	500	41
95	M C	192	12	ch	pekoe	1092	37 bid
96	Do	194	18	do	pek sou	1638	38
97	Alncor	196	25	hf-ch	bro pek	1250	50
98	Do	198	25	do	pekoe	1250	42
99	Do	200	8	do	pek sou	400	40
100	Do	202	1	do	dust	80	33
101	Thornfield	204	26	do	bro pek	1560	16 bid
102	Do	206	27	ch	pekoe	2700	48 bid
103	Do	208	14	do	pek sou	1400	43 bid
104	Do	210	2	hf-ch	dust	160	35 bid
105	Hethersett	212	17	ch	bro pek	1785	60
106	Do	214	9	do	pekoe	810	48 bid
107	Do	216	8	do	pek sou	640	47 bid
108	Do	218	1	do	dust	160	33 bid
109	Hunugalla	220	11	do	sou	1100	40
110	Amblakande	222	19	do	bro or pek	1900	52
111	Do	224	30	do	pekoe	2700	43 bid
112	Do	226	2	do	sou	180	39
113	Do	228	1	do	bro mix	120	37
114	Avisawella	230	1	do	unas	105	41
115	H	232	5	hf-ch	bro pek	224	45

Lot No.	Mark	Box No	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
116	Ambleside	234	9 do	bro pek	393	48 bid
117	Do	236	15 ch	pek sou	1424	39 bid
118	Melrose	238	30 hf-ch	bro pek	1800	56
119	Do	240	22 ch	pekoe	2200	45
120	Do	242	17 do	pek sou	1700	42
121	Do	244	1 do	congou	100	36
122	Melrose D	246	17 hf-ch	bro pek	952	55
123	Do	248	7 ch	pekoe	700	44
124	Do	250	5 do	pek sou	500	42
125	W D B	252	1 box	or pek	10	62
126	Do	254	1 do	bro pek	10	42
127	Do	256	1 do	pekoe	10	41
128	Do	258	1 do	pek sou	10	40
129	Patiagame	260	15 ch	bro pek	1650	50 bid
130	Do	262	25 do	pekoe	2510	43 bid
131	Do	264	1 do	pek sou	110	39
132	Do	266	2 do	dust	300	32
133	Do	268	1 do	bro mix	95	33

Messrs. Somerville & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 6th May, the undermentioned lots of Tea (71,468 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Bulatgama	74	3 hf-ch	bro pek	150	50
2	Do	75	8 do	pekoe	400	42 bid
3	Do	76	6 do	pek sou	305	37
4	Do	77	1 do	bro tea	46	30
5	K G H	78	1 do	fans	60	30
6	C A, in estate mark	79	7 do	unas	335	39
7	Do	80	4 do	bro mix	228	30 bid
8	Do	81	1 do	dust	60	32
9	Lyndhurst	82	17 ch	bro pek	1870	50
10	Do	83	34 do	pekoe	3230	40 bid
11	Do	84	11 do	pek sou	1045	36 bid
12	Manickande	85	4 do	bro pek	400	49
13	Do	86	8 hf-ch	pekoe	435	33 bid
14	Do	87	10 ch	pek sou	1094	33 bid
15	Do	88	17 do	bro mix	1581	24 bid
16	Allakolla	89	24 hf-ch	bro pek	1560	49 bid
17	Do	90	34 ch	pekoe	3570	42 bid
18	Do	91	26 do	pek sou	2600	39 bid
19	Do	92	1 hf-ch	dust	100	31
20	Hiralouvah	93	20 ch	bro pek	2054	44 bid
21	Do	94	1 do	bro pek No. 2	102	39
22	Do	95	9 do	pek sou	900	40
23	Do	96	1 do	bro mix	98	30
24	Do	97	4 hf-ch	dust	280	32
25	Roseneath	98	22 do	bro pek	1540	48 bid
26	Do	99	16 ch	pekoe	1760	43
27	Do	100	17 do	pek sou	1870	39
28	Stockholm	1	27 hf-ch	or pek	1485	51 bid
29	Do	2	19 ch	pek son	1805	41 bid
30	Do	3	1 do	fans	140	29 bid
31	H G A	4	3 do	bro tea	300	29
32	Do	5	5 hf-ch	dust	350	31
33	H D	6	17 do	bro tea	850	36
39	Crurie	12	22 do	bro pek	2420	53 bid
40	Dambla-golla	13	31 do	pekoe	3100	43 bid
41	Do	14	12 do	bro pek	1320	52 bid
42	Do	15	13 do	pek sou	1235	39 bid
43	I N G, in estate mark	16	9 do	bro pek	900	58
44	Do	17	15 do	pekoe	1500	46
45	Do	18	21 do	pek sou	2100	44
46	Do	19	3 do	bro mix	300	35
47	Do	20	4 do	fans	400	38
48	Do	21	2 do	dust	200	30
49	E A T S, Cross in estate mark	22	5 do	bro pek	550	51 bid
50	Do	23	6 do	pekoe	570	43 bid
51	St. Andrews	24	19 hf-ch	bro pek	1235	45
52	Do	25	39 do	pekoe	2496	43 bid
53	Pallai	26	24 do	pek fans	960	out
54	Do	27	2 ch	dust	276	18 bid
55	P W E C, in estate mark	28	16 do	bro pek	1520	46 bid
56	Do	29	25 do	pekoe	2000	40 bid
57	Do	30	20 do	pek sou	1600	39 bid
58	D B	31	7 do	pek sou	700	35 bid
59	Do	32	4 do	pek sou	400	35 bid
60	M	33	5 do	bro tea	600	32 bid
61	B B	34	2 do	pekoe	200	38 bid

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
62	P S	35	6 hf-ch	pekoe	270	42 bid
63	Do	36	1 ch	pek sou	39	36
64	N B	37	16 do	bro tea	1500	33
65	C C	38	10 do	pekoe	960	37
66	Killin	39	17 ch	bro pek	1700	44 bid
67	Do	40	9 do	pekoe	855	40 bid
68	Do	41	9 do	pek sou	810	39
69	Do	42	4 do	bro tea	400	29 bid
70	Do	43	3 do	dust	300	31

Messrs. Forbes & Walker put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room today, 6th May, the undermentioned lots of Tea (158,679 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Feteresso	270	2 ch	sou	180	35
2	Do	272	1 do	dust	150	32
3	A M B	274	11 do	bro tea	990	28
4	Macaldenia	276	20 hf-ch	bro pek	1200	47 bid
5	Do	278	12 do	pekoe	600	44
6	Do	280	12 ch	pek sou	1260	42
7	Do	282	4 do 1 hf-ch	pek sou	450	38
8	Do	284	2 ch	dust	148	32
9	Do	286	1 hf-ch	red leaf	28	32
10	Ampitia	288	2 ch	pekoe	200	38
11	Do	290	1 do	sou	90	31
12	Do	292	2 do	bro mix	235	24
13	Do	294	10 hf-ch	dust	800	31
14	Bearwell	295	1 do	dust	62	31
15	Do	298	1 do	congou	56	32
16	Court Lodge	300	41 do	bro pek	2295	70
17	Do	302	21 do	pekoe	966	54 bid
18	Do	304	26 do	pek sou	1170	46 bid
19	Nahaveena	306	39 do	bro pek	1950	47 bid
20	Do	308	17 do	pekoe	850	43
21	Do	310	40 do	pek sou	2000	42
22	Do	312	2 do	dust	140	30
23	Do	314	1 do	congou	55	31
24	H E P, in estate mark	316	40 do	bro pek	2400	50 bid
25	Do	318	51 do	pekoe	3060	48
26	Do	320	44 do	pek sou	2640	41 bid
27	Aigburth	322	25 ch	bro pek	2500	49
28	Do	324	3 do	bro pek X	300	out
29	Do	326	16 do	pekoe	1600	41 bid
30	Do	328	14 do	pek sou	1400	41 bid
31	Do	330	2 do	dust	303	32
32	Do	332	2 do	pek fan	177	37
33	Mahatenne	334	4 hf-ch	bro or pek	240	50
34	Do	336	4 do	or pek	240	50
35	Do	338	10 do	pek sou	600	42
36	Do	340	1 do	congou	60	34
37	Yataderia	342	18 do	bro pek	1980	49
38	Do	344	44 do	pekoe	4400	42
39	Do	346	48 do	pek sou	4320	39
40	Do	348	11 do	bro tea	990	32
41	Bandara-polla 11	350	30 do	bro pek	1500	44 bid
42	Do	352	22 do	pekoe	1100	39 bid
43	Do	354	23 do	pek sou	1035	38
44	Bandara-polla 12	356	25 do	pek sou	1125	38
45	Bandara-polla 13	358	27 do	pek sou	1215	38
46	Do	360	4 do	dust	280	31
47	Do	362	4 do	bro pek No 2.	220	36
48	California	364	1 do	bro pek	50	50
49	Do	366	1 do	pekoe No. 1	50	43
50	Do	368	1 do	pekoe ,, 2	50	38
51	Do	370	1 do	pek sou	50	36
52	Do	372	4 do	pek sou No 1	200	37
53	Do	374	2 do	pek sou ,, 2	100	34
54	G A E	376	9 ch 1 hf-ch	pek sou	906	35
55	Do	378	7 do	fans	500	32
56	Shrub's Hill	380	50 do	bro pek	3750	48 bid
57	Do	382	54 do	pekoe	3210	40 bid
58	Do	384	74 do	pek sou	4070	40
59	Do	386	6 do	sou	432	35
60	Do	388	7 do	dust	770	32
61	Craighead	390	30 do	bro or pek	1500	45 bid
62	Do	392	22 ch	pekoe	1980	42 bid
63	Do	394	11 do	pek sou	1530 }	out
64	Do	396	8 do	sou	680 }	out

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
65	Glengariffe	398	4 do	bro tea	420	38
66	Do	400	2 do	dust	200	31
67	D, in estate mark	402	7 do 1 hf-ch	bro pek	750	49
68	Do	404	11 ch	pekoe No. 1	1100	45
69	Do	406	7 do 1 box	pekoe No 2	720	39
70	Do	408	2 ch	dust	250	20
71	Do	410	1 do	red leaf	117	29
72	H	414	2 hf-ch	dust	100	30
73	St. Leonard's	416	1 ch	pek sou	90	41
74	Do	418	1 do	dust	144	31
75	Esperanza	420	12 hf-ch	or pek	600	62
76	Do	422	38 do	pekoe	1748	43
77	Do	424	1 do	congou	50	31
78	Marguerita	426	20 do	bro pek	1200	50 bid
79	Do	428	22 do	pekoe	1100	43 bid
80	Do	430	39 do	pek sou	2145	41
81	Handro-kande	432	9 do	bro pek	450	44
82	Do	434	8 do	pekoe	400	39
83	Do	436	21 do	pek sou	1050	38
84	Do	438	1 do	dust	60	31
85	Galkadua	440	8 do	bro pek	400	52
86	Do	442	16 do	pekoe	800	40
87	Do	444	10 do	pek sou	500	38
88	G	446	2 do	unas	100	28
89	Polatagama	448	42 do	bro pek	2520	49 bid
90	Do	450	90 do	pekoe	4500	44
91	Do	452	85 do	pek sou	4250	41
92	Alamalla	454	7 do	bro mix	455	33
93	Do	456	5 do	dust	450	32
94	Mukeloya	458	12 do	bro pek	720	47 bid
95	Do	460	17 do	pekoe	935	43
96	Do	462	22 do	pek sou	1100	40
97	Do	464	3 do	bro tea	180	32
98	Do	466	2 do	dust	140	31
99	Chesterford	468	36 do	bro pek	2300	46 bid
100	Do	470	46 do	pekoe	2200	38
101	Do	472	18 do	pek sou	900	37
110	W G	490	23 do	bro pek	2300	45 bid
111	Do	492	54 do	pekoe	5130	41 bid
112	Do	494	45 do	pek sou	4050	39 bid
113	Clyde	496	14 do	bro pek	1473	46 bid
114	Do	498	16 do	pekoe	1520	out
115	Do	500	7 do	pek sou	665	38 bid
116	Yataderia	502	18 do	bro pek	1980	49
117	Do	504	32 do	pekoe	3200	42
118	Do	506	38 do	pek sou	3420	38
119	Do	508	10 do	bro tea	900	31
124	G L, in estate mark	518	33 do	bro pek	2630	47 bid
125	Do	520	26 do	pekoe	2470	39 bid
126	Do	522	5 do	pek sou	450	38
127	G L	524	23 do	bro pek	2300	42 bid
128	Do	526	9 do	pekoe	810	40 bid
129	Do	528	4 do	pek sou	360	37
130	Do	530	3 do	sou	270	35
131	Do	532	1 do	dust	150	34
132	Debatgama	534	2 do	dust	240	30
133	M V S	536	1 do	pekoe	105	40
134	Do	538	7 hf-ch	pekoe	397	39
135	B E R	540	4 ch	or pek	360	41
136	Do	542	4 do	bro pek	400	34
137	Do	544	21 do	pek sou	1890	36
138	Do	546	3 do	dust	420	32
139	Silver Valley	548	1 do	bro pek	70	54
140	Do	550	5 do	pekoe	400	39
141	Do	552	2 hf-ch	red leaf	100	30
142	Do	554	1 do	congou	40	31
143	Do	556	1 do	bro tea	60	27
144	H & H	558	12 ch	bro mix	1475	30
145	F, in estate mark	560	25 hf-ch	pek dust	1961	25 bid
146	Singleton	562	26 do	bro pek	1508	40 bid
147	Do	564	28 do	pekoe	1540	39 bid
148	Horagas-kelle	566	6 do	bro pek	360	44
149	Do	568	7 do	pekoe	350	41
150	Do	570	11 do	pek sou	616	37
151	Do	572	1 do	congou	52	29
152	Kirrimettia	574	11 do	bro pek	580	51
153	Do	576	30 do	pekoe	1500	40
154	Do	578	2 do	pek fan	140	34
155	Bandara-polla	580	19 do	bro pek	950	43 bid
156	Do	582	25 do	pekoe	1250	39
157	Do	584	28 do	pek sou	1260	37

CEYLON COFFEE SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

MINCING LANE, April 17th, 1891.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 17th April:—

Ex "Clan Buchanan"—Theresia, 2c 1b 111s; 3c 107s; 1t 105s; 1c 130s; 1c 99s 6d; 1b 106s. Warleigh, 1b 113s; 1c 1t 111s; 2c 108s; 1b 104s; 2b 134s; 1b 97s.

Ex "Ping Suey"—Kotiyagalla, 2c 103s 6d; 1b 101s; 1b 111s; 1b 92s; 1c 1t 84s 6d; 2c 108s; 1b 96s.

Ex "Oroya"—Kotiyagalla, 1b 1t 104s 6d; 1b 102s; 1b 110s; 1b 90s; 1c 90s; 1b 98s.

Ex "City of London"—Gavatenne, 1b 94s; 1b 93s.

Ex "Scindia"—Ouvah, 2c 112s; 6c 107s 6d; 1c 104s 6d; 1c 124s; 1c 98s 6d; 2b 105s; 1b 97s.

Ex "City of London"—Meriagama, 1b 2c 101s 6d; 1b 100s; 1t 106s; 1b 94s.

Ex "Clan Buchanan"—West Holyrood, 2c 1t 103s 6d; 1c 1t 100s 6d; 1c 1b 107s 6d; 1b 104s; 3b 108s; 1t 103s 6d; 1t 121s; 1t 95s; 1c 93s; 1b 101s; 1c 1b 82s 6d; 1b 92s; 1b 84s; 1b 95s. Niabedda, 1c 112s; 4c 108s 6d; 2c 105s 6d; 1t 125s; 1c 99 ; 1b 104s.

Ex "Persia"—Wannarajah, 1b 109s; 2c 1t 112s; 4c 109s; 2c 1b 103s 6d; 1c 133s; 1c 97s 6d. Manickwatte, 1t 109s; 1c 1t 106s 6d; 1c 105s; 1t 137s; 1b 96s. Wannarajah, 1b 105s 6d. Manickwatte, 1b 105s 6d.

Ex "Clan Buchanan"—Walton, 1c 105s; 1c 1t 104s 6d; 1t 102s; 1b 110s; 1c 2b 96s; 1b 93s.

Ex "Oroya"—J. J. Vanderspar & Co., O, 25 bags 93s 6d native.

CEYLON COCOA SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Wilson, Smithett & Co's. Circular.*)

MINCING LANE, April 17th, 1891.

Ex "Falls of Inversnaid"—Delgolla, 61 bags 117s; 10 74s; 3 90s 6d.

Ex "Myrmidon"—Gangoroowa, 1 bag 93s 6d.

Ex "Ping Suey"—Lemagastenne, 11 bags 116s 6d; 1 65s; 4 65s.

Ex "Falls of Inversnaid"—(M&Co.), 7 bags 118s 6d; 4 115s; 1 75s, 47 119s 6d; 20 120s; 7 90s; 12 77s 6d; 4 52s 6d; 16 120s 6d; 2 71s 6d; 15 120s 6d; 2 71s 6d; 33 90s. Eriagastenne, 1 bag 115s; 45 120s; 7 93s; 4 120s 6d.

Ex "Gaekwar"—Gangwarily, 14 bags 120s 6d; 1 75s; 2 72s.

Ex "Asia"—Crystal Hill, 12 bags 95s.

Ex "Myrmidon"—Kepitigalla, 1 bag 58s.

Ex "Don"—Concordia, 14 bags 68s.

Ex "Essequibo"—Concordia, 21 bags 68s. La Sieva, 20 bags 70s; 20 69s.

Ex "Clan Buchanan"—Warriapolla, 40 bags 124s; 20 123s 6d; 8 79s; 7 53s 6d; 2 56s.

Ex "Falls of Inversnaid"—Warriapolla, 56 bags 122s; 101 122s 6d; 14 72s. Suduganga, 3 bags 67s; 11 69s; 11 52s 6d; 3 86s.

Ex "Myrmidon"—Warriapolla, 1 bag 58s.

CEYLON CARDAMOM SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

MINCING LANE, April 17th, 1891.

Ex "Ping Suey"—Mt. Pleasant, 2 cases 2s 2d. New Peacock, 1 case 2s 3d; 4 2s 2d; 2 1s 8d.

Ex "Ajax"—Balcarres, 1 case 1s 11d; 1 9d; 1 1s 2d; 1 1s 3d; 1 1s 7d.

Ex "Glengarry"—Elkadua, 1 case 1s 11d.

"CEYLON OBSERVER" PRESS, COLOMBO.

No. 14.] COLOMBO, MAY 23, 1891. {PRICE :—12½ cents each; 3 copies 30 cents; 6 copies ½ rupee.

COLOMBO SALES OF TEA.

Messrs. A. H. THOMPSON & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 6th May, the undermentioned lots of Tea (32,468 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	Managalla	1	3 hf-ch	pekoe	148	38
2	Kelani	2	6 do	bro or pek	300	43 bid
3	Do	4	16 do	bro pek	880	48 bid
4	Do	6	72 do	pekoe	3240	41 bid
5	Do	8	52 do	pek sou	2340	39
6	Do	10	1 do	dust	75	31
9	I B, in estate mark	15	38 box	or pek	760	50 bid
	(Not exceeding 28 lb. gross.)					
10	Do	17	32 ch	pekoe	2720	38 bid
11	Nahalma	19	38 hf-ch	bro pek	2090	45 bid
12	Do	21	42 ch	pekoe	4200	38 bid
13	Do	23	3 do	pek sou	300	30 bid
14	Do	24	1 hf-ch	dust	80	32
20	Mohedin	32	2 do	bro pek	84	50
21	Do	33	4 do	pekoe	176	40
22	Do	34	5 do	pek sou	215	38
23	Do	35	1 do	congou	45	28
24	Do	36	1 do	bro pek fans	45	32
25	Do	37	3 do	red leaf	132	27
26	G H K Ceylon, in estate mark	38	14 ch	pek sou	1330	38
27	Do	40	1 do	sou	90	29
28	Do	42	3 hf-ch	bro sou	171	26 bid
29	Do	42	1 do	dust	45	30
39	D F, in estate mark	105	20 do	pekoe	1900	38 bid
40	Do	107	34 do	„ No 2	3060	35 bid
41	Do	109	31 do	pek sou	2790	35 bid
42	Do	111	15 do	fans	1500	31 bid
43	Albion	113	12 do	bro pek	1320	60
44	Do	115	12 do	pekoe	1200	51
45	Do	117	12 do	pek sou	1200	44
46	Maddegedera	119	37 hf-ch	bro pek	1998	51
47	Do	121	30 do	pekoe	1500	43
48	Do	123	26 do	pek sou	1118	42
49	Do	125	1 do	sou	52	30
50	Do	126	1 ch	dust	156	30
51	W K	127	3 do	red leaf	171	26
52	D E	128	7 hf-ch	fans	595	28
53	K B	129	9 ch			
			1 hf-ch	bro mix	808	27

Mr. E. JOHN put up for Sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 6th May, the undermentioned lots of Tea (54,589 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Labugama	35	3 hf-ch	congou	120	31 bid
2	Do	36	2 do	red leaf	100	27
3	Do	37	2 do	pek dust	150	30
4	Do	38	6 do	pek fan	270	35
5	Do	39	8 do	sou	320	37
6	Do	40	34 do	pekoe	1360	41
7	Do	42	11 do	bro pek	440	49
8	Do	44	4 do	bro or pek	200	37 bid
9	Brownlow	45	13 ch	bro pek	1300	48 bid
10	Do	47	15 do	pekoe	1425	42 bid
11	Do	49	11 do	pek sou	880	39
12	Do	51	1 do	dust	70	32
13	Kinagoda	52	27 hf-ch	bro pek	1620	48 bid
14	Do	54	33 ch	pekoe	1300	41 bid
15	Do	56	10 do	pek sou	1000	40
16	Bollagalla	58	19 hf-ch	bro pek	1140	49
17	Do	60	33 ch	pekoe	2970	39 bid
18	Do	62	25 do	pek sou	2250	37
19	Cruden	64	22 hf-ch	sou	1210	32
20	Meedoopittiya	66	4 do	bro or pek	240	47 bid
21	Do	67	4 do	or pek	240	45 bid
22	Do	68	10 do	pekoe	600	41
23	Madooltenne	70	11 ch	bro pek	1210	43 bid
24	Do	72	13 do	pekoe	1300	33 bid
25	Do	74	13 do	pek sou	1300	36
26	Faithlie	76	1 do	sou	60	32
27	Do	77	1 do	bro mix	60	29
28	Do	78	4 hf-ch	dust	300	34
29	Anchor, in estate mark	79	14 ch	bro pek	1610	57 bid
30	Do	81	31 do	pekoe	3100	45
31	Do	83	21 do	pek sou	2100	47
32	Doranakanda	85	3 hf-ch	pek fans	150	33
33	Do	86	10 ch	sou	900	35
34	Do	88	2 hf ch	dust	140	31
35	Orange Field P N R	89	6 ch	bro pek	600	48
36	Do	101	29 do	pekoe	2610	38 bid
37	Do	103	5 do	sou	450	25
38	Do	104	1 do	dust	126	30

Mr. E. BENHAM put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 13th May, the undermentioned lots of Tea (2,045 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	W O	26	7 ch	bro tea	735	30
2	Do	28	5 do	fans	400	30
3	Elston	30	7 do	dust	910	28

Messrs. A. H. THOMPSON & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 13th May, the undermentioned lots of Tea (105,472 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Managalla	1	1 hf-ch	bro or pek	50	36
2	Do	2	2 do	pekoe	100	34
9	A K A C, in estate mark, Ceylon	12	25 hf-ch	bro pek	12[illegible]0	44 bid
10	Do	14	48 do	pekoe	2400	34 bid
11	Do	16	18 do	sou	900	31 bid
12	Yarrow	18	14 ch	bro pek	896	42 bid
13	Do	20	25 do	pekoe	1500	38 bid
14	Do	22	9 do	pek sou	504	35
15	B O	24	1 do	sou	90	31
16	Do	25	1 hf-ch	unas	56	35
17	Horagoda	26	18 ch	bro pek	1800	40 bid
18	Do	28	43 do	pekoe	3870	35 bid
19	Do	30	1 do	pek sou	100	33
20	Do	31	1 do	dust	137	28
21	Do	32	1 hf-ch	red leaf	55	27
22	A G C	33	4 ch			
			1 hf-ch	congou	410	28
23	Do	34	13 do	pek dust	910	28
24	Nahalma	36	35 do	bro pek	1925	41 bid
25	Do	38	42 ch	pekoe	4200	34 bid
26	Do	40	5 do	pek sou	500	32 bid
27	Do	41	1 hf-ch	dust	70	29 bid
28	Agra Oya	42	28 ch	bro pek	2800	43 bid
29	Do	44	19 do	pekoe No. 1	1900	37 bid
30	Do	46	24 do	do No 2	2400	33 bid
31	Do	48	1 do	bro mix	100	34
32	Do	49	3 do	dust	300	[illegible]
33	Harrow	50	10 hf-ch	bro pek	600	47
34	Do	52	14 do	pekoe	770	36
35	Do	54	29 do	do	1595	34 bid
36	Do	56	2 do	bro tea	140	29 bid
37	Relugas	57	32 do	bro pek	1760	41 bid
38	Do	59	21 ch	pekoe	2310	35
39	Do	61	28 do	pek sou	2800	33
40	Do	63	1 do	dust	140	27
41	Commillah	64	8 hf-ch	bro pek	440	39 bid
42	Do	66	11 do	pek sou	550	33
43	Do	68	1 do	dust	80	28
48	Kelani	76	16 hf-ch	bro pek	880	45 bid
49	Do	78	72 do	pekoe	3240	36 bid
53	P O	86	3 hf-ch	bro pek	181	51
54	Do	87	3 do	pekoe	162	38
55	Do	88	11 do	pek sou	628	33
56	Do	90	4 do	unas	223	33
57	Do	91	2 do	congou	78	25
58	Do	92	1 do	dust	58	27

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight. lb.	c.
59	R, in estate mark	93	2 ch	bro pek sou	100	30
60	Do	94	2 do	bro mix	132	32
61	Torrington	95	27 do	bro or pek	2970	48 bid
			28 do	do	2860	
62	Do	97	34 do	bro pek	3740	40 bid
			34 do	do	3740	
63	Do	99	42 do		4200	35 bid
			41 do	pekoe	4100	
			41 do		4100	
64	Do	101	30 do	pek sou	3000	32 bid
			30 do		3000	
65	Do	103	15 hf-ch	dust	1200	29
66	B U S	105	4 ch	congou	412	26
67	S C R	106	6 hf-ch	pek sou	300	30 bid
68	Do	107	1 do	dust	77	28

Mr. E. John put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 13th May, the undermentioned lots of Tea (68,202 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	D F D	130	7 ch	pek sou	665	36
2	Templestowe	132	9 hf-ch	dust	780	31
8	Bollagalla	144	33 do	pekoe	2970	34 bid
9	Meedompitiya	146	4 hf-ch	bro or pek	240	40 bid
10	Orange Field	147	29 ch	pekoe	2610	28 bid
11	Gonavy	149	63 do	bro pek	6300	out
12	Do	151	24 do	pekoe	2160	36 bid
13	Do	153	12 do	pek sou	1080	34 bid
14	Do	155	3 do	dust	375	29
15	Stamford Hill	156	18 do	bro pek	1800	31 bid
16	Do	158	27 do	pekoe	2430	out
17	Do	160	7 do	bro mix	840	out
18	Albion	162	26 do	bro pek	2360	50
19	Do	164	25 do	pekoe	2500	37 bid
20	Do	166	33 do	pek sou	3300	36 bid
21	Do	168	1 do	sou	100	32
22	Do	169	8 do	dust	640	31
23	Do	170	1 do	red leaf	100	29
24	Kandnewera	171	21 do	bro pek	1890	41 bid
25	Do	173	25 do	pek sou	2750	37 bid
26	Caledonia	175	14 do	bro pek	1540	47 bid
27	Do	177	16 do	pekoe	1440	40 bid
28	Do	179	5 do	pek sou	425	36 bid
29	Brownlow	181	17 do	bro pek	1870	out
30	Do	183	24 do	pekoe	2400	out
31	Do	185	11 do	pek sou	1045	36
32	Do	187	1 hf-ch	dust	70	28
33	B T	188	39 ch	bro mix	3510	29
34	Ayr	190	2 hf-ch	bro pek No. 1	110	36 bid
35	Do	191	21 do	do No. 2	1050	50
36	Do	193	28 do	pekoe	1176	39 bid
37	Do	195	30 do	pek sou	1260	35
38	Do	197	5 do	congou	215	28
39	Do	198	5 do	fans	250	28 bid
40	Do	199	1 do	pek dust	71	28
41	Blackburn	200	16 ch	bro pek	1590	38
42	Do	202	2 do	pek sou	155	31 bid
43	Madooltenne	203	11 do	bro pek	1210	34 bid

Messrs. Somerville & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 13th May, the undermentioned lots of Tea (55.982 lb.), which sold as under :—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	E L K	44	17 ch	bro mix	1581	28
2	Do	45	6 hf-ch	pek sou	305	35
3	Abbotsford	46	11 ch	bro mix	990	33
4	Do	47	5 hf-ch	pek dust	350	30
5	H H	48	4 ch	pekoe	361	34
6	N	49	13 hf-ch	pek sou	650	29
7	N	50	1 ch	bro tea	90	31
8	Narangoda	51	3 do			
			1 hf-ch	or pek	385	46 bid
9	Do	52	5 ch			
			1 hf-ch	pekoe	600	40 bid
10	Do	53	17 ch			
			5 hf-ch	pek sou	1950	38
11	Do	54	2 do	sou	90	31
12	Do	55	2 do	dust	150	30
13	W A H	56	14 ch	pekoe	1400	29
14	Do	57	2 do			
			1 hf-ch	bro tea	298	out
15	Do	58	4 ch	dust	560	28
16	Depedeoe	59	17 hf-ch	bro pek	850	46 bid
17	Do	60	33 do	pekoe	1650	40
18	Do	61	37 do	pek sou	1850	36
19	H D	62	61 do	bro tea	3050	33
20	Do	63	8 do	bro mix	400	27
21	Do	64	4 do	dust	320	28
22	Ederapolla	65	32 do	bro pek	1600	44
23	Do	66	18 ch	pekoe	1620	39
24	Do	67	17 do	do No 2	1530	35
25	Do	68	5 do	sou	450	30 bid
26	Do	69	2 do	bro tea	200	31
27	St. Andrew's T N C	70	14 hf-ch	or pek	924	57
28	Do	71	13 do	bro pek	832	44 bid
29	Do	72	19 do	pekoe	1805	41 bid
30	Hiralouvah	73	14 ch	bro pek	1472	40 bid
31	Do	74	16 do	pekoe	1593	36 bid
32	Do	75	1 do	fans	115	30
33	Do	76	1 do	bro mix	106	28
34	Do	77	3 do	dust	213	28
35	Blairavon	78	12 do	bro pek	1200	42 bid
36	Do	79	20 do	pekoe	1900	30 bid
37	Do	80	17 do	pek sou	1445	34 bid
38	Do	81	1 do	bro tea	90	28
39	Do	82	1 do	dust	120	28
40	Hatdowa	83	4 do	bro pek	400	49
41	Do	84	15 do	bro tea	1500	31 bid
42	Do	85	1 do	red leaf	100	26
43	P	86	1 do	dust	160	27
44	Lyndhurst	87	34 do	pekoe	3230	40 bid
45	B D	88	9 do	pekoe	855	35 bid
29	Pallai	91	2 ch			
			6 hf-ch	pek fans	696	11 bid
49	Allakolla	92	24 do	bro pek	1560	44 bid
50	Roseneath	93	22 do	bro pek	1540	43 bid
51	H J S	94	2 do	bro pek	100	48
52	Do	95	6 do	pekoe	300	35 bid
53	Do	96	8 do	pek sou	400	32 bid
55	Charlie Hill	97	2 hf-ch	bro pek	100	53
56	Do	98	2 do	pekoe	89	37
57	Do	99	6 do	pek sou	290	33
58	Do	100	5 do	sou	160	27
59	Do	1	1 do	fans	35	31
60	Allawa	2	26 do	bro pek	1508	40 bid
61	Do	3	28 do	pekoe	1540	35 bid
62	R S P	4	6 do	pekoe	270	37
63	Do	5	1 do	pek sou	40	28
64	Malgola	6	20 do	bro pek	990	45 bid
65	Do	7	1 do	do	51	40 bid

Messrs. Forbes & Walker put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 13th May, the undermentioned lots of Tea (148,792 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
1	Rickarton	586	2 hf-ch	bro tea	100	29
2	Do	588	8 do	dust	640	29
3	D C	590	2 ch	bro pek	200	42
4	Do	592	4 do	pekoe	400	35
5	Do	594	5 do	pek sou	500	30
6	Katugalla	596	9 do	bro pek	990	41 bid
7	Do	598	9 do	pekoe	900	36 bid
8	Do	600	5 do	pek sou	550	32 bid
9	N, in estate mark	2	9 hf-ch	dust	675	28
10	Do	4	2 ch	unas	192	32
11	Do	6	1 do	bro mix	95	33
12	Dehiowita	8	12 do	bro pek	1260	out
13	Do	10	25 do	pekoe	2500	out
14	Do	12	10 do	pek sou	950	35
15	Do	14	1 do	bro tea	120	31
16	Yataderia	16	18 do	bro pek	1980	44 bid
17	Do	18	37 do	pekoe	3700	37 bid
18	Do	20	33 do	pek sou	2970	34
19	Doooevale	22	12 do	bro pek	1200	out
20	Do	24	17 do	pekoe	1530	30 bid
21	Do	26	1 do	bro mix	100	28
22	Do	28	1 do	fans	115	28
23	H O	30	5 do	congou	450	32
24	Do	32	4 do	fans	460	32
25	Do	34	3 do	dust	450	29
26	Do	36	1 do	bro tea	110	36
27	Invery	38	1 do	sou	81	36
28	Moorovia	40	6 ch	bro pek	600	44
29	Do	42	13 do	pekoe	1300	39
30	Do	44	5 do	pek sou	500	33
31	Do	46	1 do	bro mix	105	27
32	Do	48	1 do	dust	130	29
33	E K	50	1 hf-ch	bro pek	51	43
34	Do	52	1 ch	pekoe	100	33
35	Do	54	1 do	pek sou	86	29

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
36	Clarendon	56	32 hf-ch	bro pek	1792	52 bid
37	Do	58	25 ch	pekoe	2500	45
38	Do	60	12 do	pek sou	1080	38
39	Do	62	6 do	pek dust	720	28
40	Midlothian	64	22 hf-ch	bro pek	1100	43 bid
41	Do	66	24 ch	pekoe	2640	37 bid
42	Do	68	5 hf-ch	congou	250	31
43	Do	70	1 ch	dust	100	30
49	L, in estate mark	82	1 do	pekoe	39	39
50	Do	84	1 do	pek sou	33	32
51	Do	86	1 do	dust	48	28
52	Uvakelle	88	10 do	or pek	550	54
53	Do	90	22 do	pekoe	1100	43
54	Do	92	20 do	pek sou	1000	40
55	Do	94	8 do	sou	360	36
56	Do	96	4 do	fans	240	32
57	K S C, in estate mark	98	4 ch	bro pek	440	33 bid
58	Do	100	4 do	pekoe	380	34 bid
59	Do	102	1 do			
			1 hf-ch	bro mix	195	28
60	Do	104	1 do	red leaf	65	23
61	H E P, in estate mark	106	47 do	bro pek	2820	out
62	Do	108	31 do	pekoe	1860	out
63	Do	110	4 do	pek sou	240	36 bid
64	Do	112	2 do	dust	160	29
65	Atherfield	114	14 do	sou	700	32
66	Do	116	6 do	dust	480	28
67	Rambodde	118	14 ch	bro pek	1540	50 bid
68	Do	120	14 do	pekoe	1400	41 bid
70	Do	122	17 do	pek sou	1700	38 bid
71	Do	124	2 do	congou	200	33
72	Do	126	2 hf-ch	dust	153	29
73	B & D	128	4 ch	dust	600	28
56	C R D	130	6 hf-ch	dust	318	29
97	Do	132	2 do	red leaf	110	27
77	Bramley	134	2 ch	dust	236	29
61	B L G	136	4 hf-ch	bro pek	260	45
84	Do	138	3 do	pekoe	168	39
17	Do	140	2 do	pek sou	112	34
79	Mousakelle	142	18 ch	bro pek	2250	47 bid
80	Do	144	34 do	pekoe	3400	39 bid
81	Do	146	1 do	pek sou	125	31
82	Do	148	1 do			
			1 hf-ch	dust	260	25
83	Do	150	1 do	red leaf	50	27
84	K B	152	3 ch	red leaf	232	28
85	Chrystler's Farm	154	4 do	sou	360	33
86	Do	156	5 hf-ch	dust	425	30
87	Do	158	1 ch	bro mix	110	29
88	Kospelana	160	8 hf-ch	unas	400	35
89	Do	162	1 do	bro mix	50	28
90	Andangodde	164	4 ch	sou	340	30
91	Do	166	6 do	dust	900	28
92	Eadella	168	3 do	sou	255	30
93	Do	170	3 do	dust	330	29
94	G W	172	9 do	pekoe	862	35
95	Stisted	174	8 do	bro pek	800	48
96	Do	176	20 do	pekoe	2000	39
97	Do	178	5 do	pek sou	450	35
98	Do	180	1 hf-ch	dust	90	29
99	Blairgowrie	182	35 do	bro pek	1750	42 bid
100	Do	184	19 ch	pekoe	1805	37 bid
101	Do	186	12 do	pek sou	1140	35
102	Do	188	2 hf-ch	unas	170	32
103	Do	190	1 do	bro tea	42	26
104	Do	192	2 do	dust	148	28
105	Middleton	194	47 do	bro pek	2820	48
106	Do	196	21 ch	pekoe	2205	38 bid
107	Do	198	17 do	pek sou	1615	36
108	B & D	200	5 do	red leaf	563	23
109	Bandarapolla	202	24 hf-ch	bro pek	1200	42 bid
110	Do	204	18 do	pekoe	900	37
111	Do	206	23 do	pek sou	1035	34
112	Do	208	6 do	dust	420	29
113	Thornfield	210	25 do	bro pek	1500	56
114	Do	212	19 ch	pekoe	1900	40 bid
115	Do	214	13 do	pek sou	1300	39
116	Do	216	2 hf-ch	dust	160	31
121	Theydon Bois	226	16 do	bro pek	1600	40 bid
122	Do	228	15 do	pekoe	1350	32 bid
123	Do	230	8 do	pek sou	680	26
124	Avisawella	232	3 do	dust	450	27
125	Farm	234	28 ch	bro pek	2240	42 bid
126	Do	236	28 do	pekoe	2520	36 bid
127	Do	238	28 do	pek sou	2240	34
128	Do	240	1 do	sou	72	28
129	Do	242	1 do	dust	150	31
137	Alnoor	258	23 hf-ch	bro pek	1150	42 bid
138	Do	260	24 do	pekoe	1200	36 bid
139	Do	262	12 do	pek sou	600	33 bid
140	Do	264	1 do	dust	80	27
141	Digdolla	266	19 ch	bro pek	1900	40 bid
142	Do	268	34 ch	pekoe	3060	35 bid
143	T G W	270	2 do	bro pek	190	42
144	Do	272	4 do			
			1 hf-ch	pekoe	360	35
145	Do	274	6 ch	pek sou	510	33
146	Harangalla	276	58 hf-ch	bro pek	3306	43 bid
147	Do	278	39 do	pekoe	2145	36 bid
148	Do	141	139 do	do	5640	out
149	K T G	282	1 hf-ch	bro pek	57	41
150	M C A	284	16 ch	pek sou	1472	31 bid
151	Do	286	6 do			
			2 hf-ch	fans	840	27
152	Columbia	288	23 do	bro pek	1380	61 bid
153	Do	290	21 do	pekoe	1050	56 bid
154	Do	292	2 do	pek sou	100	39
155	Do	294	1 do	dust	80	30
156	C R	296	17 do	bro pek fans	850	32
157	Do	298	5 do	bro pek sou	250	31
158	Do	300	3 do	bro pek dust	210	29

Mr. E. John put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 20th May, the under-mentioned lots of Tea (18,770 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description	Weight lb.	c.
1	Panapitiya	204	1 hf-ch	bro pek	51	38
2	Do	205	3 do	pekoe	153	36
3	Do	206	6 do	pek sou	356	35
4	Do	207	2 do	unas	102	35
5	Do	208	1 do	congou	51	27
6	K	209	18 ch	bro pek	1260	42
7	K	211	16 do	pekoe	960	36
8	K	213	17 do	pek sou	1241	36
9	K	215	3 do	sou	156	27
10	K	216	1 do	dust	105	28
11	Agra Ouvah	217	12 hf-ch	pek sou	540	34
12	Do	219	5 do	pek fans	350	21
13	Logan	220	33 do	bro pek	1500	42 bid
14	Do	222	33 do	pekoe	1485	39
15	Do	224	60 do	pek sou	2700	36
16	Do	226	12 do	sou	540	34
17	Do	228	8 do	dust	480	30
18	Eila	229	2 ch	dust	250	27
20	K G	231	48 do	bro pek	2880	44
21	Do	233	15 ch	pekoe	1650	39
22	Do	235	11 do	pek sou	1210	36
23	Do	237	4 hf-ch	dust	340	27
24		238	4 ch	bro mix	380	31

Messrs. A. H. Thompson & Co. put up for sale at the Chamber of Commerce Sale-room on the 20th May, the undermentioned lots of Tea (64,379 lb.), which sold as under:—

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.	Description.	Weight lb.	c.
8	C, in estate mark	10	2 hf-ch			
			1 box	bro pek	133	37
9	Do	11	8 hf-ch	unas	400	31
10	Do	13	4 do	bro tea	200	29
11	Do	14	2 do	dust	162	26
12	Do	15	3 do	fans	184	28
13	Do	16	1 do	red leaf	45	26
14	Atoluwa	17	5 do	bro pek	275	31
15	Do	18	5 do	pekoe	250	30
16	Do	19	5 do	sou	225	26
17	Do	20	1 do	bro pek sou	50	25
18	Glanrhos	21	16 ch	bro pek	1360	45
19	Do	23	19 hf-ch	pekoe	1425	39
20	Do	25	29 do	pek sou	2030	36
21	Do	27	3 do	congou	210	30
22	Do	28	1 ch	dust	110	28
23	Kintyre	29	16 hf-ch	bro pek	1040	52 bid
24	Do	31	5 do	imperial Green	300	45 bid
25	G	32	1 do	pekoe	65	31
26	Nahalma	33	46 do	bro pek	2530	49
27	Do	35	51 ch	pekoe	5100	36
28	Do	37	9 do	pek sou	900	34
29	Do	39	1 hf-ch	dust	80	28
34	A G C	47	5 do	congou	450	25
35	Do	48	10 hf-ch	dust	560	26

Lot No.	Mark	Box No.	Pkgs.		Description.	Weight lb.	c.
36	I B, in estate mark	50	30	ch	bro or pek	3000	43 bid
37	Do	52	73	do	pekoe	6570	35 bid
38	Do	54	32	do	pekoe	2720	36
39	D G A O, in estate mark	56	23	do	bro pek	2300	44 bid
40	Do	58	41	do	pekoe	4100	37 bid
41	Do	60	31	do	pek sou	3100	34 bid
42	Woodend	62	17	do	bro pek	1700	41 bid
43	Do	64	29	do	pekoe	2755	37
44	Do	67	6	do	pek sou	510	34
45	Do	68	1	do	dust	135	27
46	K P W	69	26	hf-ch	bro pek	1300	44 bid
47	Do	71	40	do	pekoe	1800	39 bid
48	Do	73	37	do	pek sou	1665	36
49	Do	75	10	do	sou	450	34
50	Do	77	2	do	dust	140	26 bid

CEYLON COFFEE SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

MINCING LANE, April 24th, 1891.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 24th April :—

Ex "Gaekwar"—Lindoola 13s; 14s; 3c 1b 111s 6d; 1b 104s; 1b 143s.

Ex "Persia"—Hornsey, 11c, 1b 13c 110s; 1c 1b 105s; 1c 137s.

Ex "Pallas"—Coombewood, 3c 112s; 3c 1b 107s 6d; 1t 104s; 1c 1b 138s.

Ex "Persia"—Derry clare, 2c 111s; 2c 107s 6d; 1c 104s; 1t 136s.

Ex "City of Dundee"—Morar. 1c 108s; 1b 164s; 1b 112s. Kahagalla, 1c 1b 110s; 2c 1b 108s 6d; 1b 104s; 1c 124s.

Ex "Pallas"—Drayton, 4c 116s; 5c 1t 108s 6d; 1c 1b 131s; 1c 99s 6d; 2b 97s; 2b 94s 6d; 1b 102s; 1b 105s; 2b 107s; 1b 105s.

Ex "City of Dundee"—Dunsinane, 2c 110s; 5c 108s 6d; 1c 104s 6d; 1c 128s. Tillicoultry, 2c 1b 107s; 1c 103s; 6d. Wattegodde, 1c 2b 111s; 2c 1b 109s; 1b 104s; 1t 129s. Somerset, 1c 111s; 2c 1b 109s 6d; 4c 107s 6d 1b 102s 6d; 1c 125s.

Ex "Gaekwar"—Blair Athol, 1b 109s; 2c 1b 107s 6d; 1b 102s; 1b 120s; 1b 99s. Ardlaw, 1b 109s; 2c 1b 107s 6d; 1b 104s 6d; 1b 130s; 1b 100s; 1b 106s.

Marks and prices of CEYLON COFFEE sold in Mincing Lane up to 1st May :—

Ex "Pallas"—Logie, 1c 1t 111s; 4c 1b 109s; 1c 1b 104s 6d; 2c 131s. Milnathort, 7c 1b 109s, 2c 105s 6d; 1b 102s; 1t 115s.

Ex "Orizaba"—Freshwater, 3c 1b 110s 6d; 8c 108s; 1c 2b 104s 6d; 1c 1b 133s 6d; 2c 130s 6d. Lunugalla, 1b 108s; 3c 1t 106s; 2c 102s; 1t 99s; 1c 116s; 1c 108s; 2c 1b 106s 6d; 1b 101s; 1b 1t 1c 117s 6d.

Ex "Ningchow"—Venture, 1t 109s; 2c 106s 6d; 1b 103s; 1b 116s.

Ex "Pakling"—Venture, 2c 1b 107s 6d.

Ex "Port Denison"—Alloowibare, 1t 106s. Kellebokka, 2c 1b 100s; 2c 1t 107s; 1b 100s; 1b 113s.

Ex "Ningchow"—Glassaugh, 1c 109s; 2c 1b 106s; 1b 103s; 1b 96s; 1b 100s. PDO, 1b 115s; 1c 1b 112s 6d; 3c 108s; 1b 103s; 1t 131s. Yoxford, 1b 114s; 2c 112s 6d; 4c 107s 6d; 2b 104s 6d; 1c 134s; 1c 110s 6d. Bridwell, 1t 110s 6d; 5c 1t 106s; 1c 104s 6d; 1c 1b 131s. Kirkoswald, 1b 109s; 1c 105s; 1b 103s; 1b 111s. Eildon Hall, 1b 113s; 1c 109s; 2c 1t 107s; 1b 103s 6d; 1c 134s.

Ex "Rewa"—Denegama, 1t 107s 6d; 1c 1t 106s; 2c 1b 104s; 1b 98s; 1t 110s.

Ex "Ningchow"—Thotulagalla, 1b 110s; 2c 1b 106s; 1c 103s; 1b 116s. Ampittiakande, 1t 107s; 2c 105s; 1b 102s; 1b 120s.

Ex "Ningchow"—Queensberry, 1b 114s; 2c 113s; 3c 1b 107s 6d; 1b 103s 6d; 1c 131s.

Ex "Orizaba"—Elkadua, 1b 107s; 2c 1b 107s; 2b 98s 6d; 1b 106s.

Ex "Nestor"—Tainmurra, 4b 97s.

Ex "Port Denison"—Ouvah, 1c 1t 109s 6d; 2c 1t 105s 6d; 1b 99s; 1t 133s.

Ex "Ningchow"—Diyagama, 1t 110s; 3c 108s; 1t 104s; 1b 128s. Mahakands, 1b 109s; 1c 1b 110s; 1t 104s; 1b 133s. Ouvakellie, 1t 111s; 1c 1b 107s; 1t 104s; 1b 131s. Roehampton, 1b 108s; 3c 106s; 1c 102s 6d; 1t 127s.

Ex "City of Dundee"—Broughton, 1b 110s 6d; 3c 107s; 1b 103s; 1b 130s.

Ex "Port Dennison"—Bogawantalawa, 1b 111s; 5c 106s 6d; 1c 1b 106s 6d; 2c 104s; 1b 129s; 1c 127s. Aldourie, 1t 112s; 3c 1b 107s; 1t 104s; 1t 132s. Braemore, 1b 103s; 1t 108s; 1b 106s; 1c 104s; 1b 101s; 1b 1c 96s 6d; 1b 95s; 1b 108s; 1c 107s; 3c 1t 104s 6d; 1b 100s; 1b 108s,

Ex "Clan Macintosh"—RWA, 4c 1b 105s 6d; 1b 100s.

Ex "Ningchow"—Louisa, 1b 114s; 1b 103s. Elbedde 1b 117s; 1b 1c 111s; 1b 101s; 1b 102s.

Ex "City of Dundee"—Katahoola, 1c 114s; 2c 107s 6d; 1b 103s; 1b 131s.

CEYLON COCOA SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Wilson, Smithett & Co's. Circular.*)

MINCING LANE, April 24th, 1891.

Ex "Scindia"—(DHK), 21b 125s; 1b 85s.

Ex "Ping Suey"—Palli, 6b 85s; 3b 91s; 2b 85s 4d; 3b 91s.

Ex "Falls of Inversnaid"—Goonambil, 21b 120s; 1b 67s; 11b 123s; 12b 120s; 5b 70s; 2b 60s; 66b 105s.

Ex "Gaekwar"—Gangwarily, 2b 56s.

MINCING LANE, May 1st, 1891.

Ex 'Electrician"—North Matale, 26 bags 132s; 9b 90s 6d; 11b 86s; 8b 83s; 10b 67s. Alloowihara, 11 bags 122s 6d; 2b 90s 6d; 8b 86s; 2b 83s; 9b 67s.

Ex "City of Dundee"—Kepitigalla, 20 bags 102s; 4b 65s.

Ex "Orizaba"—Lower Haloya, 11 bags 102s 6d 3b 48s; 2b 36s.

Ex "City of Dundee"—Warriapolla, 130 bags 122; 15b 72s; 4b 47s; 3b 92s 6d. Sudugange, 94 bags 121s; 13b 72s; 5b 52s 6d; 3b 92s 6d.

Ex "Clan Sinclair"—Ravenscraig, 1 case 100.

Ex "Clan Buchanan"—Walton cocoa, 16 bags 106s; 2b 63s.

Ex "Ping Suey"—Pondappa, 10 bags 113s; 31b 110s.

Ex "City of Dundee"—Delgolla, 46 bags 103s; 9b 71s 6d; 2b 72s 6d.

Ex "Scindia Blight"—OBEC, 2 bags 51s 6d.

Ex "Pak Ling"—OBEC, 2 bags 51s; 4b 64s.

CEYLON CARDAMOM SALES IN LONDON.

(*From Our Commercial Correspondent.*)

MINCING LANE, May 1st, 1891.

Ex "Ping Suey"—Lemagastenne, 4 cases 1s 7d; 3c 1s 8d; 2c 1s 4d; 5c 1s 5d; 1c 1s 10d. Yattewatte, 4 cases 1s 6d; 1c 1s 10d.

Ex "Gaekwar"—Galaha, 1 case 4s 2d; 3c 3s 11d; 1c 2s 6d; 1c 1s 6d; 3c 1s 8d. Kitoolmoola, 1 case 4s 4d; 3c 4s 11d; 1c 2s 4d; 3c 1s 8d; 2c 1s 10d. Katooloya, 3 cases 2s 3d; 2c 1s 8d; 2c 1s 6d; 3c 1s 5d.

Ex "Ningchow,"—(JG) R, 1c 1s 10d; 3c 1s 11d; 5c 2s.

Ex "Port Augusta"—Old Madegama, 2 cases 2s 3d; 1c 2s; 1c 1s 9d.

Supplement to This Day's Issue.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF THE CEYLON BOTANIC GARDENS, 1890.

Cultivation.—For some time past I have been desirous to show to greater advantage various attractive climbing or twining plants of moderate size, which are soon lost to sight if planted out amid the general mass of vegetation ; and in the early part of the year I erected near the conservatory five domed trellis-work frames for their support. These are 8 ft. in height by 6 ft. wide, composed wholly of iron rods and wire net, and each accommodates six creepers. For the most part these plants have done well, and a good display of flowers kept up.

Among the plants which have flowered in Péradeniya for the first time during 1890, the following may be noted :—*Impatiens Hawkeri*, *Lysidice rhodostegia*, *Eucalyptus alba*, *Kalanchoe carnea*, *Grias cauliflora*, *Mouriria guianensis*, *Oxyanthus natalensis*, *Gardenia Thunbergia*, *Ardisia Oliveri*, *Payena Leerii*, *Araujia grandiflora*, *Solanum pensile*, *Odontadenia Harrisii* (= *Bignonia regalis*, Bull), *Jacaranda mimosæfolia*, *Thunbergia affinis*, *Æchmea Weilbachii*, *Costus mosaicus*, *Zingiber corallinum*, *Eucharis Sanderi*, *Griffinia hyacinthina*, *Erythrotis Beddomii*, *Anthurium Rothschildianum* ; and of orchids :—*Burlingtonia candida*, *Saccolabium giganteum*, *Epidendrum vitellinum*, *Pleione humilis*, *Cattleya Lawrenceana*, *C. velutina*, *C. Percivaliana*, *Vanda gigantea*, *Chysis bractescens*, *Cypripedium Argus*, *C. Lawrenceanum*, *C. Roezlii*, *C. Spicerianum*, *C. Sedeni* var. *candidulum*, *Dendrobium crassinode*, *D. undulatum*, *Oncidium flexuosum*, *O. reflexum*, *Phalænopsis rosea*, *Bifrenaria Hamiltoniæ*, *Brassia maculata*, *Stanhopea graveolens*, *Miltonia Clowesii*, *Gongora (Acropera)* sp., *Acineta Humboldtii*, *Cœlogyne speciosa*.

The first flowering also of the coco-de-mer palm *(Lodoicea sechellarum)* requires special notice here. The tree is in its fortieth year, and examination of the immature flowers shows it to be a male. The inflorescence appeared at the end of June, being put forth from the stem between the halves of the split base of one of the leaf-stalks. I regret to say that it never got beyond the bud stage, some mischievous person having cut off the whole inflorescence soon after its appearance. We may however now expect the production of flowers each year.

A fine talipot palm came into flower in the middle of November, and is in full blossom at the end of the year. I believe this tree to be in its fiftieth year.

Race-course Ground.—This piece of Crown land is immediately opposite the Garden frontage, and has lain waste for many years. Since the foundation of the Gardens it has always been more or less under our control, and since 1886 it has been placed under my general care in the interest of the Kandy Race Committee. But I have never possessed any funds for its improvement.

At the end of 1888 the proprietors of the adjoining tea estate applied for a lease of the land for extending their plantation, and the matter was referred to me. I recommended that the portion out of sight of the road should be so leased, but that the remainder forming the frontage to the high road should remain under my charge. This was done, and about eighteen acres remain so reserved. The small sum received as rent is also handed over to me towards the upkeep, and with this I have cleared the land and levelled it. A hedge of dwarf bamboo has been planted along the whole front, and for the present I contemplate keeping the whole under turf. The abolition of this wilderness of weeds close to our bounds has much improved the appearance of the entrance to the Gardens.

Visitors.—The book kept at the Lodge shows that 1,454 persons signed their names during the year. These are almost wholly visitors from home or from foreign countries, residents in the Colony not being asked to sign.

New Edition of Hand-Guide.—The second edition of this little book having run out, I prepared a third, considerably enlarged and brought up to date. Though printed in January this was not actually published till June, the delay having been caused by the time required for the production of an excellent new plan of the Garden printed in colours at the Surveyor-General's Office.

Weather.—The rainfall for the year was only slightly under average, yet the usual monsoons were not well-marked, and there was remarkable deficiency in the usually very wet months of May and October. On the other hand, January and February were much more rainy than usual, and April and September slightly so, whilst the fall in November greatly exceeded the average. Though we experienced a sharp thunderstorm with rain from the south-west on April 4, the regular south-west rains did not set in till June 11 ; and the north-east monsoon was not evident till the heavy rains of the middle of November.

The following is the record for the year 1890, with averages for the past seven to eight years :—

Rainfall at Péradeniya.

	1890.		Average.		
	Rainfall.	Rainy Days.	Rainfall.	Rainy Days.	
January	3·61	7	1·86	4	for 7 years 1884–90
February	4·85	8	1·43	4	
March	1·95	7	3·59	8	
April	10·94	18	9·48	13	
May	4·17	7	7·67	12	
June	8·79	17	9·94	20	
July	8·24	18	7·66	16	for 8 years 1883–90
August	3·36	13	6·62	15	
September	8·47	16	7·83	14	
October	6·30	19	11·21	18	
November	12·75	19	9·96	17	
December	8·75	9	7·92	11	
Year	82·18	158	84·99	149	for 7 years 1884–90

The heaviest fall in any twenty-four hours recorded was 3·34 in., which fell on December 4.

2.—*Hakgala Garden.*

I give below, as usual, copious extracts from Mr. Nock's report of the work carried on during the year. Every attempt is made to keep the Garden up to a good level, but to do this thoroughly and pay full justice to the numerous and varied kinds of plants now grown require a larger expenditure than our limited means allow. The character of the Garden, its situation, and climate, render its upkeep an expensive matter, and I hope that it may soon be found possible to grant a somewhat more liberal vote for its maintenance, and so enable us to carry out more perfectly the objects of this useful and attractive institution.

A few improvements require special remark. The design of relieving the conservatory from having to do duty also as a propagating house has been partially met by the erection of a building for the purpose, as described below ; and a larger house with a similar object will be put up during the coming year.

I am glad to report that the Officer of the Public Works Department has submitted a plan and estimate for the restoration and improvement of the storage reservoir for the supply of water to the Garden, and that these being approved, work is to be commenced immediately.

The picturesque appearance of the lower pond having become impaired by serious leakage through the bund and retaining wall, which caused the level of the water to be often much below the spill, repairs have been effected and the level restored.

A further portion of the old carriage drive has been remade, and another piece will be taken in hand shortly. Nothing is more required at Hakgala than the improvement of this badly-traced, irregular, and uneven road.

The only very unsightly building now remaining on the grounds is the thatched shed for visitors' carriages. This is in a dilapidated state and not worth further repair, and ought to be superseded by a more permanent and ornamental structure.

The following extracts are from the Superintendent's report for the year :—

Fernery.—A great deal of work has been done in the fernery, and this took up the greater part of the labour for two months. It was found that the jungle shade trees had thoroughly exhausted the soil. Some of the beds were literally one mass of entangled roots, and the ferns and begonias could not hold their own among them. The beds and borders were taken one by one, and nearly all the plants were lifted. The ground was deeply dug over and the roots removed, and a large addition of fresh soil made, composed of leaf mould, old silt from the lower pond, a little manure, and the decomposed portions of the rubbish holes. To show the heavy nature of this work I may mention that no less than 20 cartloads of roots were removed, and 60 cartloads of leafmould, silt, &c., were used in remaking the beds, 8,500 ferns were replanted in them, and the duplicates were planted under the trees near by.

After this was done a liberal dressing of lime was sprinkled all over the surface of the soil and pointed in. The little paths here are in bad repair, but it is intended to put them in order soon.

It would greatly add to the beauty of the fernery if the undergrowth of the surrounding jungle was cut away, but with our present supply of labour we are unable to find time for this.

In August a bed was made at the top of the fernery for the comparatively rare and striking red balsam, *Impatiens Walkeri*. Plants of this curious species were brought from the Ramboda district, and 76 set out in the bed, where they are now doing well.

Plant Sheds and Nurseries.—A large stock of useful and ornamental plants has been kept up, both for distribution and for the use of the Garden, but a good deal of this work is disappointing. There is but little demand for plants, yet a certain amount of stock must be kept up in case it is asked for; thus a great number of plants soon grow out of hand and have to be thrown away, as the vote allowed for the Garden is not sufficient to enable us to prepare land and plant out any large quantity of duplicate plants. For instance, we have now between 2,000 and 3,000 young oaks growing well in nursery beds, and the number is quite enough to form a respectable plantation as a trial. It was hoped to plant them out on the patana land above the Garden, but it has been found impossible to spare the labour necessary to prepare the land for them, which, if done at all, ought to be done well. This is only one instance of many, and it seems a pity that the trouble and labour, as in this case, of several years' attention should have to be wasted.

There were 487 pans of seeds sown, 49,400 seedling plants were pricked out or transplanted, 89,950 cuttings were put in in nursery and propagating house, and 6,372 plants were potted. Several beds of seeds were sown in the nursery, and some annuals in the open borders.

Borders, Shrubberies, &c.—54,500 plants of ornamental trees and shrubs and garden plants and annuals were set out during the year in beds, borders, and shrubberies, the majority of course being herbaceous plants and annuals; and several new borders have been made.

The rough and unsightly plot of ground immediately above the plant sheds was taken in hand in the early months of the year. The lower part was levelled to give room for the new propagating pit, and the low rough bank above was made even and turfed.

All the undergrowth weeds and rubbish were cleared away from the plot of land below the herbaceous garden, and during the rains in August 17,300 roots of *Paspalum conjugatum* were planted out in it. These are now growing well and will, it is hoped, soon form a nice green carpet.

To the north of this a piece of land has been set off to form a rubbish and soil yard. The site is conveniently suited for this purpose, but it will be necessary to hide it from view by a high hedge. This piece of land has five sides, and in order to give a trial to several plants a different kind has been planted on each side. The following plants and cuttings were put in:—*Frenela rhomboidea*, English oak, *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Duranta Plumieri*, and *Pittosporum undulatum*. All have made a good start, and appear likely to answer the purpose well.

Between the entrance to the fernery and the steps leading up to the office, a retaining wall, 71 ft. long and 3 ft. high, was built, to do away with the uneven crumbling bank that existed there. Sedums, Echeverias, Begonias, and other plants have been planted in the joints between the stones. This now forms a pretty bank. The border made at the top of this bank is planted with a line of *Cineraria maritima*, in a serpentine fashion, to form twenty-four spaces. The spaces in front are planted with different sorts of verbenas, and those at the back with varieties of geraniums. A row of golden feather is planted in front, and between this and at the top of the wall five kinds of ivy-leaf geranium.

A row of box, 65 ft. long, has been planted on the west side of the carriage turn at the end of the flower garden. The plants are growing well and bid fair to make a good hedge.

Along the lower side of the carriage drive from the corner of the new pond to the entrance gate plants of *Cupressus macrocarpa* have been planted out 12 ft. apart. These are intended to form an avenue to replace the scrubby-looking casuarinas now growing there.

During the dry months, when the water in the lower pond was very low, the opportunity was taken of cleaning out a quantity of silt and to make another attempt to stop the leaks. A large trench was cut across the main road to allow the leaking water to escape, and another trench was opened at the back of the retaining wall to the depth of the leaks. This was then filled in with tempered clay, well rammed. The cracked joints in the face of the wall were cleaned out and filled in with cement concrete. This so far has answered well, and I trust will be a permanent success.

When heavy falls of rain come the rush of water flushes over the edging and has several times caused great damage to the drive. To prevent this another course of bricks is required, which would turn the water to the mouth of the outlet.

Turf verges, measuring 430 running yards, twelve inches wide, have been laid down along the sides of the new paths and the part of drive which was remade. 1,020 square yards of turf were laid down on banks and in flower garden.

Flower Garden.—As the turf in the flower garden had become uneven and the beds more or less out of shape, it was found necessary to rearrange the whole. All the turf was taken off and the ground levelled and returfed. It was then carefully rolled once a day (a handy iron roller being kindly lent by Mrs. Baker of Nuwara Eliya for this purpose) until it had begun to grow freely, when a new design of twenty-nine beds was cut out in it. These beds were thoroughly prepared and raised to the proper level, and in December were all planted with various showy plants.

Rose Garden.—The rose plants have done very much better this year. Towards the middle of August all the plants were pruned down close. The soil was removed down to the roots, and those that were too low were lifted up and fresh soil placed among and over the roots. A good dressing of leafmould and ashes, with six cart-loads of well-decomposed manure, was then laid on the surface and pointed in. After this treatment they began to grow freely and towards the end of September they were in good bloom. No less a quantity than 4,320 buds and expanded blooms, in 87 varieties, were counted on the 171 plants on September 30, one plant of Lamarque having 675 on it. There was also a good show of roses in the early part of June, 76 varieties being out at the same time, and the blooms were of good colour and substance.

Herbaceous Garden.—This garden has received a good deal of attention in the way of supplies and additions, manuring, and general cleaning up. A good many interesting plants have flowered during the year. I may mention especially a plant of *Eucomis undulata*, about five years old, which threw up a remarkably healthy flower spike bearing a head of forty-eight flowers, all being expanded at the same time. The umbel of flowers measured 2 ft. 6 in. across, the flowers, which are well spread out, bright pink in colour, being borne on stiff peduncles 1 ft. long.

The wedding flower, *Moræa Robinsoniana*, was in flower for several months. This handsome plant was also in bloom at the Horton Plains resthouse garden during the months of November and December.

Cyphomandra fragrans has proved a very handsome flowering plant, and continues in flower a long time through May, June, July, and August. The bunches of flowers, 6 to 8 in. long, hang down from almost every joint, and give a very pretty effect. The Flame tree, *Sterculia acerifolia*, flowered well here this year for the first time. During the end of April and all through May it was quite covered with its brilliant red flowers. A good many pods of seed have set, and they are now ripening up.

May this year was remarkable for the great number of flowers produced. On one day, the 16th, we counted no less than 610 distinct species and varieties in flower—50 distinct varieties of roses were in bloom together, and the bloom on some of the kinds might have been counted by hundreds.

Elk, Hares, and Porcupines.—These animals have done considerable damage during the year, especially the porcupines. These have pretty well cleared out all the *Lilium* tubers from the body of the garden. The hares have been most destructive to African marigolds, carnations, verbenas, and Phlox Drummondi; while the elk have turned their attention to the succulent leaves of Arthropodium and other liliaceous plants, and the tops of the tree Fuchsia, Habrothamnus, and Stillingia. They have also barked many plants of Pinus and other trees, which have died from the effects.

Influenza Epidemic.—Nearly every person belonging to the Gardens suffered from this in April. This caused the labour supply to be very irregular during that month, and much time was lost. The time the sickness lasted in different individuals varied from three days to three weeks.

Cattle Disease—This was very bad in this locality in April and May. Seven of the cattle here were very seriously affected and four died.

Visitors.—The number of visitors during the year was 1,319, being an increase of 134 over that of last year The greatest number in any month was 154 in December (against 194 in January of last year). The lowest was 46 in June against 31 in June the year before.

The number of tourists has greatly increased, and the Garden is now visited by persons from all parts of the world.

Weather.—The weather during the year was remarkable for its short rainfall and for very light monsoons, both as regards wind and rain.

Permission was granted by the Hon. the Surveyor-General to remove the anemometer and wind vane to a more convenient site, which has presented itself since the Gardens have been opened out, at a distance of not more than one hundred yards from the office. This was done on the last day of June after seven years' observations, which give a good average, of the direction and force of the wind which passes over the Garden. The new site, though not so exposed as the old one on the patana, is one of the windiest places in the Garden, and will be a very fair test of the force of the wind which passes through.

The total rainfall for the year was 70·97 in., which fell on 172 days, being 16·55 in. short of the average of six years, and of rainy days less by 10.

Below I give the usual table showing the monthly rainfall and averages from July, 1883, to the end of 1890, and the number of days on which rain fell during the nine years, 1882-90 :—

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1890 ...	Rainfall...	6·34	4·47	·88	15·91	3·98	4·78	4·75	4·16	3·52	5·98	8·97	7·23	70·97
	Days ...	14	11	8	20	8	11	14	19	15	19	18	15	172
1889 ...	Rainfall...	7·25	1·55	7·06	12·21	15·01	4·55	8·50	4·02	10·37	4·25	7·69	5·88	88·34
	Days ...	10	3	15	20	18	16	20	14	20	10	16	18	180
1888 ...	Rainfall...	·26	0	5·11	9·84	8·79	15·53	·96	2·03	6·96	10·04	11·62	18·93	90·07
	Days ...	4	0	11	16	28	23	8	11	14	19	22	19	175
1887 ...	Rainfall...	4·89	3·67	1·21	7·48	8·20	4·45	5·05	3·32	6·43	10·04	13·40	33·77	101·91
	Days ...	16	11	7	19	17	27	16	15	20	24	23	29	224
1886 ...	Rainfall...	11·30	2·66	3·28	3·43	9·13	7·60	8·18	8·45	6·79	9·61	6·97	9·03	86·43
	Days ...	21	9	9	15	18	17	24	19	20	21	18	20	211
1885 ...	Rainfall...	5·56	2·42	3·12	4·16	8·52	15·57	4·77	3·47	3·21	10·60	8·03	12·71	83·14
	Days ...	24	5	12	12	19	26	18	11	14	26	23	25	215
1884 ...	Rainfall...	4·67	1·85	3·90	3·02	4·48	2·23	3·09	4·33	8·32	14·07	9·81	15·47	75·24
	Days ...	17	7	9	12	12	11	17	22	20	25	19	25	196
1883 ...	Rainfall...	—	—	—	—	—	—	11·96	7·96	3·27	6·80	9·24	7·83	47·06
	Days ...	22	11	8	18	18	23	22	25	14	22	24	19	226
1882 ...	Days ...	10	16	6	12	15	18	31	31	27	27	20	22	235
Average Days ...		15	8	9	16	17	19	19	18	18	21	20	21	204*
Average Rainfall...		5·75	2·37	3·51	8·0	8·30	7·81	5·04	4·25	6·51	9·23	9·50	14·71	85·14†

* Average of nine years. † Average of seven years.

The greatest pressure of the wind occurred on June 19, when 3,808 lb. per square foot was registered, being equal to 27·60 miles an hour. This was very low compared with the highest pressure last year, which was 7·372 lb., equal to 38·40 miles an hour, on June 1.

The mean daily horizontal movement of the air for the year was 145·41 miles, against 205·26 miles last year.

The windiest month was June, with a mean daily horizontal movement of 384·37 miles, against 467·24 miles of June last year.

The calmest month was December, with a mean of only 33·51 miles, against 92·1 miles in February the year before. This may be due to the change of the site of the anemometer, and February may really be the calmest month.

The barometic pressure and temperature of the air for the year are given in the following table :—

Barometic Pressure (5,581 ft. elevation).			*Temperature of the Air.*		
1890.	Mean.	Range.	1890.	Mean.	Range.
January ...	24·536 ...	·192	January ...	60·1 ...	27·6
February ...	24·573 ...	·273	February ...	61·0 ...	29·8
March ...	24·553 ...	·199	March ...	64 5 ...	30 2
April ...	24·537 ...	·203	April ...	64·9 ...	27·1
May ...	24·507 ...	·192	May ...	66·2 ...	26·0
June ...	24·469 ...	·222	June ...	63·3 ...	23 0
July ...	24·501 ...	·158	July ...	62·0 ...	21·0
August ...	24·507 ...	·148	August ...	62·3 ...	25·4
September ...	24·507 ...	·233	September ...	61·7 ...	24·0
October ...	24·516 ...	·232	October ...	61·2 ...	22·0
November ...	24·581 ...	·199	November ...	61·1 ...	18·2
December ...	24·583 ...	·217	December ...	58·6 ...	24·0
The 12 months ...	24·530 ...	·367	The 12 months ...	62·3 ...	38·2
Highest reading	24·716, on February 3.		Maximum temperature of air, 78·2, on May 12.		
Lowest reading	24·349, on June 10.		Minimum temperature of air, 40·0, on Dec. 23.		

The highest temperature in the sun's rays during the year was 149·0 on May 10, against 154·0 on March 10 last year.

The lowest on grass was 36·5 on February 18, against 37·0 on December 31 of the year before.

The mean amount of cloud was 6·6, against 6·8 last year. The cloudiest month this year was April, with a mean of 7·5, January and November coming next with 7·2. The brightest month was, as usual, February, with a mean of 6·0. This is nearly double what it was last year, viz., 3·9.

3.—*Henaratgoda Garden.*

The rainfall, though moderate, falling on only 96 days, was well distributed over the year From the commencement of 1891 rainfall records will be kept at the Garden, a gauge having been provided by the Public Works Department.

The condition of this little Garden continues to be very satisfactory, and the various plants are for the most part in good health. A considerable improvement has been effected at the entrance, by clearing the land on the left so as to form a lawn, which has been planted up with palms and ornamental trees.

The plant conservatory has been much improved by the substitution of coir netting for the tiles which formerly covered the roof.

The Garden well has been replanked, and a pump fixed to take the place of the buckets hitherto in use.

I am glad to observe that this interesting Garden has been somewhat more frequented this year. As many as 90 visitors have entered their names in the book kept there, and not a few have added remarks showing their appreciation of the place and of the intelligence of the Muhandiram in charge. The little shelter put up for the convenience of visitors has been re-thatched and whitewashed.

Among the Economic Notes below will be found information as to experiments carried on here with Para Rubber, Gambier, &c.

4.—*Anurádhapura Garden.*

The difficulty of obtaining sufficient water continues, but in this we suffer along with the whole community of cultivators in the place. The scanty rainfall in the catchment area of Kalawewa has kept Tissa tank very low (there were about 5 ft. of water at the end of the year), and we get water only on one day in every two or three weeks. The alteration in our means of supply referred to in my last report has indeed been carried out by the Public Works Officer, and the improvement is considerable, but the ela we take from is too low, and we need a supply from some higher point. Tissa tank itself would be the best, but whilst it continues to be so empty this would be impossible.

A terribly dry year has been again experienced, only 40·77 in. in all, and of this 18·02 in. fell in one month. As in last year, this wet month was again April. During the next five months only 2·69 in. fell, and by the end of September the condition of the Garden was pitiable : not a blade of grass to be seen, and the larger plants dead and dying. A good fall of 6·27 in. occurred, however, in November, and though the usually heavy rain of December was represented by only 4·36 in., yet by the end of the year things had much improved.

It is indeed remarkable how comparatively well some trees stand the drought which would have been expected to fail to do so. Thus the breadfruit ripened last year, and good plantains of the *kólikuṭṭu* variety were abundant. The only bamboo of those tried that seems likely to succeed is the male bamboo *(Dendrocalamus strictus)*.

This Garden rarely has a visitor, but it is becoming a very pretty spot, and the show of flowering shrubs and trees a fairly good one.

5.—*Badulla Garden.*

Much has been effected here during the year, and at length this Garden is beginning to be an attractive place. Considering that it was planted only so recently as 1886, I am very well satisfied with the progress made.

The season of 1890 has been favourable : a good rainfall—the exact amount of which cannot be given owing to want of records for April—well distributed through the year, has kept up a steady growth, only checked by the dry weather in July to September, and even this was less marked than usual. Heavy rains occurred in January and April and in October and November.

The great improvement of the year, however, has been the provision of a constant water supply instead of the uncertain and intermittent one upon which we had formerly to rely. As was arranged (see my last report), the ornamental lake in the centre of the race-course is fed by a channel which is carried through the Garden, and in its course there fills a small reservoir. This was constructed in April, and is 20 ft. by 9 ft. and 4 ft. deep ; it keeps constantly full. The channel cuts the main drive and three smaller paths, and under these culverts have been built. All this work has been done, without cost to my Department, by the Public Works Department and under the eye of the Government Agent, Mr. Fisher, to whom my thanks are due for the active interest he has constantly shown in the progress of the Garden.

Some alterations have been made at the western side of the Garden, where a narrow strip of land adjoining the Mohammedan burial ground, on the north side of the road of approach to the Garden entrance, has been taken in and fenced off with a good hedge of Madras thorn. This faces a similar narrow strip on the opposite side of the road, and an avenue of trees *(Castanospermum australe)* has been planted on either side. It will be necessary to remove the gates from their present position so as to include this avenue within the Garden bounds.

The supply of manure from the town, thirty cartloads a month, was intermittent during the early part of the year owing to the cattle murrain, but has since been steadily kept up. This is a great advantage to the Garden, and its use has had a very marked effect on this old paddy land. I think, too, that the larger trees and shrubs have now got through the exhausted upper layer of soil, and are beginning to get the benefit of the untouched lower strata. Certainly their growth is now stronger and healthier than at any previous time. Some of the young trees of *Cedrela odorata* are already 2 ft. in girth at the base and 16½ in. at a yard from the ground. Our chief trouble now is the vast abundance of white ants, and these are specially destructive in the nurseries.

The unsightly little dwelling of the Conductor was hurriedly put up at the commencement of the Garden, and is badly placed and unhealthy. As two of his children have suffered here from typhoid, I have recommended that a new and better house in a different position may be built for the Conductor, and I trust this may be done during ths coming year. The other wants of the Garden are a permanent conservatory for pot plants, better cooly lines, and the proper metalling and drainage of the main drive. Some or all of these I hope soon to supply.

6.—*Interchange of Plants and Seeds.*

Our exchanges with other Botanical establishments have been less active during the past year than in any previous one of my occupancy; and it is obvious that such a time must at length arrive. Not only do we, as gradually year by year our desiderata are supplied, find that there is less and less to be got, but, at the same time, as we supply other Gardens with their wants we find our resources becoming exhausted, since we have less and less to offer that they require. Indeed, I now find that the receipts from other Botanic Gardens consist principally of things which we have already here.

During 1890 we received in exchange only six Wardian cases and five boxes of plants. They were from the following :—The Royal Gardens, Kew (two cases, two boxes); the Botanic Gardens

of Singapore (one case, two boxes), Calcutta (one case), and Mauritius (one box); and Messrs. F. Sander & Co., St. Alban's (two cases).

Packets of seeds have been received from the Botanic Gardens at Kew, Calcutta, Darjiling Madras, Penang, Buitenzorg, Melbourne, Port Darwin (N. Australia), Hongkong, Jamaica, and Trinidad; from the Acclimatization Society of Queensland; and from Mr. J. Gammie, Bengal; Baron von Mueller, Melbourne; and Messrs. Reasoner, Florida.

The following residents in Ceylon are also to be thanked for exchanges or donations of plants and seeds:—Lady Havelock, Mrs. Baker, Miss Booth, Mrs. N. G. Campbell, Mrs. Wickwar; and Messrs. T. Farr, J. Ferguson, J. Fraser, T. C. Huxley, A. J. Kellow, A. C. Lawrie, F. Mackwood, J. Morris, C. Palliser, E. J. Thwaites, G. Wall, W. R. Waller, A. Whyte, and W. G. Wood.

The Gardens in exchange have sent out during the year eight Wardian cases and ten boxes of living plants to the following:—To the Royal Gardens, Kew (three cases, two boxes); to the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta (two cases), Singapore (two cases, one box), Glasgow (one box), and Cambridge (one box); to Messrs. Bull, Chelsea (one case and several packages); Messrs. Veitch, Chelsea (two boxes); Messrs. Sander, St. Alban's (two boxes); and Mr. Griffith, Nilgiris (one box).

Packets of seeds have been despatched to the Botanic Gardens at Kew, Paris, Cambridge, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Mauritius, Trinidad, and British Guiana; also to Messrs. Bull, Chelsea, and Mr. Wilson, Soerabaya, Java.

The usual gratis distribution of plants and seeds of useful or ornamental character has been made on application to the following public places and persons in the Colony:—Queen's House, Colombo; Pavilion, Kandy; Queen's Cottage, Nuwara Eliya; the Government Agents of Kandy and Badulla; the Assistant Agents of Mátalé, Nuwara Eliya and Kẹgalla; the Mayor of Colombo; the District Engineers at Katugastoṭa, Mihintalé, and Maradankadawala; the Forest Officers at Ratnapura and Nuwara Eliya; the Police Stations at Haldummulla and Rágalla; the Hospital grounds at Kandy, Matalé, Lindula, Kẹlẹbokka and Nuwara Eliya; the Station gardens at Gampola, Watawala, Watagoḍa, and Katukurunda; the Post Office compounds at Nuwara Eliya and Uḍa Pussẹllawa, and the Resthouse, Horton Plains.

7.—*Additions to the Collections.*

For the reason given in the last section, our list this year is not a large one. There are however a few valuable additions; and there has been a considerable increase in our collection of orchids, which is wholly due to the liberality of Messrs. Sander, of St. Alban's, who have sent two valuable consignments of fine plants.

The vote for purchases of plants has been expended on a collection of roses from Messrs. Cannell, a selection of seeds of ornamental garden plants from Messrs. Carter, a collection of hardy ferns for Hakgala from Messrs. Veitch, and a variety of seeds and bulbs (also for Hakgala) from Messrs. Boehmer, of Yokohama, Japan.

8.—**Notes on Economic Plants.**

Tea.—It is not necessary for me to make any observations on this great and increasing cultivation, the excellent condition of which remains in all respects unchanged. The exports for the commercial year ending with September reached over 43¾ million (43,864,233) pounds, an increase of more than 11 million over the previous twelve months, whilst for the calendar year 1890 it was nearly 47 million (46,901,554) pounds, or nearly 13 million more than in 1889. The average price per pound for the year 1890 in the London market was 11*d.* It is encouraging to observe that the export to Australia (over 2½ million pounds) has nearly doubled; and that a direct export to America (over 204,000 pounds) has commenced. Over 75,000 lb. have also been shipped direct to the European continental ports of Hamburg and Bremen, and this it is hoped is but the beginning of far larger exports to these markets in the future.

Coffee.—Nor is there any occasion for me to do more than note, for comparison with previous years, the diminished export of this once leading product—90,104 cwt. for the commercial year, or 86,009 cwt. for 1890.

Cinchona Bark was exported to the amount of 8,686,243 lb. during the commercial year (8,728,836 for 1890). This is still a very large quantity, though the smallest since 1883. No revival of this cultivation in Ceylon has taken place, or seems likely to do so.

Cacao.—The Customs returns give the export for the commercial year as 18,268 cwt., a considrable increase over the previous year, and, it may be suspected, somewhat too high.* The

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* In the Report for the year 1890 of the Planters' Association Committee the exports of cacao are given as 15,942 cwt. only.

prices obtained in the home market have been excellent, comparing very favourably with those of Trinided and West Indian sorts, and the industry here may be considered to be in a satisfactory, and improving condition.

I am sorry to observe, that in spite of the encouragement given by Government, but slight progress has been made by the villagers in cultivating this valuable product. For many years past I have made a large gratis distribution of seed through the kachchéries of the Central and Sabaragamuwa Provinces; but the visible results seem so lamentably small, that I think it desirable to call attention to the matter. During the past eight years, 1883–90, I have distributed in this manner all the pods remaining after supplying purchasers. From Péradeniya have been supplied 14,823 pods, and from Henaratgoda 11,900; in all 26,723 pods, equivalent to fully 700,000 seeds, besides small quantities of plants. These have been sent to the kachchéries of Kandy, Ratnapura, Mátalé, and Kégalla for distribution, and the question cannot but suggest itself as to what has become of them all. I fear that there is good reason to believe that a considerable proportion has never really reached the poor villagers whom it is intended to benefit, and in this belief I have, during the past year, made a small gratis distribution directly to suitable applicants at the Gardens. I would suggest that this personal distribution, without the intervention of clerks or headmen, be carried out for the future on a larger scale, either at the kachchéries or the Gardens, as the only way of reaching the villagers.

A good deal of interest attaches to the question as to the *kinds* of cacao in cultivation here, and I may supplement the remarks I have made on this subject in previous reports by a few further observations. There is no reason to suppose that we have under cultivation more than one species of *Theobroma*, but every probability that all the varieties trace their origin to a common wild parent. It would be interesting to know which of the two fairly well-marked races recognised in Ceylon is the nearer to this original type, and the facts could probably be ascertained in Central America. The names "Criollo" and "Forastero" applied to them simply mean "wild and foreign," and seem to have had their origin in Trinidad, but it is doubtful if the former was ever really a native plant there. It was, however, the sort at one time exclusively grown in that island, where having died out its place was supplied by the "foreign" sort, no doubt obtained from the mainland.

As seen in Ceylon, the "Criollo" (called also here "Caracas" and "Old Ceylon Red Cacao") presents very little variety, but the "Forastero" shows a remarkable range in form, size, and colour of pod and seed. It was of this sort that the whole of the plants we received from Trinidad in 1880–81 consisted, though some were labelled "Criollo," and for a time led to some confusion. The small plantation formed of these at Péradeniya now consists of 33 trees, the remainder of the original 42 having been cut out, being inferior varieties, to avoid danger of crossing by them. Of these some are much better than others both in yield and quality, and about six or seven are obviously very superior. Three trees which have the fruit yellow when ripe, are especially good: these came labelled "Cayenne." Another, with a very dark metallic-looking fruit, bore the name "Cundeamar." But, as before remarked, I attach but little importance to these names, which are evidently applied in Trinidad very loosely.

No doubt crossing goes on freely in plantations even between the two main races, and it is well known here that seed from a single tree gives a very varied progeny; but a very curious remark has been recently made to me by a large grower, who has great opportunities for observation, that the "Forastero" varieties, which he chiefly cultivates, appear to be gradually changing their characters and becoming more like the "Old Ceylon Red," the seeds losing their dark colour on section and becoming pale or nearly white. It will be very interesting to observe whether these observations are confirmed by longer experience.

The excellent prices brought by our product in the home market has attracted serious attention in Trinidad, and at the request of His Excellency Sir W. Robinson, Governor of that Colony, I have recently afforded him some information as to the process of curing followed here, a portion of which, referring to the artificial drying of the beans, he has embodied in a useful paper he has communicated to the Trinidad "Agricultural Record."*

As regards the relative values of the two classes of cacao, I may refer to the remarks in my report for 1883. Further experience has however somewhat modified that estimate. The opinion of planters now is by no means unanimously in favour of the "Old Red Ceylon" sort, and in the market the two sorts are often very evenly priced. As an example, lots of both grown on the same estate and kept carefully separate were sold in London on the same day in March last: they fetched respectively, "Caracas," average 106*s.* 7¾*d.* and "Forastero," average 107*s.* per cwt.

* I may here usefully refer to an excellent account of the preparation of cacao in Ceylon printed in the "Tropical Agriculturist" for December, 1890, p. 401.

Caoutchouc Trees.—Para Rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*). The Forest Department has plant land at Edangoda, in Sabaragamuwa, with 9,000 seeds supplied from Henaratgoda at the end August. They germinated freely, but I understand that some of the land being subsequent flooded, many of the young seedlings were drowned. To supply these vacancies I prepared October several thousand "stumps" (the seeding time being past), but these, though applied fo were never fetched away. A very small commencement has thus at length been effected in t cultivation by Government of this valuable tree, but it is to be hoped that it will be more vigorous carried onward, and that a very much larger area will be devoted to it, as on a large scale it mu prove highly remunerative.

That the yield of rubber is improving as our trees get older, is evidenced by a furth experiment made at Henaratgoda during the past year by the conductor. The tree selected was t same one as was tapped in 1888, the results of which were recorded in my report for that year. Th is now 13 years old, and its stem girths 4 ft. 11 in. at a yard above ground. It was tapped on days: on 7 in January and February, on 6 in July and August, and on 4 in November and Decem ber. The method followed was to smooth the surface by scraping off a little of the outer bark to height easily reached, and then to make, with a $\frac{3}{4}$ in. chisel, numerous V-shaped incisions. A the foot of the trunk cocoanut cups were fastened with clay, and the milk conducted into them little ridges of clay. Most of the milk, however, dried on the tree in tears. The tapping was do in the afternoon and the rubber collected in the morning.

From this tree (which yielded nearly 2 lb. in 1888) we obtained this year 2 lb. 10 oz. of goo dry rubber, partly in sheet but mostly in tears. The tree appears none the worse for the operatio and I consider the result very encouraging. The whole cost of collection was under a rupee, and course in operating on a large number of trees in a plantation this would be very greatly reduce

Our largest tree of Hevea is now 5 ft. $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. in circumference at a yard from the ground.

Ceara Rubber (*Manihot Glaziovii*).—Interest in this plant has of late years very much die away, the yield of rubber having been found too small to satisfy the planter's expectations. Thus have made no report on it since 1884. There are, however, considerable plantations on some estate and now that the trees are older it is found to be profitable to harvest the product. Several shi ments have been made to London during the past year, and have realised very good prices. Of cour the quantities have not been large: one shipment of 4 cwt. fetched 1*s.* $8\frac{1}{2}$*d.* to 1*s.* $9\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb. ne showing a profit here of about 37 cents (of a rupee) per lb. A planter estimates the cost collection at about 36 cents per lb., and reckons that trees of eight years old afford at least 3 o whilst some ten years old gave half a pound. The collection is done in a somewhat primitive wa during the dry season, January to March. After the outer flaky layers of bark have been peele off, the inner bark is pricked copiously; the tears of rubber which exude are allowed to dry o the tree and are picked off, the resulting product being quite like the "Ceara Scrap" of commerc but in smaller tears.

The present opinion of planters seems to be that this kind of rubber "pays to harvest, b not to cultivate," and they are prepared to destroy their trees to get the crop. But even on suc a system (which has been also largely followed here with cinchona) extensive areas of bad soil coul surely be profitably occupied with this tree, so grown as to provide a crop annually ready for tappin

Of other caoutchouc trees I have nothing particular to report. *Castilloa* does not answ expectations as to growth; our largest tree now girths only 3 ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Gutta Percha Trees.—One of our trees of *Payena Leerii* flowered for the first time i December at Péradeniya, and finally settled any doubt still felt as to the correct determination the "Gutta Sundek" of Perak. There is a good figure of this species in Dr. Burck's paper o Gutta Percha in the "Annales" of the Buitenzorg Garden, vol. V. The trees of this at Henaratgod are now 25 ft. high, and nearly a foot in circumference.

Gambier (Uncaria Gambier).—A Wardian case containing nineteen plants of this was receive from Singapore at the end of May; five were dead on arrival. Of the rest, three were planted ou at Péradeniya, where they have all gradually died, and eleven sent to Henaratgoda, where the seemed a better chance of their surviving. At the end of the year there remained six plants livin of which five are healthy, and likely to do well. The acquisition of this interesting plant is thus last accomplished. It is however clearly very fastidious and difficult to propagate, but it ought succeed in our hottest and wettest districts. Naturally an extensive climber, it is in cultivatio kept down by cutting so as to form a low bush of 5 or 6 ft. A good account of this produc will be found in the Kew "Bulletin" for October, 1889.

Cubebs (Piper Cubeba).—I am unable to report any further progress in my endeavours t obtain this plant, which still remains a *desideratum*. Recently a Java planter has been advertisin plants for sale, but I am not aware whether any have been received in Ceylon from him.

Kola Nut (*Sterculia* (*Cola*) *acuminata*).—This tree is commonly cultivated in Jamaica, here it ripens its seeds in September, growing well in places with a moderate rainfall up to at east 1,600 ft. of altitude. In answer to my request I received from the Botanic Garden there a ox containing 190 seeds, which have germinated well, and will, I hope, succeed. I shall be glad a stock of young plants, as the only two trees we possess (at Henaratgoda), though now seven ears old, have not as yet flowered. The Kew "Bulletin" for November, 1890, contains a full account this product.

Sisal Hemp (*Agave rigida*, var. *sisalana*).—Much interest has been recently taken in this bre plant in consequence of the very large and important industry developed in it at the Bahamas. s several applications about it have been made to me, I applied to the Director of Kew Gardens for pecimens, and in May received a box of plants from that establishment. These were planted out at érádeniya in September, and are growing luxuriantly.

New Zealand Flax (*Phormium tenax*).—Mr. Nock sends the following note :—

Several inquiries were made about this fibre plant at the beginning of the year ; and in order to ascertain hat weight of leaves a single plant would give, one about eight years old was selected, which was growing in good il on the margin of a pond in the Garden. It produced 225 leaves, and these varied in length from three to eight et, and weighed 107 pounds. An acre, at this rate, reckoning the plants at 6 ft. apart, would produce the normous yield of about 54 tons.

Nutmegs.—A rather large sale of seed has been made during the year at Péradeniya, where ur grove of old trees continues to yield large crops throughout the year. Several planters in the ow-country are now taking up this cultivation seriously. Judging from our experience here, it an scarcely fail to be a very-profitable one when the trees once reach full bearing.

Chinese Ginger.—In my report for 1885 I recorded the receipt from Kew of the roots of the lant said to afford the familiar "preserved ginger" of commerce so largely exported from China, nd remarked that it was clearly quite distinct from the ordinary ginger plant. As it has never nade any attempt to flower with us, it has been impossible to determine its name with any kind of ertainty, though it appeared to be a species of *Alpinia*. A few years ago, at the request of Mr. Ford f the Hongkong Botanic Garden, I sent a specimen to that Garden, and Mr. Ford now informs me hat it has flowered with him, and proves to be nothing but the common and well known *Alpinia Galanga*. This, the "kaluwala" of the Siṇhalese, is commonly grown in all native gardens, and owers here freely. On a comparison of the foliage of the two plants I can certainly see but very slight ifferences, the leaves of the Chinese ginger being merely somewhat shorter and broader, of a hicker texture, and darker in colour especially beneath. The rhizomes are identical, and both have he taste well described by Roxburgh as a "mixture of pepper and ginger accompanied by some egree of bitterness." The Siṇhalese use the rhizomes in native medicine, but never as a condiment. According to Hanbury and other writers this is also the "Java Galangal," or "Greater Galangal," f the London drug market, and the "Galanga major" of the old pharmacists. It is a little difficult o believe that the "preserved ginger" of commerce is the produce of the same plant, especially s the rhizome has not the appearance of the commercial article ; and I cannot help suspecting he possibility of a mistake having been made when originally sending the plant to Kew.*

Tuberous-rooted Vine (*Vitis Martinellii*).—This species of vine, native to Cochin-China, has een written of as affording a grape of good flavour. We obtained the plant in 1883 from Hongkong, nd during the past year it for the first time produced fruit at Henaratgoda in September. It in no vay answers to its reputation, being small, very slightly juicy, and, like most of our wild species, vith a harsh and bitter taste. In its present state it is quite useless as an edible fruit.

Fruit Garden at Hakgala.—Mr. Nock reports :—

During the early part of May a good many of the imported fruit trees started into active life after their long est, but, as was to be expected, the high winds which occurred soon after checked them, and the growth they made as not at all satisfactory. However, one plant of "Kentish Fillbasket" apple set twelve healthy fruit ; these, on ccount of the small size of the plant, were thinned out to five, all of which came to perfection. The largest neasured nine inches in circumference, and was well-flavoured. "King of the Pippins" apple bore six ; four of hem ripened up and were excellent in flavour and colour. Two Morella cherry plants made very fair growth, and ach plant ripened a few fruit, as also did the raspberries. The figs, too, have grown well, and one kind, "White schia," has borne a quantity of very good flavoured fruit. None of the other imported plants look at all well, and ave remained dormant for many months.

The blackberry plants raised from English seeds have done very well. Several kinds have flowered, and one ort, *Rubus mucronatus*, has borne a quantity of good-sized well-flavoured fruit. One spike had on it 32 berries, and

* In an article on the plant in the Kew "Bulletin" for January, 1891, however, I see that the determination is ccepted as correct.

most of them ripened. The largest berry measured two inches and three-eighths in circumference. This compar very favourably with the size of those usually grown in England, and being so productive there is no doubt th with good cultivation this sort at least will thrive well in the hills.

Two hundred and ninety-two scions of the large plum were grafted on to stocks of the small inferior kind and the greater part have taken well and will be soon ready for distribution.

Potato Cultivation at Hakgala.—Mr. Nock has forwarded the following valuable practic information :—

There is no doubt that potatoes can be grown very profitably in this locality, provided they are planted such a time as will enable them to make their growth during the dry weather. The main thing to be borne i mind is to plant them in rich, well-drained and well-prepared land, and to use good varieties and good sets. It best to use whole tubers of an average weight of from one and a half to two ounces, and not to cut them until the are being planted, at which time a little piece is sliced off. This is merely to assist them to decay as soon as possibl after the sprouts have taken good hold of the soil. It is time well spent to prepare the sets for planting by layin them out in a room exposed to the light, occasionally giving them a turn round. This causes the eyes to send ou strong sturdy sprouts, and when these are from one-half to one inch long they are in the best condition for plantinc For all ordinary sorts the rows may be two feet apart and the sets one foot apart in the row. The very strong growing sorts may be allowed a little more room between the rows. When the sets are prepared as above describec they start into growth as soon as planted and show above the surface in about seven days. In a week or ten day more they will be fit for moulding up. From the time they begin to show above ground a sharp lookout must b kept after the black grub, which is very destructive, and has a special liking for young potato shoots. These mus be carefully sought for and killed by hand. I know of nothing else that is practicable, but the following mixtur is of some use :—Equal parts of soot, fresh lime, and sulphur lightly dusted about the shoots makes them distasteful as also does a mixture of one tablespoonful of soluble phenyle to two gallons of water. The mixture must be kep well agitated, and applied to the roots with a syringe or fine-rosed water-can.

The stems of the potatoes should not be earthed up more than six inches, as more would place the tubers to far out of the influence of the sun and air.

It may be interesting to give the results of a crop of three varieties which were planted here on August 2 and lifted on November 14—thus they were only in the ground 84 days. During that time 12·70 in. of rain wa registered. This fell on 47 days. On only 10 of these days did ·50 or more fall. On 27 days the amount registere was ·15 or less, so that this was just the sort of weather that suited them.

The tubers used were saved from the third crop grown in Ceylon, and were prepared and planted in the wa above described. The result was a beautiful even crop, both as regards shape and size, as follows :—

Chiswick Favourite.—From 48 sets the produce was 482 tubers, weighing 85 pounds. The twelve larges weighed 7 pounds and the largest single tuber, 11½ ounces.

Imperator.—From 48 sets of this sort 375 tubers were produced, weighing 75 pounds. The twelve larges weighed 8 pounds and the largest single tuber 12 ounces.

Adirondack.—From 48 sets the produce was 457 tubers, which weighed 65 pounds, the twelve largest pounds, and the largest tuber 11 ounces.

Every tuber of the two first-named was perfectly sound, but 15 of "Adirondack" were diseased ; all these were taken from the bottom of the row, where the soil was a little damper. As this was the fourth crop grown here from the produce of imported sets, a little over two years ago, I think it proves that with careful selection and preparation of seed tubers the potato improves in this locality instead of deteriorating, as, I believe, is generally supposed.

Shantung Cabbage.—Mr. Nock reports from Hakgala :—

The seeds of the two varieties—white and green—of this vegetable, received from Kew this year, came up well and were carefully planted out, but nearly every one ran prematurely to seed—a circumstance which usually occurs when plants are kept too dry or too crowded. As far as I am aware, the plants in question, however, were subject to neither. The cold windy weather which prevailed during the early part of their growth is the only cause I can suggest for this result.

9.—*Herbarium and Library.*

Ceylon Herbarium.—Considerable additions have been made during the year, and very numerous specimens laid into their places. I made two collecting tours, one to the Jaffna and Mannár Districts in February and another to Haputalé and Horton Plains in September. The former of these was very productive of interesting species, and afforded several additions to our flora. The coast-country between Punakari and Mannár has not been botanized effectively since 1781, when the Danish Missionary Koenig, from Tranquebar, who was a first-rate botanist, travelled along it collecting : I was so fortunate as to rediscover some of his finds, which had not since been collected in Ceylon.

From Mannár itself I have since also had the pleasure of receiving from Mr. M. S. Crawford, Assistant Government Agent, about 200 species carefully ticketed by him with the Tamil local names.

General Herbarium.—The only addition during the past year has been a valuable donation from Dr. King of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, consisting of 405 sheets of mounted and named duplicates from the herbarium there.

It is much to be wished that the specimens in the General Herbarium should be mounted n paper like those of the Ceylon collection, but this would be a very long and laborious piece of ʼork, and I see no chance of my finding time to undertake it.

The Draughtsman has added to the fine series of drawings forty-six finished botanical figures f Ceylon plants and twenty-six of cultivated orchids during the year.

Handbook to the Ceylon Flora.—Ever since the commencement of my residence in Ceylon have kept before me the production of a book which shall not only give a systematic and complete ccount of all the plants of the Island, but also enable residents and others who possess the neces- ary knowledge of the structure of flowers and of botanical terminology to ascertain the name of ny plant met with, and so be in a position to learn all that is known about it.

Every day's experience shows me that such a book is much needed here, and as time and pportunity have served I have brought together much of the material necessary for its production.)uring the past year I have made some solid progress, but it will be readily understood that to vork out and describe accurately the members of a flora of the size of that of Ceylon, comprising t the least 3,000 species, requires a very great deal of time, and more freedom from interruption han I can command. It also needs, to secure accuracy in references and nomenclature, access o many books and authentic specimens which I cannot consult here. It is therefore not possible 'or me to promise any very speedy completion of the work, but it is steadily progressing.

It is right for me to acknowledge here that much of the work has been done for me in the past by my predecessors Gardner and Thwaites. The "Enumeratio" of the latter is a first-rate book, but it is now twenty-seven years since it was completed, and it is out of print. It is moreover a purely scientific work, and contains no descriptions beyond brief ones in Latin of the species then new to science, and is thus of little use to any one but a professed botanist. My task is also rendered much more easy by the existence of the "Flora of British India," a book of immense value and vast scope, commenced in 1872 and now rapidly approaching completion. Its extensive range includes Ceylon; and all our species find their place in it, but of course interculated amongst their allies from the Indian and Malayan Peninsulas, Afghanistan, the Himalayas, and Burma. Upon this great work my smaller effort must necessarily be largely based, but I purpose to give a much fuller treatment of, at all events, the more important plants than has been possible in a treatise which had perforce to be restricted to the briefest description.

In connection with this contemplated handbook it is my hope that means may be found of publishing a selection of the fine series of coloured drawings made by the native Draughtsmen here, in a manner which shall do them justice and be creditable to this Department. This will of course be very expensive, and it is at present premature to discuss how it might be carried out, but such illustrations of the most remarkable members of our flora would add greatly to the value in every respect of such a book as I contemplate.

Library.—Two additional book-cases have been put up during the year, making now ten in all. A number of valuable books have been added in 1890, and several of our imperfect works have been completed.

10.—*Museum and Laboratory.*

Museum.—The small vote granted for the purpose of fitting up a Museum of Economic Botany at Péradeniya has been spent to good purpose. Six glass-fronted wall cases have been set up in one of the rooms, to contain such specimens of the food-stuffs, raw products, drugs, &c., of the country as had been accumulated. All these have been put into glass-stoppered bottles, of which twenty-six dozen of various sizes were purchased in Germany at a very moderate cost, and all are properly labelled. The remainder of the vote was expended on preparing, labelling, and mounting timber specimens, especially the best portion of a series from the Pasdun Kóralé presented in 1884 by the late J. Pieris, Mudaliyár.

The timbers occupy two rooms of the Museum building, the other Ceylon products one room; and I hope next year to fit up a fourth room for products from India and other foreign countries for reference and comparison. The other two rooms of the building are in use as the Laboratory and the Office of the Director.

Laboratory.—No student has come out to occupy the Laboratory during 1890, but I am expecting shortly the arrival of Mr. J. Bretland Farmer, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford,* who will use the resources of the Laboratory in his researches on the Hepaticæ.

The British Association has added to the debt of gratitude we owe to it already by a further vote of money, and I have devoted £25 of this towards supplying the Laboratory with water, Government having liberally provided the balance necessary to carry out the work properly. This was successfully completed in October, and adds greatly to the convenience of students working here.

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* Mr. Farmer arrived on January 27, 1891.

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Office Hours: 10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 1.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

Paid up Capital.....................£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.............................£750,000
Reserve Fund.........................£250,000

Head Office.

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Branches.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, MADRAS, SINGAPORE, PENANG, MALACCA, BATAVIA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Agencies:—YOKOHAMA, MAURITIUS.

Local Branches.

COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE.

London Bankers.

BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received on the following terms:—

12 months .. at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 " .. at 4 " "
3 " .. at 3 " "

Bills of Exchange are bought or sent for Collection.

Drafts are granted on the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Australia, and New Zealand, and **Circular Notes** are issued for the use of travellers available in all parts of the world

J. M. SKINNER,
Manager in Ceylon.

1st August 1890. oo—e

BANK OF MADRAS.

(Established 1843.)

Constituted and regulated by Government of India Act No. XI of 1876. ("The Presidency Banks Act.")

CAPITAL.................. R5,000,000
RESERVE FUND......... R1,400,000.

THE BANK undertakes general Banking Agency Business and issues Drafts and purchases approved Bills on the principal towns of India.

The Bank receives money on Current Account and Fixed Deposits at rates of interest which may be ascertained on application.

Agents in Ceylon of the Agra Bank, Ltd.

D. NOBLE,
Agent in Colombo.

e—oo

The New Oriental Bank Corporation Limited.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862-1888.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.................... £600,000
REST....................................... £197,500

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WEST END OFFICE—25 Cockspur Street, S.W.
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FIXED DEPOSITS will be received on the following terms:—

12 Months 5 per cent per annum.
6 at 4 "
3 at 3 "

The Bank buys Bills of Exchange and grants Drafts (at current rates) on the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, and also issues Circular Notes for the use of travellers negotiable in towns of importance throughout the world.

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P. O. OSWALD,
Manager in Ceylon.

May 29th 1890.

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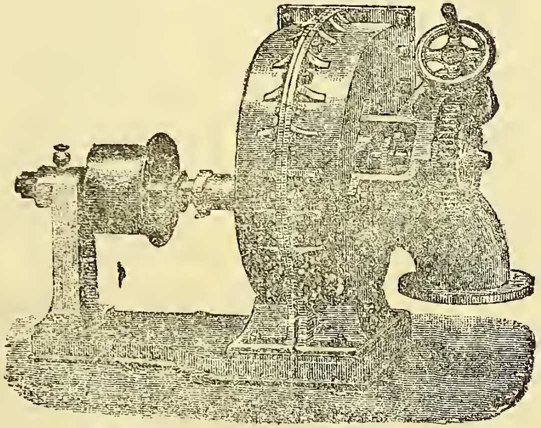
GLENCAIRN, TILLICOULTRY, BADULLA AND HAPUTALE.



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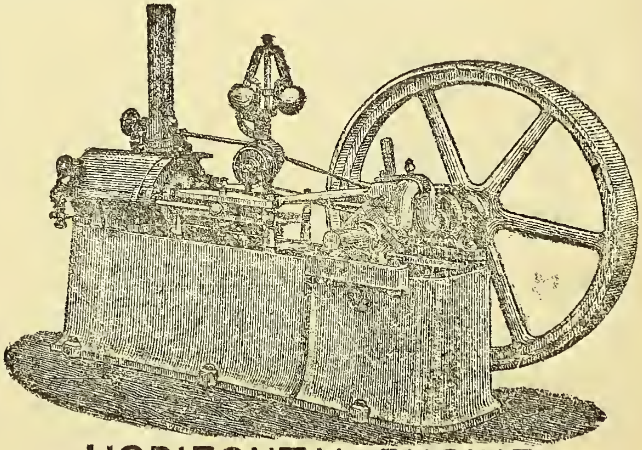
Boilers,

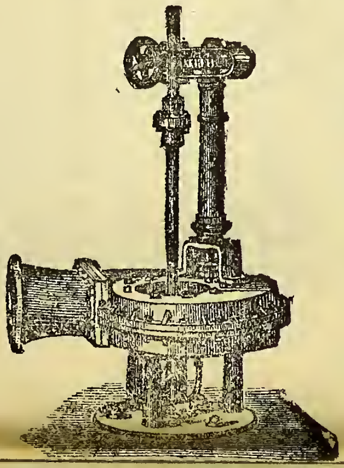
Turbines,

Water-Wheels,

Gearing.



HORIZONTAL ENGINE.



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WE beg to call attention to the great success of MORTON'S PONCELET TURBINES, STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS imported and erected by us, and to intimate that we are AGENTS IN CEYLON for supplying them.

ENGINES have large bearing surfaces and are built on self-contained Massive Cast-Iron Seats requiring very little masonry foundations.

BOILERS are tested to double their working pressure and have large heating surfaces.

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Management required. Apply X.,

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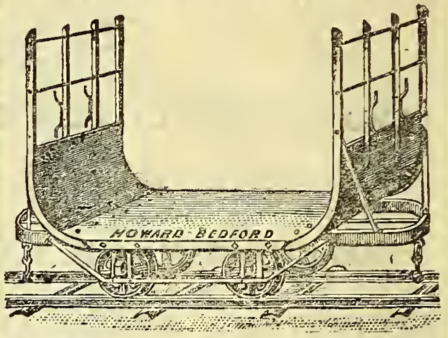

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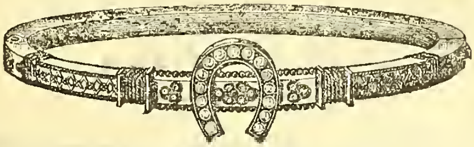

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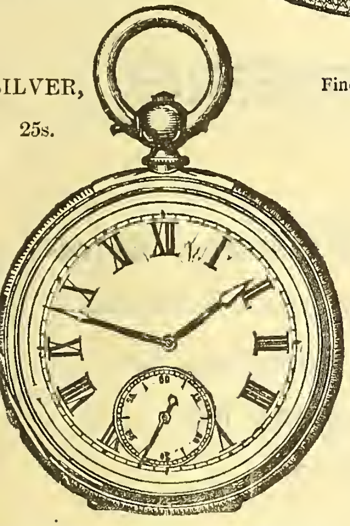

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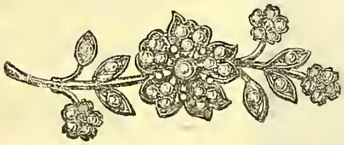

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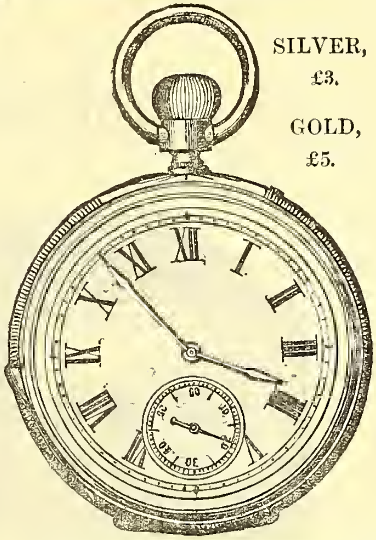

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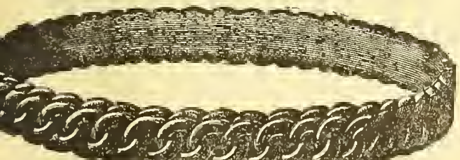

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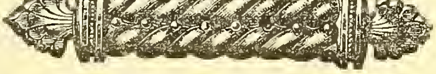

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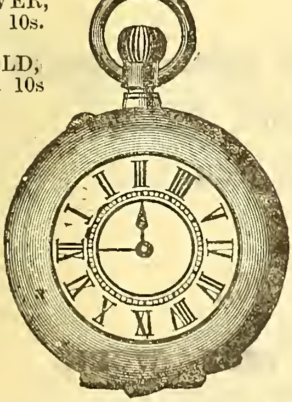

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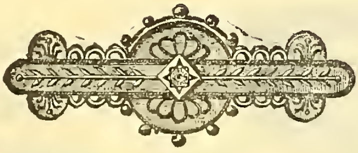

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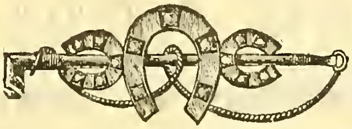

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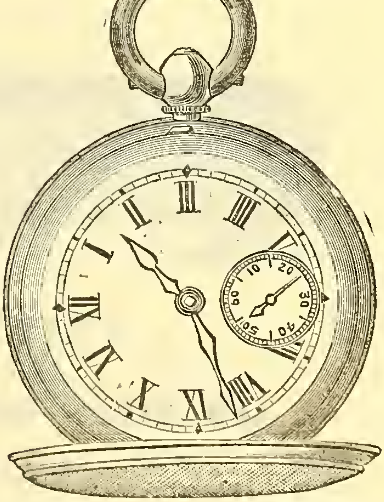

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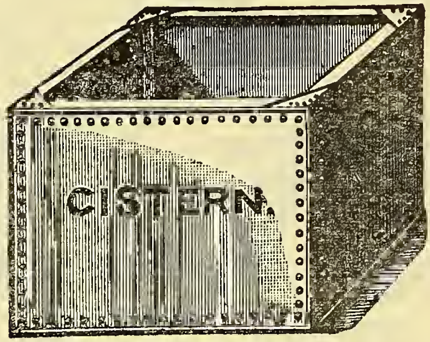

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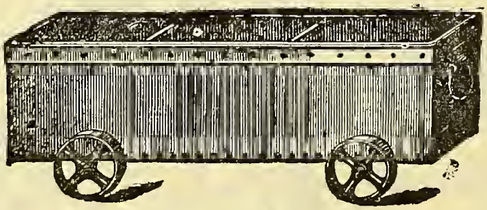

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